

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

JEWELENE SPENCER: A DIAMOND
IN THE CLASSROOM

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my good friend, Jewelene M. Spencer, as she prepares to retire after 40 years as an educator, the past 32 of which were spent with Oscoda Area Schools. Jewel's dedication and demand for excellence has made her an invaluable part of the school system and the entire community for many years. Her influence in the classroom will be sorely missed.

Jewel has always set high standards for herself, her colleagues and her students. Her faithful adherence to those standards has certainly been a key to her own teaching success. More importantly, however, she has provided the launching pad for many of her former students to soar to great heights. Her storied tenure has left its mark on all those who have had the privilege and opportunity to experience her teaching, whether as a student or as a fellow educator.

Over the years, Jewel has earned many awards and honors for her achievements, including recognition in "Who's Who Among America's Teachers," an "Excellence in Education" certificate from the Oscoda Area Schools Board of Education and a nomination as "Educator of the Year" for the Oscoda Area Schools. In addition, her deep sense of obligation to the future of young people has led her to serve as National Honor Society advisor and on various committees.

Jewel also eagerly embraced her responsibility as a caretaker for the teaching profession. Jewel has always sought to find better methods to pass on the lessons she has learned in her career. She also has been a strong advocate for the teaching profession by serving in several leadership roles in the National Education Association, the Michigan Education Association and at the local level. Her husband, Howard; their son, Tyrone; and, their daughter, Sabrina; also deserve our gratitude for the sacrifices they surely made so that Jewel could reach out to others.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I wish to praise Jewel for giving so much of her time and enormous talent to ensuring our young people reach for the stars. Her former students undoubtedly will remember and point to Jewel their inspiration. I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing gratitude to Jewelene Spencer for giving our children the gift of education and for teaching them the value of hard work. I am confident she will continue to inspire and teach all those around her.

IN HONOR OF COLORADO
PRESERVATION, INC.

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the important and continuing contributions that Colorado Preservation, Inc. has made to historic and archeological preservation in Colorado.

Too often our communities can lose their history in pieces, not realizing until it is gone just what they have lost. Colorado Preservation, Inc. works to keep that from happening in our state. And it is very appropriate to recognize their many contributions in May, because that is officially Colorado Archeology and Historic Preservation Month.

Colorado has become a world-class destination for people around the country and around the world who come here to visit and often to make our state their new home. With them they bring many diverse cultural heritages. We welcome this diversity with open arms—and, at the same time, we recognize the importance of preserving the things that have shaped our history and that are uniquely Coloradoan. It becomes ever more critical that we take care to ensure the survival of our historic buildings and archaeological sites. We have to honor the cultures of people who no longer live among us, the buildings of our heritage even if they have outlived their original purpose, and landmarks of our history even if they are painful.

Colorado Preservation, Inc. has worked tirelessly to ensure these important cornerstones of our history remain available for generations to come. Here are some examples:

At Camp Apache in Granada thousands of Japanese Americans were exiled during WWII for fear of espionage. This site should be preserved as an important reminder of our nation's tragic internment history. The Shield Rock Art Site in Rio Blanco County dates back to 1200 AD. This site contains some of the oldest Native American pictographs and petroglyphs in Colorado. The Bradford Perley House in Jefferson County is one of the more impressive historic buildings in our state. The sandstone mansion was once a Civil War recruiting station. Colorado Preservation, Inc. hopes to use the site to educate young people about its unique place in Colorado history and is working to raise funds for an archeological study and master plan to preserve the site for the most optimal future use.

As Colorado Preservation, Inc. often says, "it is vital that we remember the future by preserving the past." Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in thanking Colorado Preservation, Inc. for all of the good and important work they do for Colorado.

ADM. JAMES M. LOY'S
RETIREMENT

HON. FRANK A. LOBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a very special patriot who has committed his entire career to the mission of defending America. Admiral James M. Loy, commandant of the United States Coast Guard, is retiring from duty at the end of May and will bring to a close his remarkable 38-year career.

Admiral Loy, a 1964 graduate of the Coast Guard Academy, spent much of his career on the water. He served aboard a number of Coast Guard cutters and commanded a patrol boat during combat in Vietnam. His experience comes from duty on the front lines, teaming the Coast Guard's traditions and missions from those who served before him, carrying on a tradition that stretches back to 1790. For his service, Admiral Loy has been awarded a number of decorations including two Department of Transportation Distinguished Service Medals, four Coast Guard Distinguished Service Medals, the Defense Superior Service Medal, two Legion of Merit awards, the Bronze Star with Combat "V," the Meritorious Service Medal, the Coast Guard Achievement Medal, the Combat Service Ribbon as well as other unit and campaign awards. This recognition denotes a fine service career in and of itself, but James Loy still had much to give the Coast Guard and America.

While a very experienced sea-going officer, Admiral Loy has also distinguished himself on land as well, earning two masters degrees and winning recognition for himself and for the service through his duty as Commander of the Eighth Coast Guard District, the Chief of Personnel and Training, Commander of the Atlantic Area and as Coast Guard Chief of Staff before becoming Commandant in 1998.

His leadership has helped transform the Coast Guard and improve the service's readiness to serve effectively well into the 21st Century. He has been a vocal and effective advocate for the Coast Guard and for America's need to keep our shores, ports and waterways safe for the maritime industry and for the millions of Americans who enjoy boating and fishing on our waters. He has also been able to look ahead at the new challenges facing America today. Because of Admiral Loy's leadership and foresight, the Coast Guard was able, during the terrible days of September 2001, to coordinate and carry out the evacuation of 1 million people from Lower Manhattan and to immediately send recovery teams to New York and Washington while putting in place a security cordon around our nation's port cities. His leadership and the efforts of the Coast Guard from September 11th up until today demonstrate a living example of the Coast Guard's motto *Semper Paratus—Always Ready*.

● 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.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today as Chairman of the House Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Subcommittee to congratulate Admiral James M. Loy, Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard on his magnificent career and to thank him for his long service to America. Admiral, we wish you and your wife Kay every happiness as you begin this new posting and thank you both for your dedication to service and duty.

IN RECOGNITION OF MATTHEW F. RYAN, PRINCIPAL OF THORNDYKE ROAD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Matthew F. Ryan, Principal of Thorndyke Road Elementary School in Worcester, Massachusetts. Mr. Ryan has been an educator in the Worcester Public Schools for past 36 years, and he is retiring at the conclusion of the school year.

During his distinguished career with the Worcester Public Schools, Mr. Ryan has served as a teacher, guidance counselor, and principal to thousands of students across the City of Worcester. Indeed, as principal of Thorndyke Road Elementary School, Mr. Ryan worked diligently to instill pride in his school, boosted its reputation and academic achievements, welcomed parent involvement, and most importantly developed a school climate that fostered respect and encouragement for each student. His parting accomplishment is the construction of the Thorndyke Neighborhood Trail, which will be dedicated on May 31, 2002.

Mr. Ryan is also deeply involved in the Worcester community. As a member of St. George's Catholic Church, Mr. Ryan is an active participant of the Diocesan Peace and Justice Committee as well as the Faith Into Action Homeless Coalition.

Mr. Ryan graduated from Worcester State College, received a Master's Degree from Assumption College, and was a Jacob Hiatt fellow at Harvard University's Graduate School of Education. In addition to his educational and professional accomplishments, Mr. Ryan is the father of five and grandfather of four.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that the entire House of Representatives joins me in congratulating Mr. Ryan on his long career of service to the Worcester Public Schools, and wishes him the best of luck in retirement.

RAISING THE DEBT WITHOUT A DEBATE

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, due to their poor economic planning, today Republicans are attempting to, increase the amount the Federal government can borrow—not through a direct, democratic vote—but by slipping it quietly into the Supplemental Appropriations bill. They're

not specifying how much they want, they're not telling us how they plan to spend it, and most importantly, they're not telling us how they plan to pay it back.

Every Member in this body knows that an increase in the debt limit has a monumental impact on our economy. However, under this Republican procedure, there is no chance to debate or offer alternatives to one of the most important decisions made by this Congress. The state of our economy affects the lives of all American families and businesses, not just today, but especially in future years as the Baby Boomers begin to retire. However, what we know today is that the federal government is in a deficit, and \$4 trillion of the surplus has disappeared in one-year—the largest fiscal reversal in our nation's history.

Mr. Speaker, before approving a substantial increase in our borrowing authority, Congress has an obligation to review our long-term budget policies in light of the dramatic reversal in our nation's fiscal condition. We should not, as the Republicans are proposing today, blindly pile debt onto future generations. It is fiscally irresponsible.

VIRGINIA A. SLOAN: TEACHING THE JOY OF READING

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Virginia A. "Ginny" Sloan upon the occasion of her retirement after 31 years as an educator, all of them for the Oscoda Area Schools. Ginny deserves high praise for her devotion to teaching and her passion for ensuring every student left her classroom equipped with more than just the basic reading skills necessary for a productive life.

Ginny has always recognized the importance of reading as the one educational skill upon which all other learning is based. Throughout her tenure, she continuously sought to improve the methodology and the mechanisms for teaching reading. She was instrumental in establishing and developing the school district's "Right to Read Program," and its "Secondary In-Service Reading Program." Ginny also was a driving force in curriculum development for the district, most notably her work on a committee that reviewed Language Arts texts and materials for elementary grades.

Ginny's pioneering efforts and innovations were vital to implementing a suitable curriculum as the backbone of Oscoda's excellent school system. So many of the hours and effort put forth by Ginny took place long after the work day had ended. It is difficult to fully grasp the commitment of time and energy made by dedicated teachers such as Ginny Sloan, but their families understand. Ginny would be the first to acknowledge that the accommodations made by her husband, Jim, and their family, played an important role in her success.

Achieving success in the teaching profession often comes without much recognition or reward. In Ginny's case, she has earned an "Excellence in Education" certificate from the Oscoda Area Schools Board of Education and was recognized for 8th Grade achievements

on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program test. However, those awards serve as only a small measure of her value as a school teacher. The true yardstick of her success is the gift of learning she bestowed upon her students, something that can never be taken away from them.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to Ginny for all that she has done for students, teachers and the entire community. Top-notch educators like Ginny Sloan are all too rare. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ginny Sloan for a job well-done and in wishing her a successful and enjoyable retirement.

TRIBUTE TO JACK KOSZDIN AND GEORGIA MERCER

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Hillel Councils of CA State Northridge University (CSUN) and Valley and Pierce Community Colleges in paying tribute to my good friends, Jack Koszdin and Georgia Mercer, who are being honored this evening at Hillel's Gala Dinner.

Jack Koszdin and Georgia Mercer are very special people who have generously given their time, effort and dedication to Hillel and to our community as a whole. Jack is a practicing attorney with whom I had the privilege of practicing law for nearly six years. He is one of the most skilled and knowledgeable practitioners in the field of worker's compensation in the entire country and is a relentless defender of the judicial rights of our labor force. Before entering the legal field as an attorney, Jack was a great teacher with a huge heart and a wonderful sense of humor. He counts teaching at UCLA and serving as a law professor at the University of West Los Angeles among his many accomplishments.

Jack is continually striving to resolve issues in our educational and legal systems. He is a member of the Board of the San Fernando Valley Child Guidance Clinic and one of the Board of Directors of the Cerebral Palsy Association. He has been a legal advisor to the Valley Labor Political Education council and has held numerous prestigious judicial positions including Judge pro Tem of the Workers' compensation Appeals Board and Municipal Judge Pro Tem for the San Fernando Valley. He also participates in the State Insurance Commission Study of Workers' Compensation and Medical Benefits.

Georgia has more than 25 years of experience in education, communications and public affairs. Her accomplishments are legion and her energy boundless. She now serves as the Chair of CSUN's Hillel's Board of Directors as well as on the Boards of the CSUN Foundation, Vista Del Mar Child and Family Services, Valley Trauma Center, Valley Alliance of the Jewish Federation Council, and Friends of the Family. She is also an elected and distinguished member of the Community Board of Trustees. As President of this Board from 2000–2001, she led a campaign for a \$1.2 billion facilities bond measure for upgrading the modernizing all nine college campuses that ultimately won 67% voter approval. Georgia is a gifted and dedicated activist who knows how

to get things done and who never fails to take on a challenge.

During the past several decades, I have been privileged to work with Jack and Georgia on issues of concern at local, State and Federal levels and have valued their friendship and counsel. It is my distinct pleasure to ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Jack Koszdin and Georgia Mercer for their outstanding contributions to our community and thanking Hillel at CSUN, Valley and Pierce Community Colleges for its great work generally, and for making tonight's Gala Dinner a wonderful success.

NEW YORK'S YMCA CELEBRATES
ITS 150TH BIRTHDAY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the YMCA of Greater New York in celebration of its rich and vital 150 year history.

Throughout its history, the "Y", as many of us know it, has spanned three distinct historical periods. The first, from 1852–1902, is marked by a commitment to help newcomers to the city and the creation of programs of social change to help groups impacted by war, population shifts and industrial changes. The New York "Association" was staunchly abolitionist and formed a commission to minister to soldiers in camps and hospitals, and on the battlefields of the Civil War. After the War, new YMCA programs were started for African Americans, railroad workers and young boys from urban centers.

From 1902–1952, the YMCA expanded its scope to all areas of public life and affairs, and women became members. Racial integration was attained nationally in the 1940s and much earlier in many New York City YMCA branches. The YMCA's expertise produced numerous vocational, skills training and job placement programs during these years.

From 1952–2002, the YMCA focused aggressively on urban programs to help girls and boys, and their families, in the city. Programs were developed to deal with poverty, youth unemployment, delinquency and drug abuse, and many programs were put on wheels, such as Jobmobiles and Youthmobiles, in order to be located in the neighborhoods most in need. In New York City, during fiscal crises and national recessions, the YMCA maintained its firm commitment to the city through large-scale childcare and expanded family programs. A growing emphasis on physical fitness led to many new program offerings, such as aquatics, cardiovascular fitness and sports leagues, including two sports invented at the YMCA in the late 19th century—basketball and volleyball.

In the past decade, the YMCA of Greater New York also has become a presence in nearly 200 public schools in every school district in the City. In partnership with the United Way and the New York City Board of Education, the Virtual Y currently enrolls 7,500 children and is expanding. Teen Action NYC, currently operates in five schools and provides academic support, life skills and career planning. Most recently following 9/11, the YMCA of Greater New York has developed programs

in response and made its 20 branches available for a variety of community needs. In 2002, the YMCA of Greater New York serves 170,000 youth and 200,000 adults.

Throughout its 150 years, the YMCA of Greater New York has been a model of public/private partnerships with a close connection to the City's business and civic leadership. Early lay leaders, such as William E. Dodge Jr., J. Pierpont Morgan and Cornelius Vanderbilt II, were among the most prominent businessmen and philanthropists of their time. Former elected officials, such as Governor Thomas Dewey and Major John Lindsay, served on the YMCA board. Mayors David Dinkins, Rudolph Giuliani and Michael Bloomberg have all been proactive supporters of YMCA community centers and programs.

The YMCA of Greater New York's fundraising efforts, including its Capital Campaign for Kids, are supported by hundreds of corporations and foundations that recognize the YMCA's major and continuing commitment to the youth and families of New York City. This support is led by the YMCA of Greater New York's 14 Corporate Champions: AT&T/AXA Financial, Bloomberg, Con Edison, Credit Suisse/First Boston, Deloitte & Touche, Deutsche Bank, JPMorganChase, Merrill Lynch, Metropolitan Life Foundation, New York Life, Pfizer, PriceWaterhouseCoopers and UBS/PaineWebber.

Mr. Speaker, 150 years after the YMCA of Greater New York first came into existence it is now bigger and better than ever before. As such, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable organization on the occasion of its 150th Anniversary.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO 9/11 HEROES

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on March 19, 2002, I stood on the House floor to recognize and celebrate the 181st Anniversary of Greece's declaration of independence from the Ottoman Empire.

As I stated on that day, the Hellenic community, as every community in New York and worldwide, was hit heavily by that travesty of 9/11.

Fortunately, we have members of the Fire Department, Police Department, Port Authority, military and other volunteers who will continue to lead this war and to protect us on the homeland and abroad. They are led by Captain John Casamatis, Nicholas Biancovisio (NYPD), Sgt. Emanuel Vrettos (Triborough Bridge & Tunnel Authority), Paul Pallas (NYPD), Demetrios Kaloudakis (NYPD), Constantine Kaloudakis (NYPD), US Marshall John Svinos, Nicholas Mitsinkos (NYPD), Special Agent Genie Poumpouraas (Secret Service), Steve Savvas (NYPD) and Athanasios Ganosis (NYPD).

We salute the clergy and volunteer heroes, lead by His Eminence Archbishop Demetrios, His Grace Bishop Andonios Parapoulos, His Grace Bishop Savas Zembillas, Fathers John Angel, James Antokas, John Heropoulos, Alexander Karloutsos (Port Authority Chaplain), Michael Kontogeorge, Alexander Leondis, James Moskovitis, James Moulketas, Geore

Orfanakos, Paul Panos, Angelo Pappas, Nicholas Rafael, John Romas, Elias Villas, and Decons Niktarios Morrow and Panteleimon Papadopoulos. The volunteers include: Sofia Cotzia, George C. Zouvelos, Tony Benezatos, Maria Andriotis, Keana Balahtsis, Marissa Costidis, Jerry Dimitriou, Fran Karivalis, Michael Karloutsos, Xanthi Karloutsos, Ioanna Kekropidou, Theo Nicolakis, Andrea Pappa, Nitsa Sinanis, Gkorge Schira, Nick Terizis, Harry C. Zouvelos and Dina Theodosakis to name a few.

Today, as every day, we pay tribute to the heroes of 9/11. We will not forget you! Zeto E Eleftheria (Long Live Freedom), Se Ollo to Kosmo (In the entire world).

INTRODUCING A JOINT RESOLUTION HONORING THE 102ND FIGHTER WING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AIR NATIONAL GUARD

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, without question, September 11th, 2001 was one of the most tragic days in our nation's history. Millions of lives were adversely affected by the terrorist acts that were perpetrated in New York City, Washington, DC and Pennsylvania. However, like so many times before, Americans from across the country rose to the challenge of defending this great nation. Out of this dark period came amazing stories of heroism, patriotism and selflessness. Today, I rise to introduce a joint resolution, on behalf of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation, that pays tribute to a group of men and women who played an indispensable role in defense of the nation during and following September's terrorist attacks.

Before most of America could come to grips with what was happening on the morning of September 11th, the 102nd Fighter Wing of the Massachusetts Air National Guard, located at Otis Air National Guard Base, had assumed its position as the tip of the spear in defense of the nation's skies. Known as the Minutemen, in honor of their Revolutionary War forefathers, the 102nd became the nation's first airborne responders when it scrambled two F-15s just six minutes after being informed of the hijackings. Within the first hour, the wing launched six armed aircraft on Combat Air Patrol over New York City and Boston. Incredibly, with significantly fewer pilots and maintainers than their active duty counterparts, the 102nd generated, loaded and accepted fourteen aircraft in less than seventeen hours for around-the-clock combat operations. As a result of its ability to respond so quickly and effectively, the 102nd Fighter Wing became the country's lead air defense squadron for Operation Noble Eagle.

In the first three days of the national crisis, the 102nd flew forty-six sorties and better than 160 hours protecting every major city in the Northeast Air Defense Sector. During this period, the 102nd was the country's sole clearance and identification authority and their flawless execution expedited the flow of medevac

and recovery aircraft to the World Trade Center site. By day sixteen, the squadron had tripled its alert commitment, flying 144 sorties totaling 450 hours, and expanded its area of responsibility to include the entire mid-Atlantic coast.

From September 11th until receiving orders to stand down on February 1, 2002, the 102nd Fighter Wing flew a total of 770 sorties, compiling over 3200 hours in direct support of Operation Noble Eagle and Combat Air Patrols over New York, Washington DC, and Boston. During this nearly five-month period, the unit came close to surpassing their annual flying hour allocation and witnessed an astounding 300 percent increase in operational tempo. The operation tempo increase included such tasking as escorting Air Force 1 and Air Force 2, providing air support when the President addressed the United Nations, and patrolling the skies over New York City during baseball's World Series. Hopefully, that venue will be in Boston this fall!

Especially noteworthy was the twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week aspect of the operation. Normally, major aircraft maintenance can be accomplished during non-flying periods, and all maintenance personnel can concentrate on fixing the jets instead of flying. Naturally, this is not possible with an around-the-clock flying commitment. However, the 102nd's maintenance crews rose to the challenge and were able to provide fully mission capable aircraft that enabled the squadron to meet 100 percent of its Combat Air Patrol and alert tasking. If that were not amazing enough, in addition to fulfilling its own missions, the 102nd, as a result of the superior maintenance efforts, were able to fill in for other units when those units could not meet their tasking.

When you take into account the accomplishments of the unit during this period, you cannot help but have a deep sense of honor and appreciation for the 1000 men and women that make up the 102nd Fighter Wing. No single flying organization has ever been tasked with this level of responsibility for such a long period of time. Make no mistake; every American owes each one of these citizen air-men and women a debt of gratitude to them for their hard work, dedication and tireless commitment to ensuring the operational success of each and every mission.

Earlier this month the 102nd's achievements were properly recognized when the wing was selected as the 2002 recipient of the Winston P. Wilson Trophy, given to the country's most outstanding Air National Guard fighter unit. Additionally, the 102nd is a finalist for the 2002 Hughes award, which recognizes the top fighter unit in the entire United States Air Force. The professional qualities and dedication to duty demonstrated this year by the unit were without equal and it is this Member's opinion the 102nd Fighter Wing is deserving of this honor as well.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, let me say that even before the events of September 11th, the men and women of the 102nd Fighter Wing personified the true meaning of patriotism. The Fighter Wing has a long and distinguished history of service to the people of Massachusetts and the nation. I am extremely honored to have the 102nd Fighter Wing in my state and particularly proud to know that when the nation called for its most capable fighters to protect America's skies, the 102nd Fighter Wing responded in true Minuteman fashion. It is my

hope that Congress will acknowledge the tremendous efforts of the 102nd Fighter Wing by considering and ultimately passing this resolution.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF THE
GUAM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, as the nation marks the ninetieth anniversary of the city of Tokyo's original gift of 3,000 cherry trees to the people of Washington, D.C. in 1912, I also would like to take the time to recognize the fiftieth anniversary of an organization centered around the annual celebration of the National Cherry Blossom Festival. Fifty years ago this year, the Guam Territorial Society was organized under the Congressional charter to the Conference of State Societies. The advent of this organization brought together former residents of Guam living in Washington, D.C. and the suburbs of Virginia and Maryland. A special venue for these people was made available to gather through receptions, dinners, picnics, and a host of other events.

Since its inception, the society and its members have been responsible for making sure that Guam was represented by a princess in the National Cherry Blossom festival. On two instances, the Guam princesses were crowned National Cherry Blossom Queens—Angela Alley in 1982 and Tanya Monique Manibusan in 1993. Its affiliation with the National Conference of State Societies (NCSS), enabled two of the organization's past presidents to become NCSS presidents. General Frank Torres as NCSS president during the 1974–75 term while Mr. William Barbee, Jr. Served during the 1986–87 term.

Along with its NCSS affiliation, the society has been an active participant of the National Organization of Pacific Island Association (NOPIA) and the Asian Pacific American Heritage Council (APAHC). For years, it has co-hosted the annual Pacific Night reception which brings together the various nations from the Pacific region. In addition, the society has supported and established a working relationship with Chamorro Clubs all over the United States and abroad.

The society's commitment to Guam and its people is strongly manifested by the assistance and support it extends to the office of the delegate of Guam, the offices of the governor and lieutenant governor of Guam, the Guam Legislature, and the many Chamorro men and women in the United States Armed Forces. An instrument in bringing people from Guam together, the society hosts the largest Chamorro gatherings in the East Coast during Memorial Day, Liberation Day and the Annual Chamorro Night Ball. Its members put together annual children's Christmas parties for member's children and their guests and hosts receptions for the Guam Close-Up kids who come to visit our nation's capital.

In 1986, the Guam Territorial Society was reorganized to become the Guam Society of America, Inc. (GSA). The organization's name might have undergone a slight change but its commitment to Guam, its people, its culture and its traditions has endured. It has since or-

ganized Chamorro Language conversational classes and has established a scholarship fund. The annual Guam Society of America Golf Tournament is a fundraising event that goes towards these worthwhile efforts.

GSA promotes Guam's age-old tradition of placing high regard upon its elders. The blessings we enjoy today were made possible through their labors and their guidance. It is with great pride and pleasure that I join the society's endeavor this year to honor our mañaina. Along with the society's principal organizer, the Honorable Carlos Taitano, special individuals from the D.C. area such as Jose and Bride Bamba, Roman Benavente, Juan and Matilde Cruz, John Flores, Brigida Lizama, Margarita S. Perez, Joseph and Margaret Sablan, Isadora Taitano, Jose Taitano, Vicente Torres, George and Rosita Eustaquio, my predecessor, Ben Blaz, and his wife, Ann, possess the wisdom and pass along the knowledge regarding our culture and traditions on to future generations.

For the past fifty years, the Guam Society of America has developed into a unique civic and social club for individuals in the National Capital region who have retained ties to the island of Guam. The society and its members have brought together friends and family through its efforts towards the preservation and promotion of Chamorro culture. As the Guam Society of America celebrates its golden anniversary, we also take the time to honor our mañaina—esteemed individuals who have laid the foundations and through whose leadership and guidance the society is able to celebrate this milestone today. I also commend Linda Perez, the society's president, Cindy Atoigue, its vice president, Annie Rosario, its secretary and Doris Yanger, its treasurer, who along with the society's many members made this celebration possible. On behalf of the people of Guam, I commend and congratulate the Guam Society of America, its members, and, most especially, the mañaina. The past fifty years have been fruitful, rewarding and beneficial to the friends of Guam in the National Capital region. My wife, Lorraine, and I wish the society many more such years.

IN HONOR OF THE 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF WAKE ROBIN GOLF CLUB, INC.

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the 65th Anniversary of Wake Robin Golf Club, Inc. In noting this milestone, I am particularly pleased to honor the outstanding contributions that the Wake Robin Golf Club, Inc. has made to increase the involvement of African Americans in golf.

Since its beginning in 1937, the Wake Robin Golf Club, Inc. has made many important contributions to expand opportunities for African Americans, particularly for women, in the District of Columbia and our nation. In 1938, members of the Wake Robin Golf Club, Inc. drafted a petition to the Secretary of the Interior requesting the desegregation of public golf courses in Washington, D.C. Three years later, because of their great persistence and energy, the Secretary issued an order honoring this courageous and groundbreaking request.

Members of the Wake Robin Golf Club, Inc. worked alongside other minority clubs to encourage the Professional Golf Association to abandon its "Caucasian-only" rule for eligibility, until the PGA finally integrated. The club also helped to organize and support the United Golfers Association, which hosted tournaments throughout the country for stellar African American golf professionals, including Ted Rhodes, Charlie Sifford and Lee Elder. This country needs many more cutting edge organizations to follow the extraordinary example of Wake Robin Golf Club.

The Wake Robin Golf Club, Inc. endured and prospered while its members fought to end the exclusionary practices in golf. Today, there is still no fancy clubhouse, no driving range, no practice putting green, and no home golf course for members. But the club membership continues to grow with over 50 active members who play weekly in the Washington area. There are weekend matches, monthly tournaments, a five year incremental anniversary tournament and a club championship.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House to join me in honoring Wake Robin Golf, Inc. whose dedicated and unwavering leadership has made and continues to make a significant impact on African American golf players.

CONCURRENT RECEIPT PART II

HON. DARLENE HOOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, most of this body is aware of the so-called concurrent receipt penalty affecting our military retirees with service-connected disabilities. While Congress has undertaken gradual steps to remedy this situation, numerous veterans in my home state of Oregon have contacted me about a situation which I feel is equally unfair.

With the conclusion of the Cold War, the Department of Defense employed numerous separation programs to comply with Congressional mandates and decrease the number of active military personnel. The DoD implemented the Special Separation Benefit (SSB), and the Variable Separation Benefit (VSI) which were both designed to award servicemen and women with immediate compensation in return for early retirement from the Armed Services.

What many of these servicemen and women did not know is that by agreeing to leave active duty and accept the SSB or VSI payment, they were effectively signing away the right to receive future service-connected disability payments from the Veterans Administration. As it currently stands, any service member who accepted the SSB payment and is diagnosed with a service-connected disability must repay their payment in full before he or she can receive disability pay. Likewise, members who receive the VSI payment cannot receive the full disability payment to which they would otherwise be entitled.

I find this practice reprehensible. Many service-related disabilities might not become apparent for several months or years after separation. Consequently, everyone who made use of these programs could not have possibly known the way in which they would be affected by the offset provisions. What's more,

many service members made the decision to accept the separation pay only because the alternative would be an eventual, forced retirement.

To remedy this problem, I am introducing bipartisan legislation with my colleagues Congressman Richard Baker from Louisiana and Congressman Jim Gibbons from Nevada which would revise current law and allow for full concurrent receipt of separation and disability pay. Additionally, I urge all of my colleagues to join us in ending this objectionable practice.

A TRIBUTE TO WTC WORKERS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the heroic people who have dedicated so much to the clean up of the "Ground Zero". I am pleased that the House passed H. Res. 424 to bring recognition to their sacrifice.

No one will ever forget the horrible events of the morning of September 11, 2001. It seems like just yesterday that I could look across the river from my district in Brooklyn and see those two glimmering towers watching over the city. In the course of a few hours, those symbols of strength and comfort would turn into over three thousand innocent lives lost and a pile of over 1.6 million tons of torn and twisted metal.

From the moment the towers were felled, hundreds of thousands of volunteers and professionals rushed to the scene without regard to their personal well-being. Many of those people stayed at the site for days with barely a moment's rest. They were only interested in doing whatever they could to help in the recovery effort. There was no thought of rest or personal safety as workers looked for potential survivors in the devastated area that we have come to know as "Ground Zero". Many workers remained on site without any respiratory equipment despite fires burning and toxic fumes surrounding them. After it became clear that it would not be possible to find anyone else alive, the workers remained on site as the search evolved from a rescue and recovery effort into a clean-up effort. Throughout the long hard work, the workers remained committed to their work and showing the families of the victims the respect that they deserve. Every victim that was pulled out of the devastation was given a ceremonial burial.

Mr. Speaker, the workers who have spent the last nine months at the WTC-site helped bring our country together. They showed all Americans how important it is to come together, and America responded. People from all across this great nation volunteered and donated whatever was requested. Our country was unified against a common enemy and for a common purpose. There is no way to repair the damage that was caused to our national psyche or our City's glory on September 11. But the hard work and dedication of the "ground zero workers" has given us all hope for the future and an understanding of what is necessary to overcome our enemies. As the clean-up operations draw to a close on May 30, 2002, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring these truly heroic people who have

given so much in the name of their fallen comrades and our national honor.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AMEND THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965 TO AUTHORIZE GRANTS FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION SERVING ASIAN AMERICANS AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that would provide higher education institutions serving a significant population of Asian American and Pacific Islander American (AAPI) undergraduate students federal funding opportunities. This legislation would authorize the Department of Education to designate Asian American and Pacific Islander Serving Institutions with an undergraduate enrollment of at least 10 percent AAPI students to improve their capacity to provide higher education opportunities to these populations.

Asian American and Pacific Islanders are one of the fastest growing minority populations in the United States, yet many are left behind in numerous programs which help minority students bridge the gap to higher education attainment. Historically Title III and Title V of the Higher Education Act were established to aid colleges and universities to expand educational opportunities for financially needy and minority students. Currently, the Department of Education has the authority to designate minority serving higher education institutions for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, American Indian Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities, Native Hawaiian Serving Institutions, and Alaska Native Serving Institutions, but not for Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is long overdue and an important issue to Asian American and Pacific Islander communities across the nation. In the January 2001 Interim Report of the President's Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, the Commission recognized the need to establish a designation of Asian American and Pacific Islander Serving Institutions as a focus for outreach, employment recruitment, research, and program development.

During a Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus Summit on the Higher Education Status of Southeast Asians and Pacific Islanders held on May 18, 2001, the College Board and various federal officials identified a deficiency in the data collection and reporting of Asian American and Pacific Islander students. Their statements concluded that when data for subpopulations are disaggregatedly reported, the disparities in educational attainment increase dramatically and reveal that subpopulations with higher number of low-income households indeed have fewer opportunities for higher education.

My bill seeks to encourage higher education institutions to address this disparity by improving their capacity to serve these populations. I would like to take the opportunity to thank the original co-sponsors of this legislation, and

I look forward to working with my colleagues on this important issue.

JUDY BEAL—SAN DIEGO'S LABOR LEADER OF THE YEAR!

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute a remarkable woman from my hometown of San Diego, CA.

On Saturday, June 1, 2002, Judy Beal, President of the Communications Workers of America (CWA) Local 9509, will be honored as San Diego's Labor Leader of the Year by the San Diego-Imperial Counties Labor Council.

While a native of National City, CA, in my Congressional District, Judy grew up in a small town 75 miles east of San Diego, Jacumba, CA. She earned her Associate Arts Degree in Criminal Justice Administration at San Diego City College, and then attended the George Meany Center for Labor Studies at Antioch University, earning a B.A. Degree in Labor Studies.

Judy began her career working for Pacific Telephone in El Centro, CA in 1964. Within two weeks of beginning her employment, she joined the Federation of Women Telephone Workers (FWTW) and became an active steward. While in El Centro, she worked with Cesar Chavez to organize migrant workers. She transferred to San Diego and, when FWTW merged with CWA, Judy became actively involved. In CWA, Judy has held many positions including Lobbyist, Organizer, Steward, District Steward, Assistant to the Chief Steward, Chief Steward and Local 9509 President for the past 6 years.

During her Union career, Judy has negotiated approximately 25 labor contracts, plant closure agreements, work share programs and wage re-openers. She has written training material and instructed classes for basic and advanced stewards, collective bargaining, organizing, and labor law for both, the National Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act. She has lobbied in Sacramento, CA and Washington, DC for numerous bills pertaining to the needs of working families.

Judy is a staunch supporter of life long learning and has promoted education by constantly looking for new areas within the technical environment to offer training to members and their families.

Mr. Speaker, thousands of San Diegans enjoy a higher quality of life because of the efforts of Judy Beal—San Diego's Labor Leader of the Year.

REQUESTING THE HOUSE TO HONOR BLACK LESBIAN AND GAY PRIDE DAY

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Washington, DC's 12th Annual Black Pride Festival, May 24 through May 27, 2002,

and its organizer Black Lesbian and Gay Pride Day, Inc. (BLGPD).

BLGPD's mission is to build awareness of and pride in the diversity of the Black lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered community, as well as to create a funding source and support for organizations that are addressing HIV/AIDS and other health issues adversely affecting the AfricanAmerican community. In keeping with this mission, this year's Black Pride theme is: "A time to heal."

Since its inception in 1991, Black Pride has grown from a single gathering on the Banneker High School Field to the largest Black Gay and Lesbian Festival in the world. Black Pride attracts attendees from every major urban area in the United States as well as participants from Canada, England, Germany and the Netherlands. This year more than 10,000 people will participate in a four-day celebration, which includes over thirty different events including a Youth Party, a Wellness Expo and the first Black LGBT Film Festival to become part of the official schedule of events. Black Pride culminates Sunday with the DC Black Pride Expo at the Washington Convention Center.

The citizens of the District of Columbia and I feel a special affinity for any Americans who do not share all the rights and privileges enjoyed by most citizens of the United States. On Thursday, May 23rd at 2:30 PM, the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee will hold an historic hearing on the "No Taxation Without Representation Act of 2001." My Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, and Transgendered constituents feel the lack of a vote in the House most acutely. They bear the burdens of our democracy, yet they neither have complete access to its power to redress the injustices that befall Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgendered Americans, nor do they have full power to redress those special injustices, which we suffer in the District of Columbia.

Furthermore, Congress has not yet protected sexual orientation from discrimination. Despite increasing reports of violence and physical abuse against Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, and Transgendered Americans, Congress has not enacted protections against hate crimes. Congress must pass the Employment Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA). Congress must pass the Hate Crime Prevention Act. Congress must pass the Permanent Partners Immigration Act. Congress must return full voting rights to the District of Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House to join me in saluting the 12th Annual Black Pride Festival; its organizers, Black Lesbian and Gay Pride Day, Inc.; its sponsors; and the volunteers whose dedicated and creative energy make Black Pride possible.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL WALSH

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a friend and a distinguished member of the Michigan law enforcement community. Chief of Police, Michael Walsh, is retiring from the City of Clawson after over thirty years of service.

Chief Walsh took pride in keeping the city of Clawson safe and protected from his early

days as a patrol officer through his service as a Sergeant, Detective Lieutenant and finally as head of the department. During his tenure as Chief of Police, Walsh also served on the Board of Directors of the Oakland County Chiefs of Police, the Traffic Improvement Association and the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police.

From the very beginning of his police service, Chief Walsh worked to not only fight crime, but to prevent it. He developed and implemented a school liaison program in order to deter youth from heading down the wrong path. He is also actively involved in the Clawson Community Anti-Drug Coalition.

Chief Walsh's dedication to crime prevention reached far beyond the city of Clawson. In 1993 and 1994, I relied on his advice, and the advice of Chiefs of Police throughout Oakland and Macomb County, to shape federal anti-crime legislation. With their input we were able to create a community-oriented policing program that would most effectively address the needs of suburban communities.

I am honored today to join with the residents of Clawson, the local elected leadership and law enforcement officials throughout Michigan in thanking Chief Walsh for his service and wishing him well in his next endeavor.

GUAM CONTRIBUTES TO THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM ADMINISTRATION MISSION IN KOSOVO (UNMIK)

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize individuals from my home island of Guam who made contributions toward the United Nations (U.N.) peacekeeping effort in Kosovo. The United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) was the result of the Security Council resolution 1244 authorizing the U.N. Secretary-General to establish an interim civilian administration in the war-ravaged province of Kosovo under the auspices of the U.N. Taking effect on June 10, 1999, the resolution called upon UNMIK to perform basic civilian administrative functions and promote the establishment of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo. These foundations were laid toward the facilitation of a political process that was to determine Kosovo's future status. UNMIK was also tasked to coordinate the humanitarian and disaster relief from international agencies as well as the reconstruction of key infrastructure. During this period it was a paramount goal to maintain civil law and order, promote human rights, and assure the safe and unimpeded return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in Kosovo. A significant role was played by the UNMIK International Civilian Police in the realization of these goals.

Unlike previous U.N. operations where the major task was to monitor various activities, the UNMIK police was required to maintain order and enforce the law. UNMIK was tasked with establishing and developing a professional, impartial and independent local police, called Kosovo Police Service (KPS). Temporary law enforcement was to be provided by

members of this international unit until such time when the local police is able to enforce law and order according to international standards. For the past several years, however, the UNMIK police has been the only law enforcement unit in Kosovo.

Out of the almost five thousand members of the Kosovo Police Service, several individuals hail from my home island of Guam. These individuals—Bob Cruz, Marc Howard, Ferdinand Ibabao, Phil Leddy, Andy Pellacani, Joanne Oliva, Mark Riley, Jay Thornton, Ed Toves, Helen Vibar, and Tracy Volta—made personal contributions toward establishing law and order in Kosovo. In addition to dealing with local crime, these individuals also assisted in providing security for people who are threatened by ethnic violence and political repercussions. Additional duties include the protection of U.N. officials assigned to Kosovo. Ferdinand Ibabao, a distinguished member of this group, won a citation for preventing a potential assassination attempt on an international judge who had earlier refused a bribe from a criminal defendant.

The work of UNMIK is commendable. Also deserving of note are the substantial contributions made by individuals from Guam to this humanitarian mission. In the performance of their duties, these men and women have brought credit to themselves and the people of Guam. I urge them to keep up the good work.

HONORING MARK S. HAYWARD

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and noteworthy Rhode Islander, Mark S. Hayward.

Mark S. Hayward was appointed District Director of the Rhode Island Small Business Administration District Office in March 2000. He joined the Rhode Island District Office as Deputy Director in 1991 and served as the Acting District Director beginning in early 1999.

As those of us in Congress know, the Small Business Administration is an independent agency with the goal of providing aid, counsel, assistance to small businesses. SBA protects the interests of small business preserving free competitive enterprise and strengthening our economy through help to small business persons.

Mr. Hayward is responsible for the management and delivery of the SBA's financial and technical assistance programs for the state of Rhode Island. He has initiated and developed outreach programs to enhance the New Markets initiatives, including an expanded Minority Enterprise Development Week, Rhode Island Salute to Small Business, the largest event of its kind in the nation.

He began his career in federal service in 1982 and was appointed the U.S. Small Business Administration's Acting Chief Council for Advocacy in 1990. He has also served our Nation through positions with the Environmental Protection Agency, and Department of Interior.

I ask the House of Representatives to join me today in commending Mark Hayward for his outstanding contribution to the Rhode Island small business community.

IN HONOR OF WILLIAM A. NEWSOM

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Justice William A. Newsom as he is recognized by the San Francisco Forum as the "San Franciscan of the Year." The San Francisco Forum, dedicated to preserving the cultural, social, and philosophical values of San Francisco, has made an excellent choice by selecting Bill Newsom for this award. A man with a kind heart, diverse interests, and great abilities, Bill embodies the best of San Francisco.

A native of San Francisco, Bill earned his bachelor's degree in French Literature from the University of San Francisco. Following graduation, he served for two years on active duty as a Second Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Artillery and then for four years on reserve duty as a First Lieutenant. While in the Reserves, he completed his law degree at Stanford University and then stayed at Stanford to receive a Master of Arts degree in English Literature.

His early career as a lawyer included time spent working as an Associate Attorney with Willick, Wheat, Geary, Adams, & Charles, with James Martin MacInnis, and with Getty Oil Italiana, serving as in-house counsel for the corporation's office in Rome. His responsibilities to the Getty Family would later include service as a Trustee for several of the family's trusts and foundations. His current business, Newsom Associates, directs the personal business operation of his longtime friend, Gordon Getty.

Bill became an Attorney at Law in Tahoe City, California. He specialized in environmental litigation, and his clients included the Sierra Club, the League to Save Lake Tahoe, and the Audubon Society. After eight years in private practice, he was elected to the Superior Court of Placer County where he served as a member of the Juvenile Justice Commission and coordinated the creation of a county-wide child abuse prevention program.

His work in Placer County was highly regarded, and in 1978 he was appointed to be an Associate Justice of the California Court of Appeal at San Francisco. He was then elected twice to twelve-year terms. Bill served with distinction on the bench and earned a reputation for fairness, diligence, and his commitment to his principles.

Bill has also been an outstanding environmental champion. He is a Trustee for the Environmental Defense Fund, Sierra Legal Defense, the Sierra Club Foundation, and the Earth Justice Legal Defense Fund. He is a Director of The Wildlife Conservancy and the Mountain Lion Foundation.

Bill Newsom has been a wise judge, a trusted counselor, a great father, and a loyal friend. He is engaged in the issues of his day and always of service to his community. I am proud to join his daughter, Hillary, his son, Gavin, and the San Francisco Forum in saluting him.

A TRIBUTE TO VICTORIA
McMURRAY FOR 41 YEARS OF
FEDERAL SERVICE

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like today to pay tribute to Victoria McMurray for her more than 41 years of service with the federal judiciary. Starting as a temporary bankruptcy clerk in 1961, Ms. McMurray has worked her way up to be chief deputy of operations for the Central District of California, U.S. Bankruptcy Court.

Nicky McMurray, as she is known to her friends and co-workers, began her service as a temporary clerk in the Riverside division, and was made a permanent clerk in 1962. She worked at every position in the office and was promoted to deputy-in-charge in 1974. She worked her way to become assistant chief deputy of operations for the Central District in 1996, while still serving as deputy in charge at the Riverside division.

In her current job, Ms. McMurray manages 65 deputy clerks, who support four federal bankruptcy judges and their chambers staff. She has been highly praised by many co-workers, from judges to clerks, for her efficiency, compassion, sensitivity and consideration for everyone who works in the district.

The Central District, which is largest bankruptcy court in the United States, was once ranked fifth worst among the 91 courts across the nation. Under Ms. McMurray's leadership, it is now ranked second best. She has successfully managed two major relocations of the Riverside Division, as well as two technology conversions.

The Riverside Division under her direction has successfully completed a five-year Judicial Workload Equalization Program, pioneered hearings by video conference, and is now serving as a pilot project for digital court recording for the district.

Ms. McMurray has been an ex-officio member of the board of directors of the Inland Empire Bankruptcy Forum since 1993, and is a member of the Bankruptcy Study Group, the National Council of Bankruptcy Clerks, and the Federal Court Clerks Association.

Mr. Speaker, Nicky McMurray is retiring from the federal bankruptcy court system. I ask you and my colleagues to please join me in thanking her for those 41 years of dedicated public service, and wish her well in her future endeavors.

2002 GUAM BUSINESS HALL OF
FAME LAUREATES

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, for the past decade, the Guam Business Hall of Fame has paid tribute to outstanding business leaders who have made positive contributions towards the economic growth of the island of Guam. Residents of Guam as well as businesses that have operated on Guam for at least ten years may be nominated for this

honor. This year, Frank C. Guzman, the founder of International Distributors, Inc. and Continental Airlines, the parent company of Guam and Micronesia's hometown airline—Continental Micronesia—were named laureates to be inducted to the Guam Business Hall of Fame.

Frank Guzman's first business venture was in the wholesale-retail business. In 1970, at the young age of 23, he became co-owner of Chamorro Sons, Inc. Two years later—in 1972, he co-established Island Creations, Inc., a T-shirt company which emphasized Chamorro themes. That same year, he took control of Chamorro Mart, a local grocery store which he owned and operated until 1980 when he began devoting his energies towards International Distributors, Inc.

In addition to being co-owner of Ocean Pacific Motors, a BMW auto dealership, from 1985 to 1990, Frank also served as International Distributors, Inc.'s president and chief executive officer from 1980 until 2000. During this time, the company became a major importer, wholesaler and supplier of various food products for the island's hotels, restaurants and grocery stores. International Distributors, Inc. additionally supplies food outlets in the neighboring islands of Palau, the Northern Marianas, and the Federated States of Micronesia as well as Defense Commissary Agency (DECA) stores and visiting ships.

A respected member of the business community, Frank has always found time to contribute towards civic and community affairs. He has been a strong supporter of the Boy Scouts of America, the Babe Ruth Baseball League, the Ronald McDonald House in Hawaii, the Make-a-Wish Foundation, and the annual Christmas Drop Project. He has also taken upon the role of mentor to his employees. Through his guidance and support a number of them now own businesses of their own. For his efforts and achievements he has received numerous awards from institutions and organizations such as the University of Guam, the Guam Community College, the Santa Barbara Church, the Guam Department of Military Affairs, and the Guam Marianas Lions Club. Frank was also a founding member of the Micronesian Chef's Association whose annual Chef of the Year award is named in his honor.

Frank's efforts and contributions have truly earned him a place in the hearts of the people of Guam. His induction to the Guam Business Hall of Fame is yet another indication of this appreciation.

Also deserving of praise is the largest private employer on Guam, Continental Micronesia and its parent company, Continental Airlines. Continental Airlines established regular air service within Micronesia based on Guam in 1968. Upon overcoming problems with maintenance facilities, aircraft parts, certified technicians and communications infrastructure, the air carrier was able to secure route authority between Japan and the island of Saipan in 1976. Known locally as "Air Mike," the fledgling subsidiary, at the time established a route system that spanned the Pacific from Asia to Micronesia.

As the region's tourism industry flourished, "Air Mike" was able to expand its flight frequencies and flight schedules. Additional aircraft, equipment and ground facilities later contributed to an expanded route including Manila, Nagoya, Port Moresby and, later, Hon-

olulu. "Air Mike's" operations today boasts an all jet fleet and a \$184 million budget for supplies, leaseholds and payroll—all spent on Guam benefitting the local economy.

As Continental Airlines was broadening its worldwide prominence, "Air Mike" was cementing its role in the Pacific region. For the past thirty-four years Continental Micronesia has been committed towards providing safe and reliable transportation service with the highest degree of care for their customers. It has now become Guam's largest private employer and the area's premier air carrier with regular flights to a wide number of destinations in the Asia-Pacific region. For three years in a row, the company has been ranked at the top among businesses in Micronesia.

"Air Mike" is also a long-time supporter of several local non-profit groups. Through donations of more than \$1 million each year in free and discounted airline tickets as well as cargo transportation, Continental Air Micronesia has touched people's lives has made a huge difference throughout Guam and the region. A founding supporter of the "Ayuda Foundation," the air carrier has provided great assistance towards the group's efforts to provide medical care throughout the Micronesian islands.

Laureates Frank Guzman and Continental Airlines, through its subsidiary Continental Micronesia, have made significant contributions to every aspect of Guam's development for the past few decades. I would like to take this occasion to commend and congratulate them on all their accomplishments and on their well-deserved induction to the Guam Business Hall of Fame. I join the Guam Chamber of Commerce and the people of Guam, in celebrating the extraordinary contributions and accomplishments of this year's laureates.

GUILFORD COLLEGE CELEBRATES
GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I will admit to being biased, but I think it is important that we congratulate my alma mater—Guilford College in Greensboro, North Carolina—for winning its first-ever NCAA team championship. On May 16, 2002, the Quakers captured the NCAA Division III men's golf championship conducted at Firethorn Golf Club in Lincoln, Nebraska.

What made winning the championship even more special for those of us who live in the Sixth District of North Carolina, Guilford College edged out cross-town rival Greensboro College to win the title. The two schools, which are just a few miles apart, traveled half-way across the country to duel for Division III's top golf crown. Even the third-place team was from North Carolina—Meredith College in Raleigh. Guilford College shot a 300 on the fourth and final day of the tournament to rally past third-day leader Meredith. Greensboro scored a tournament-best 288 on the last day to vault from seventh place to second. Is there any doubt that North Carolina is the golf capital of the world?

Guilford finished second in the national championship last year, and Head Coach Jack Jensen did not want a repeat in 2002. "It feels so good," Jensen told the (Greensboro) News

& Record. "We came so close last year. I really had this feeling before we went out that we would win today. Last year, we had a one-shot lead with one day to go. Every player on the team looked back to one shot and felt like he lost it, and in golf, you can always find one shot."

In fact, Guilford has qualified for the Division III golf championships in 10 of its 11 years of NCAA play. This year, Jensen's Quakers were not to be denied. This was Jensen's and Guilford's first-ever NCAA title, but the coach and school are no strangers to winning national championships. Jack Jensen and Guilford College captured the NAIA national men's basketball championship in 1973 and the NAIA men's golf title in 1989. Guilford joined the NCAA Division III athletic program in 1991.

In addition, Guilford College almost collected the individual player title in Nebraska. Sophomore Dave Patterson finished with a four-day total of 293, two shots off the lead. Patterson had a lot of assistance, however, in leading Guilford to its NCAA team crown. Joining him at Firethorn were Andrew Eversole, Savio Nazareth, Andrew Biggadike, and John Riddle. (Another reason we are slightly prejudiced in favor of the Quakers is that John Riddle is the nephew of Nancy Mazza who operates our district office in High Point, North Carolina.)

Congratulations are in order for every member of the Quaker golf team including Harrison Pinnix, Head Coach Jack Jensen, outgoing athletic director Mike Ketchum, incoming athletic director Marion Kirby and everyone associated with Guilford College. I am proud to be an alumnus of the school and proud that it is located in our congressional district.

CUSTOMS BORDER SECURITY ACT
OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3129) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2002 and 2003 for the United States Customs Service for antiterrorism, drug interdiction, and other operations, for the Office of the United States Trade Representative, for the United States International Trade Commission, and for other purposes:

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose two specific sections of the Customs Border Security Act. Section 141 would provide greatly expanded immunity to Customs officer conducting searches. This is another one of the post "Patriot Act" erosions of constitutional protections and judicial oversight that we should all find particularly troubling. Customs officers, like other federal law enforcement officers, are already entitled to qualified immunity. Judges and juries respect the needs of agents to conduct searches in exigent circumstances.

Especially since Congress has recently expanded law enforcement powers, it should not simultaneously contribute to by-passing the courts' ability to guard against abuses of those powers. Just two years ago, the GAO found

disturbing evidence of Customs' use of racial profiling in searching African American citizens nine times more often than their white counterparts, even though they did not discover contraband with any greater frequency. This is not a record upon which we ought to base less redress for the victims of illicit searches.

Section 144 would allow warrantless inspection of outgoing international mail, again circumventing judicial oversight. Even the U.S. Postal Service said of this intrusion: "There is no evidence that eroding these long-established privacy protections will bring any significant law enforcement improvements over what is achieved using existing, statutorily approved law enforcement techniques." [Letter to Chairman Oxley from the USPS, dated 10/11/01]. Postal officials can always hold mail while they wait for a court to issue a warrant.

These two provisions play right into the hands of the terrorists, for whom the "rule of law" was intended as a primary victim of the September 11th attacks. We should not allow that to happen. I hope that my colleagues will join me in opposing these two misguided provisions of H.R. 3129. They will not make our borders any safer.

HONORING COLONEL JAMES W.
DELONY

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to take this opportunity to honor my friend, Colonel James DeLony, Commander of the Wilmington District, United States Army Corps of Engineers.

After almost 30 years of honorable, distinguished and loyal service to his country, Colonel DeLony has decided to move forward and accept new challenges as the Director of Public Utilities for Collier County, Florida. Collier County is not only getting an accomplished engineer but more importantly a true American patriot.

During his three-year tour in North Carolina, Colonel DeLony was more than just my District Commander, he became a dear friend and confidant of mine. It was not uncommon for us to talk by phone several times a week on things other than civil works projects and water infrastructure needs.

When I review Colonel DeLony's laundry list of achievements from the last three years, my heart swells with pride. Working together as a team, Colonel DeLony, the Wilmington District, the citizens of North Carolina and members of Congress were successful in providing for numerous beach nourishment projects, port operations and maintenance, environmental restoration projects, navigation projects, and flood control projects.

The Army Corps of Engineers is one of the few government agencies that provides tangible benefits for the American public. Without the Corps, America's water infrastructure would be non-existent and civil works projects would grind to a halt.

It seems every year, Congress needlessly debates the role of the Army Corps of Engineers. There are many in Congress who want to rein-in the Corps. I believe these people would change their minds if they had a District

Commander like Colonel DeLony. Because of people like Colonel DeLony, I for one think it would be wise to un-leash to Corps and provide them the necessary resources to continue their civil works improvements throughout the nation.

Mr. Speaker, Colonel DeLony has dedicated his life to the defense and security of this nation. It is with a great deal of pride and respect that I bring his career to the attention of this House of Representatives. Colonel DeLony has earned the thanks of a grateful nation for all of his hard work and on behalf of Eastern North Carolina. I thank you for a job well done and wish the very best for you and your family.

BUSH, PUTIN, PROVE REAGAN
RIGHT

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to point out that less than a week after Ronald Reagan was presented the Congressional Gold Medal, President George W. Bush is in Russia cementing an arrangement Reagan's critics said could never be accomplished. Bush and Russian President Vladimir Putin will sign a landmark arms-control treaty slashing long-range nuclear warheads, while at the same time shredding the flawed 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. The pact allows the U.S. to finally build and deploy a comprehensive missile defense system, headquartered in Colorado Springs.

"One of the most important contributions we can make is, of course, to lower the level of all arms, and particularly nuclear arms," Reagan said in his now famous March 23, 1983, missile defense speech. "I am directing a comprehensive and intensive effort to define a long-term research and development program to begin to achieve our ultimate goal of eliminating the threat posed by strategic nuclear missiles."

Reagan's vision was of a future in which U.S. technology would make long-range missiles obsolete—technology that would "pave the way for arms control measures to eliminate the weapons themselves."

Reagan's critics deprecatingly labeled his plan "Star Wars," predicting the earth would be "turned into a gigantic orbiting bomb."

In its account of the speech, Time magazine (April 4, 1983) opined, "As with many of the President's uncomplicated-sounding proposals, the idea of spaceage missile defenses masks a swarm of complexities. It raises the specter of an arms race in space, which ultimately could be more expensive and dangerous than the one taking place on Earth."

To the contrary, Reagan's doctrine of "peace through strength" hastened the demise of the "Evil Empire." The end of the Cold War was finally in sight.

"When President Reagan started this program, Soviet intelligence had already obtained information on the 'Star Wars' program, and they were scared," former Soviet KGB operative Oleg Kalugin would later admit. "They were convinced they would never be able to match the U.S. program for purely financial reasons."

In time, Reagan's passion for peace outpaced the Soviet economy, leading to the collapse of the Berlin Wall, the break up the Soviet empire, and the death of communist totalitarianism.

In January, Bush picked up where Reagan left off, boldly announcing his intention to withdraw the U.S. from the ABM Treaty. Predictably, partisans on the Left prophesied doom. Again, they were wrong.

Rather than escalating an arms race, the specter of a robust missile shield has produced the opposite result. To the astonishment of those who said it could not be done, Bush and Putin will, on May 24, sign an arms-control treaty reducing long-range nuclear warheads from roughly 6,000 on each side to between 1,700 and 2,200.

Exactly three weeks later, the first day the U.S. will be freed from the ABM Treaty, the U.S. Missile Defense Agency will begin construction of underground silos for the first missile interceptors, located at Fort Greely near Fairbanks, Alaska. Once banned by the ABM Treaty, the Fort Greely program will consist of five missile-interceptor silos and related communications systems. Headquartered in Colorado Springs, the missile defense system will involve a sizeable defense investment in Colorado. Currently, the military tracks missile launches around the world from its primary ground station at Buckley Air Force Base near Aurora.

Sadly, Democrats in the Senate are fighting to gut the missile defense program, insisting they know better than the experts how to defend the country from the enemies of the United States. They prefer instead a policy of talking America's enemies out of attacking us.

According to Bush, the land-based intercept program should be only the beginning. America must continue to ignore the whining of liberals still baffled by the success of Reagan's courage. We must fully fund a robust ballistic missile defense program, encompassing a variety of technologies, including spacebased missile-intercepting technology.

Though it has been available for years, the United States has delayed this technology because of treaty restrictions.

Now, thanks to Bush, Americans will soon be free to build and deploy a comprehensive missile defense shield while at the same time achieving an historic anti-proliferation agreement.

In our nation's 226-year history, Congressional Gold Medals have been awarded only 135 times. Beginning with George Washington, each honoree made an important contribution to our nation in the face of skepticism and against the predictions of those who harp "it can't be done."

Ronald Reagan is in good company: No Congressional Gold Medal has ever been awarded to an advocate of a weaker America.

CONGRATULATING LIEUTENANT
COLONEL CATHY VITTORIA AS
COMMANDER OF THE 773RD
MAINTENANCE BATTALION

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Lieutenant Colonel Cathy Vittoria who has

recently taken command of the 773rd Maintenance Battalion, Louisiana Army National Guard. LTC Vittoria is to be commended for her unselfish and outstanding service to our country and is deserving of our sincere gratitude.

LTC Vittoria began her career defending our country by enlisting in the Connecticut National Guard. After achieving the rank of Staff Sergeant, she attended Officers Candidate School. In January 1985, she received her commission and served as a Platoon Leader in the Virginia National Guard until June, 1986. Upon her transfer to the 123rd Maintenance Company at Fort Irwin, California, she served as the Material Service Officer, Maintenance Control Officer, and Company Commander. In September, 1993, LTC Vittoria was transferred to the 529th Forward Support Battalion in Virginia.

In February, 1998, LTC Vittoria was transferred to Detachment 1, Headquarters STARC where she served as the Administrative Chief until October 1999 when she became the Deputy Commander for the 62nd Weapons of Mass Destruction Team. From August 2000 until January 2002, LTC Vittoria served as the Operations Officer for the 199th Leadership Regiment, LTC Vittoria is a full-time member of the Louisiana National Guard and works as the Operations Officer at the Gillis W. Long Center in Carville, Louisiana.

I am proud that LTC Vittoria is a constituent in Louisiana's Sixth Congressional District and I am proud to have this opportunity to recognize her achievements.

Mr. Speaker, I know you and all my colleagues in the House of Representatives join me in congratulating LTC. Cathy Vittoria upon her promotion as Battalion Commander of the 773rd maintenance Battalion, Louisiana Army National Guard.

3M SPECIALTY MATERIALS
DIVISION

HON. JIM DeMINT

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. DeMINT. Mr. Speaker, Whereas, 3M was founded 100 years ago in Two Harbors, Minnesota and serves as the world's leading innovative company; and

Whereas, 3M makes and sells thousands of products that improve people's lives; and

Whereas, 3M is a company consisting of 75,000 employees world-wide and 250 at the 3M Specialty Materials Division in Greenville, South Carolina; and

Whereas, the 3M Specialty Materials Division began operations in Greenville in 1973; and

Whereas, 3M makes valuable contributions to our community through jobs, environmental stewardship, charitable contributions and volunteerism;

Therefore, be it declared that, the 28th day of May 2002, shall be 3M DAY.

CELEBRATING BOB BEIN'S 40
YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Robert W. Bein's 40 years of service and leadership with RBF Consulting, located in Irvine, California. Now the Chief Executive Officer, Bob Bein has dedicated his life to serving his firm and his profession.

RBF Consulting is an engineering, planning, and surveying firm with over 600 employees and offices in California, Arizona, and Nevada. Bob Bein joined RBF in 1962 as a Chief Engineer, and went on to become President of RBF in 1964, and then Chief Executive Officer in 1991. Under Bob Bein's leadership, RBF has provided engineering, planning, and surveying services for land development, urban design, public works, transportation, and water projects throughout the western United States.

In addition to his role as a corporate executive, Bob Bein is a highly respected and nationally known leader in the engineering profession—involving himself extensively in professional, civic, and community organizations at the local and national levels. He is a graduate and distinguished alumnus of the University of Illinois, as well as a United States Navy veteran, and an honorary member of Chi Epsilon. Like his career with RBF, his service to the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) has been extraordinary. With stints as ASCE's national president, district director, and chair of various committees, his value to his colleagues and dedication to his profession can be measured quite simply by his numerous awards.

Bob Bein is truly an asset to his company and a cornerstone of the civil engineering profession. It's been a pleasure working with him in Congress as an advocate for so many of the county's important public works projects, from the Santa Ana River flood control project, to the Ronald Reagan Federal Courthouse and our county's many miles of interstate highways.

His decades of service in Orange County and around the United States are a testament to his character and abilities as a leader and an engineer. I congratulate Bob on his milestone, and I am honored to represent him in the United States Congress.

H. CON. RES. 410

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join Congressmen Ed Royce, Amo Houghton, Frank Wolf, and Don Payne in introducing a resolution supporting peace and democracy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and an end to the plunder of its natural resources. H. Con. Res. 410 calls on President Bush to press for a United Nations embargo of Congolese diamonds, which are helping to fund a war that has engulfed the heart of Africa since it began in 1998, and plunged its people into a darkness where disease and misery flourish.

As the *Washington Post* reported a few months ago:

Since a rebellion erupted in 1998, Congo, which is roughly the size of Western Europe, has been effectively partitioned into several autonomous regions, each under the control of a foreign army that systematically loots its area of control. As a result, Congo's plentiful resources enrich the leaders of surrounding countries while providing no benefit to the vast majority of Congolese. . . .

Diamonds are not the cause of what has come to be known as Africa's First World War, but they play a crucial role in sustaining it. The most concentrated form of wealth ever known to mankind, diamonds are one of Africa's most liquid resources, the world's easiest commodity to smuggle, and readily available to anyone with power. From individual soldiers; to military commanders who have reoriented their troops toward full-time pillaging; to regimes that depend on standing armies and the chaos of war to stay in power; to Al Qaeda, Hezbollah, and other radical groups that have used this resource to inflict terror beyond Africa's shores—all have exploited the Congo's diamonds. They have turned a symbol that Americans treasure into a means for torturing countless thousands of people in Africa. They have put an industry that is important to American and African communities alike under a cloud, and they must be stopped.

EFFECT OF RESOLUTION

Under the terms of the Kimberley Process, the international system that aims to block conflict diamonds from the legitimate trade, conflict diamonds are defined as those embargoed by the United Nations. This means that, until the UN imposes sanctions on diamonds originating in a war zone, trade in the diamonds that fuel conflict there is not checked. The fact that diamonds currently mined in the Congo are not, technically, conflict diamonds creates a huge credibility gap for US and international efforts alike. The international system of controls aims to close that gap, but it would be foolish for the UN Security Council to postpone sanctions in reliance on a global system that is just now being devised.

Instead, the United Nations should impose an embargo similar to those on Sierra Leone and Angola's diamonds immediately. That would contribute needed pressure to regularize the trade in Congolese diamonds, combatting the criminal activities that usually accompany smuggling and compelling other countries to stop abetting this illegal trade. Some 85 percent of Congolese diamonds, worth \$854 million a year, are smuggled away; if its government collected taxes on them, some \$40 million could be added to this beleaguered country's coffers and used to respond to its people's desperate needs.

Another benefit of an embargo on Congolese diamonds would be to close the enormous loophole that the DRC has become for sanctions-busters. Currently, diamonds mined by Sierra Leonean and Angolan rebels, or trafficked by Liberia, can easily be passed off as Congolese diamonds. To leave so vast a country, which produces significant quantities of diamonds, outside scrutiny dooms international efforts to address the problem of conflict diamonds elsewhere.

Beyond these practical benefits, there is a moral reason to act. Curbing the smuggling of Congolese diamonds and other resources is essential to securing a lasting peace. A cease-

fire has held since April 2001; a small contingent of UN troops is on the ground; there are persistent efforts to settle combatants' differences through peace talks. But this is not enough. The fighting has created huge, no-go areas where disease, starvation and malnutrition prey, and combatants I desire for plunder means the stalemate and periodic violence is likely to continue. Putting diamonds beyond their reach would contribute to work trying to end the Congo's occupation and return its people's lives to normalcy and the possibility of improvement.

OTHER WAR RESOURCES

The war in the DRC is complex: seven nations and several rebel groups are fighting for political reasons and over at least nine natural resources (coltan, gold, diamonds, copper, cobalt, timber, water, tin, and cassiterite). That makes it likely that no one approach will be sufficient. Unlike the trade in other war resources, though, conflict diamonds are the focus of on-going international efforts. While far from complete, these may well be a model for work on other resources.

I sometimes have disagreed with the diamond industry's leaders, but I know them to be honorable people. Ending the exploitation of this industry's product by those whose crimes mock all it represents is as important for Africa and it is for the diamond industry, but it will be the industry's continued vigilance that determines whether this effort succeeds or collapses. I must reserve my own evaluation of the industry's promises until they are tested by practice; however, I hope that history will judge kindly its response to this scourge. I hope it will prove to be a model worthy for other industries to use and expand upon. And I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the diamond industry for its commitment to finishing this work.

In addition to the industry's constructive work on conflict diamonds, here is another reason we can be hopeful embodied in organizations like Global Witness, which first exposed the trade in conflict diamonds in 1998. Its recent report on a \$300 million conflict timber deal that is currently allowing Zimbabwe's military and political elites to log an area nearly the size of Montana is compelling. It finds that Zimbabwe entered into this deal explicitly to sustain its involvement in the DRC's war, which assures it can continue its exploitation of Congolese diamonds. In addition to tightening its ruler's grip on power, the report found,

... any natural resource exploitation by waning factions, especially foreign-backed ones, will seriously delay if not completely derail the potential for lasting peace and stability in DRC.—From Global Witness's February 2002 report, "Branching Out: Zimbabwe's Resource Colonialism in the DRC."

Ignoring timber's role in sustaining the wars over diamonds undercuts global efforts to end them. In February President Bush committed our country to tackling the problem of illegal logging around the world; and a few weeks ago, the State Department convened a roundtable discussion to focus on this problem.

Logging and mining are activities that go hand-in-hand. The roads built for one are used to open access to the other; the security and labor needs of both commercial activities are well-suited to soldiers' capabilities. Zimbabwe's operations in the DRC confirm

this approach to plunder is a way to maximize profits. Likewise, Liberia has diversified its war commerce in a way that exploits both conflict timber and conflict diamonds, using exemption of its timber from comprehensive UN sanctions to sabotage them.

A provision in this resolution urges the United Nations to put its consideration of sanctions against conflict timber on a fast track. I hope the progress made on each of these resources will lead to the comprehensive approach to resource exploitation that is essential to restoring a lasting peace in the Congo.

HUMANITARIAN DIMENSION

Sanctions—whether on diamonds or other resources—are an imperfect tool, but they have proven helpful in Sierra Leone and Angola and they are well worth trying in the DRC, if for no other reason than the magnitude of the Congolese people's suffering. Because large swaths of the Congo have been too dangerous for journalists, aid workers, and others to visit, there has been too little reporting on this battle for the valuable resources of one of the world's poorest countries. But the exposes that have been done are superb.

One of the best examples is ABC's Nightline, which did an extraordinary, week-long series on the Congo's misery early this year. One segment focused on the battle between two allies that demolished the Congo's diamond-mining capital:

Kisangani was, until not very long ago, a city of 600,000. . . . It was a center of trade. . . . [Now] this is a city surviving on life support, suffocated by a war. . . . What was it then that set the armies of Rwanda and Uganda against one another, grinding the people of Kisangani between them? Diamonds.—From ABC Nightline's Heart of Darkness," Jan. 23, 2002.

Dr. Bob Amot of NBC's Dateline has also done heroic reporting from the Congo, bringing home to those of us who must watch from afar the tragedy of its forgotten people. The *Washington Post* also has devoted attention to the Congo, including front-page coverage of a study done by the respected International Rescue Committee. It found that 3 million people have died there, but few due to the fighting. As Karl Vick reported:

The vast majority of deaths have resulted from starvation, disease and deprivation on a scale emerging only as aid workers reach areas that have been cut off by fighting and lack of roads. . . . Villagers in the [Kasai] region—long renowned for its diamonds mines, but now ravaged by hunger—refer to two kinds of gems: white ones and red ones. The red ones are peanuts.

What makes the Congo surveys exceptional is . . . how long the conditions they document have been allowed to persist [Vick reported, quoting a Western epidemiologist, who noted that] mortality rates this high are common in humanitarian emergencies . . . but they only last a couple of months . . . because there is some sort of intervention. [But in this vast, war-torn country with few roads,] the hugely elevated mortality rates [have been] steadily racking up deaths by the hundreds of thousands. —From the *Washington Post*, April 2001.

The sad truth is the Congolese now rank among the most miserable—and most endangered people—in the world. In all, at least 2.5 million people have died, another 2 million have been driven from their homes; and one

in three is in critical need of food. Among children, the problems are staggering: 75 percent of children born since the war began dying before their second birthday; 66 percent of school-aged children are not being educated; and large numbers of children are forced to serve as soldiers or prostitutes.

Diseases also stalk the populace, whose chaotic lives make precautions against HIV/AIDS and other deadly illnesses virtually impossible. As Mr. Vick described,

... horror stories continue to emerge from a country no longer defined only by war, but also by pestilence. Untreated malaria remains the main killer, accounting for half of reported deaths. But health workers have also documented outbreaks of polio, whooping cough and even bubonic plague, near the center of Congo's rich diamond-mining area, one child out of 25 suffers from cretinism, an iodine deficiency that leaves the child half the normal size and severely retarded. —From the *Washington Post*, August 2001.

Other independent observers have reached similar conclusions:

The belligerents have no interest to see an end to the current situation in eastern Congo. There is a level of violence they can tolerate because the violence is targeting civilians. . . . The end result is that the Congolese will continue to die as [leaders] line their pockets with gold and diamonds. The Congolese are not only facing material losses, they are being crushed in the exploitation of natural resources.—From an interview with a Human Rights Watch expert, November 2001

A Oxfam's primary concern is the humanitarian impact of the war, which has caused the largest number of conflict-related deaths anywhere in Africa in the last four years. While different actors have justified their involvement in the war on the basis of security, it is clear that one of the driving forces behind the conflict is a desire by the warring parties to have access to, and control over, the DRC's vast natural resources. This wealth is not being used to reduce poverty, either in the DRC or in other countries involved in the war. In fact, wealth from natural resources is sustaining the war and bad governance. Such military activity has been described as military commercialism. Natural resource exploitation has become a key factor in determining military deployment, perpetuating the cycle of violence.—From Oxfam's report, "Poverty in the Midst of Wealth," January 2002

The choices facing children in the eastern Congo today are to join the military, become a street child, or die. The war-affected children of the eastern Congo have no opportunity for education and eat one meal per day, if they are lucky. Many are homeless, forced to flee because of acute poverty. Some have witnessed horrible atrocities committed against their families or their neighbors. Unaccompanied and traumatized, they roam into the big towns or cities.

The brutal war in the Eastern Congo, which has contributed to millions of deaths, driven thousands of people from their homes and helped impoverish a resource-rich country, will not end until the fighting factions learn that they have more to win from peace than they do from war. The most vulnerable in this situation are the children, and they are exploited both as child soldiers and prostitutes.—From the report of Refugees International, "Eastern Congo—A Slow Motion Holocaust," and a discussion of it.

THE UNITED STATES SHOULD CONTINUE TO LEAD

Mr. Speaker, this Congress has been at the forefront of efforts to end the trade in conflict

diamonds. Two years ago—before American human rights activists began their campaign against conflict diamonds, and even before the diamond industry moved to protect its self-interest—Mr. Royce and Mr. Payne began taking a hard look at this problem.

Then, six months ago, this House passed compromise legislation designed to begin severing the link between diamonds and war. During negotiation of that bill, H.R. 2722, the President's trade and diplomatic representatives assured us that, if Congress would use the Kimberley Process's definition of conflict diamonds, which are those sanctioned by the United Nations, the Administration would press the UN Security Council to extend its embargo to diamonds mined in other conflict zones, like the Congo.

Today, I urge our colleagues to call that commitment due. Please join me in pressing our government to continue to lead this work—by insisting that the United Nations act against a blood trade that is helping to fuel the world's most deadly war. Please support H. Con. Res. 410.

MICHAEL HENRY DEVLIN MAKES
HIS MARK ON THE WORLD

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Patrick J. Devlin, Sr. of my staff and his wife Helen on the birth of their second child, Master Michael Henry Devlin. Michael was born early in the morning on Monday, May 20, 2002. He weighed 7 pounds and 6 ounces. Faye joins me in wishing Pat, Helen and their first son Patrick great happiness upon this new addition to their family. I know that the gentleman from Kentucky Mr. LEWIS joins me in celebrating Michael's birth as Helen serves on his staff.

As the father of three, I know the joy and pride that Pat and Helen feel at this special time. And I know that Patrick is excited to have a brother with whom he can play. Children remind us of the incredible miracle of life and they keep us young-at-heart. Everyday, they show us a new way to view the world. Indeed, they are one of the most important reasons why we serve in this body, Mr. Speaker.

I welcome Michael into the world, and wish Pat, Helen, and Patrick all the best as they bring Michael into their family.

SOVIET-STYLE ACTIONS IMPERIL
FREE TRADE AND RUSSIA

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, since the fall of communism and the Soviet Union, the Russian government has made significant strides in promoting free enterprise and free trade. Sometimes, however, old habits die hard.

Bureaucrats at the Russian Ministry of Agriculture seem to be living in the past. In a move reminiscent of the Soviet-era, they have

ordered the nationalization of a private company with American trademarks, Stolichnaya Vodka.

These actions run counter to the efforts of Russian President Putin who has repeatedly demanded more property rights and freedom for the Russian people. Unfortunately, bureaucrats in the government have not gotten the message.

The actions against the rightful owner, SPI International, are not isolated incidents. As SPI's counsel, Richard Edlin stated in testimony before the House Committee on Ways and Means there is a "troubling pattern of regression by the Russian government to the tactics and policies of the Soviet era."

These abuses must stop if Russia is going to be considered a reliable trading partner of the United States. It is incumbent upon the Russian government and its trading partners to demand a correction of these abuses. These problems should not be swept under the rug. These actions threaten trade, reform and prosperity for the Russian people.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the following editorial from the May 16, 2002 Investor's Business Daily be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Investor's Business Daily, May 16, 2002]

MOSCOW'S STICKY FINGERS RISK ECONOMIC
FUTURE OF RUSSIA
(By Doug Bandow)

After years of economic chaos and declines, Russia is advancing. Despite serious challenges to civil liberties, press freedom and the democratic process, the Russian people are finally enjoying a growing economy.

And Moscow's success, including a surprising budget surplus, re-dounds to the benefit of America. A more prosperous Russia is less likely to slide back into its communist past. A more prosperous Russia will offer a better market for U.S. investment and trade.

Yet continued progress requires that Russia move more inefficient state enterprises into private hands. Moscow must also improve its international commercial reputation.

However, Russia unfortunately is moving in the opposite direction, at attempting to reverse previous privatizations.

For instance, vodka is big business, the nation's second largest. (The Russians do love to drink.) One of vodka's most celebrated brand name is Stolichnaya.

SPI International acquired the Stolichnaya name in 1992, and now sells 1.3 million cases in the U.S. alone. But Moscow is trying to strip away SPI's trademark. To enforce its claim, the Russian Ministry of Agriculture has impounded 180,000 cases of SPI's vodka, currently sitting on the dock in the port of Kaliningrad.

USSR CRUMBLES

SPI's state-owned predecessor first registered its vodka trademark in the U.S. in 1967. PepsiCo bought the right to import Stolichnaya into the U.S. and spent more than \$100 million over the years to encourage demand (PepsiCo has since left the alcohol business.)

When the USSR disintegrated at the end of 1991, the successor states, led by Russia, began selling off many state enterprises, SPI became a private company. In October 1992 the Russian government confirmed its right to export vodka under several trademarks.

Two years ago Allied Domecq acquired U.S. distributions rights. In reliance on SPI's property rights, Allied has undertaken a new advertising campaign and launched a

new product to compete with Smirnoff. SPI has been shipping Stolichnaya for a decade without complaint from the Russian government, SPI has invested about \$20 million to promote the brand and another \$50 million to settle the debts of its state-run predecessor.

Yet the government recently decided that it wants to renationalize Stolichnaya. It went to court to claim ownership earlier this year, and a Moscow court sided with the government.

MOSCOW SHORT-SIGHTED

Despite the vulnerability of Russian courts to state manipulation, SPI won two subsequent decisions. These judges barred the agriculture ministry from trying to exercise the trademark and from seizing SPI's vodka.

Yet the government has ignored the courts. It has established a federal enterprise to monopolize vodka sales. Officials have even threatened SPI's employees with criminal prosecution.

Moscow's campaign is curiously short-sighted. Even if the government succeeds in stripping SPI's rights in Russia, it will have no right to export to the U.S. Allied is the registered trademark holder, and SPI is Allied's exclusive supplier.

Unfortunately, Stolichnaya is not the only target of Moscow's commercial aggression. Greenberg Traurig attorney Richard Edlin complained of "a troubling pattern of regression by the Russian government to the tactics and policies of the Soviet era" at a House Ways and Means Committee hearing.

For instance, the U.S. firm Films by Jove purchased Russian copy-rights. It's spend \$4 million in making animated films. Now the Russian government has set up its own company by the same name as the firm that licenses films to Films by Jove and claims it's the true owner. A U.S. District Court upheld the U.S. company's copyright, opining that the Russian court's contrary decision, perhaps made under government pressure, was "incoherent," "irrelevant" and "shocking."

No wonder Russian Duma member Boris Nemtsov, head of the Union of Right forces, called on President Vladimir Putin to reverse the "dangerous" threat to property rights, one of the "pillars of true progress for Russia." Nemtsov worries that other reforms—Putin has flatten the income tax and legalized the sale of nonagricultural land—"will be for naught if the fundamental weaknesses of the Russian state that undermine property and minority shareholder rights are not addressed."

RULE OF LAW

Individual companies, which have invested in reliance upon property rights granted by Moscow obviously have much to fear from the surreptitious rollback of privatization.

If Russia is to continue to show economic growth, it must establish a stable investment climate to encourage demands and foreign investment. Commercial certainty is particularly important if the nation is to enter the World Trade Organization.

Putin deserves credit for having halted Russian's slide toward chaos. But real property requires establishment of the rule of law and respect for property rights.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 186, H. Res. 427, Waiving Points of Order Against the Conference Report on H.R. 3448, Public Health

Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act. Had I been present I would have voted "yea." I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 187, H.R. 1877, on Approving the Journal. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 188, H. Res. 426, Providing for the consideration of H.R. 3129, Customs Border Security Act. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 189, H.R. 3448, Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 190, H.R. 3717, the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 191, Paying Tribute to the Workers at Ground Zero in New York. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

TRIBUTE TO DR. VIRGINIA CAROL
DEMCHIK

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to and congratulating Dr. Virginia Carol Demchik of Shepherdstown, West Virginia who has been honored by the West Virginia Academy of Science as Science Teacher of the Year.

The West Virginia Academy of Science is an organization meeting and working with professional associates in Biology, Chemistry, Computer Science, Geology, Mathematics, Mining, Physics, Psychology and Education, History and Philosophy of Science and Social Science. It is a corporation chartered by the authority of the West Virginia legislature for the advancement of scientific knowledge and the promotion of scientific work in West Virginia. In receiving the coveted Science Teacher of the Year Award, Dr. Demchik has accomplished no small feat.

Dr. Demchik received her BA from Fairmont State College and her MA and Ed.D from West Virginia University. Based on summer grants she has received, Dr. Demchik has attended the College of Graduate Studies at the University of Maryland, American University, East Carolina University, University of Iowa and Shepherd College.

In honor of Dr. Demchik's hard work, dedication and commitment to her students and community, I ask my friends in Shepherdstown, and my colleagues here in the nation's capital to join me in recognizing May 23, 2002 as a day of celebration and recognition for Dr. Virginia Carol Demchik.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM L. JENKINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I was not present to cast my votes on rollcall vote Nos.

171, 172, and 173 on May 20, 2002. Had I been present, I would have voted aye on rollcall Nos. 171, 172, and 173.

MEDICARE PROVISIONS OF THE
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS
BILL

HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer an amendment to strike Section 1404 from this bill. This provision would assist a mere handful of hospitals in Pennsylvania and New York, at the expense of every other hospital in the country. Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford to drain funding from any of our nation's hospitals, especially as we debate a bill that is meant to strengthen our ability to respond to medical emergencies that could strike anywhere across the nation.

Mr. Speaker, hospitals in my State of Maine cannot afford any further reimbursement cuts, no matter how small. My state already has the 5th-lowest Medicare reimbursement rate in the country. Our hospitals are operating on razor-thin margins. In a state as geographically large as Maine, we already struggle with access to medical services. Further cuts will only exacerbate the problem.

This provision is a clear case of robbing Peter to pay Paul. In fact, it's even worse because there are just a few select Pauls, and a nation full of Peters. Why should the vast majority of Members tell their seniors that their access to care may be jeopardized by a gift to a few select hospitals somewhere else? How can we effectively fight AIDS and infectious diseases through increased spending in this bill, when at the same time we weaken our hospitals? What sense does it make to give money to speed our first response to attacks, while at the same time taking funds from the hospitals who would be on the front line?

If the Pennsylvania and New York counties that are helped by Section 1404 actually met the criteria for geographic reclassification, they would have been approved by the Medicare Geographic Classification Review Board. Instead, these counties will be boosting their Medicare reimbursement rates by going around the rules—the rules that the rest of us have to live by.

Mr. Speaker, I know all too well that the geographic adjustment system for Medicare payment rates needs reform. My State of Maine is among the most egregiously affected by the current system, and I would be happy to work with any of my colleagues who wish to seek reform to make reimbursement rates more equitable. I strongly support improved reimbursement for all our nation's hospitals. However, this provision in this bill only serves to benefit a select number of facilities, and will detract from the ability of all others to meet their obligations to Medicare beneficiaries.

Section 1404 is unfair, it's unjust, and it's just plain bad policy. It certainly does not belong in an Emergency Supplemental, and therefore I move that we strike this provision from the bill. If we cannot remove this provision today, then I am hopeful that we can fix the problem in conference. This bill funds vital areas like defense, security and health, and

the final bill should not be marred by this destructive measure.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CITY
OF WEST ALLIS ON ITS 100TH
BIRTHDAY

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, on June 2, 2002, the city of West Allis, Wisconsin will host the centennial celebration of its incorporation as a village. Happy 100th birthday, West Allis.

Native American mounds, likely left by ancestors of the Ho-Chunk or Potawatomi tribes in the ground near what today is Wisconsin's State Fair Park, provide evidence of some of the earliest residents in the area. But it was not until the 1830s that native tribes began to see New Englanders arrive in the region to farm its fertile lands and establish the area's first settlement, called Honey Creek. It may have remained a farming community for many years to come, had it not been for a rapid growth of heavy industry in the city of Milwaukee in the late 1800s and the extension of a street railway line to the area.

Milwaukee was running out of room for large manufacturing plants, and the Honey Creek area had become a highly desirable location for industry. Companies like Kearney and Trecker and the Rosenthal Comhusker Company began to make their home in the area that was now called North Greenfield, and soon Edward P. Allis decided that his company also needed room to grow.

In 1900, Allis moved his company, which had become an industry leader in machinery, to the area that would soon bear his name. Workers soon followed, and the population grew so quickly that the area was chartered as the Village of West Allis in 1902, and as a city only 4 years later.

The city of West Allis expanded to become the second largest city in Milwaukee County and seventh largest in the state. Although the region's decline in heavy manufacturing in the past several decades has brought challenges to the community, the city of West Allis and its mayor, Jeannette Bell, have worked tirelessly to bring in new businesses and revitalize West Allis neighborhoods.

West Allis remains a city that is proud of its industrial past and enthusiastic about its future. To the city of West Allis and its citizens, my heartiest congratulations, and my best wishes for a prosperous second century.

SUPPORT OF H.R. 3375—EMBASSY
EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION ACT

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3375, the Embassy Employee Compensation Act. Passage of this bill only makes common sense to me. After the tragic events of September 11, 2002, the United States Government vowed to make

sure that the victim's families affected would be taken care of and provided adequate compensation in order to carry on with their lives. I firmly supported the government's efforts in securing the futures of these families, but I have always felt that there were other victims as well being overlooked that were affected by cowardly acts of terrorism that also deserved some sort of compensation.

Mr. Speaker, overlooked were the American families who lost loved ones in the American Embassy bombings in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Africa. On August 7 of 1998, twelve American families lost a member or members that were dear to them while they proudly served their country abroad. To this date, these families have yet to be taken care of. I am sure that many of my colleagues are aware that back in July of 1999 I introduced legislation that if passed, would have provided \$1,500,000 to the survivors of each of the families affected. Unfortunately at time of introduction, many Members of the House of Representatives felt it was unnecessary. Therefore, my legislation never saw the light of day again. It took both the events of September 11th and the tireless efforts of a very brave young lady named Edith Bartley, who lost not one, but two members of her family in the Nairobi bombing to change the sentiments of this Chamber.

I want to commend Ms. Bartley on her persistence. She worked feverishly to see this legislation come to its fruition. She has literally worked on this nonstop for years and talked to countless Members to gain their support. At times, the prospects of this legislation passing this body looked grim. Nonetheless, she kept working and eventually the tides began to turn in her favor. The passage of this legislation is not only testament to your hard work, but a tribute to your father and brother as well. They would be proud.

Although you cannot place a price on a human life, the day for these families to be compensated for their loss has been long in coming and I am once again pleased to vote in favor of this legislation today. We should not only provide for the victim's families of 9/11, but all the families that have lost loved ones at the hands of Al-Qaeda. It's the only fair thing to do.

ATLANTA JOURNAL-CONSTITUTION
CRITIQUES WELFARE BILL

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month the House of Representatives passed a welfare bill in which the Democratic Minority was not permitted to offer a single amendment. That legislation, H.R. 4737, fails to provide millions of families across the Nation with the help they need to get off welfare, stay off welfare, and move out of poverty. If this welfare bill were to become law in its current form, the results would be disastrous, not only for recipients and their families, but for states as well which would suddenly face billions of dollars in new mandates that the House has failed to help pay for.

It is important that we authorize a welfare bill that allows States to develop programs,

assess needs, and provide training, education and other appropriate work supports that provides the best opportunity for moving welfare families into sustainable work that will lead to long-term income self-sufficiency. In contrast, the House legislation imposes requirements that will prohibit States from assessing the individual needs of their families or providing the services that will give recipients the best chance to escape poverty.

Restricting training, education, and job readiness, as H.R. 4737 does, is short-sighted and fails to build upon what we have learned since the welfare law was reformed in 1996. The Republican bill also increases the demand on families without sufficient resources for essential work supports like child care.

Our concerns with the impacts of the House-passed bill are reflected in the following editorial.

[From the Atlanta Journal-Constitution, May, 22, 2002]

DO N'T PENALIZE CHILDREN FOR PARENTS
GOING TO WORK

When the U.S. Senate debates welfare reform this month, it will essentially be deciding whether the federal aid program exists to punish adults or protect children.

Last week, House Representative sent a welfare package over to the Senate that calls for stricter work requirements on welfare recipients. However, the House only approved a modest increase in child care funding in its proposal.

In defending the GOP plan, Representative J.C. WATTS, chairman of the House Republican Conference, said the goal was "to replace welfare checks with paychecks, foster independence, boost personal incomes and improve well-being of children."

Those are all admirable goals. Unfortunately, the least likely of them to be realized under the Republican plan is improving the well-being of children.

An increased demand for time on the job without a companion increase in child care dollars places stresses on fragile families. Children suffer in unstable day care arrangements, and their mothers are more likely to land back on welfare. Research shows that day care is often the fence that keeps a woman from making the transition from welfare to work.

Under the welfare reauthorization package approved by the House, 70 percent of a state's welfare recipients must be working or training 40 hours a week. The House gave only a nominal boost to child care funding, which is already so underfunded that it covers only one in seven qualified families.

And many states, forced to meet the higher work requirements, will use their discretionary funding to create makeshift or simulated jobs rather than to enhance child care options.

The Republican bill also stipulates more hours in paid employment and less in training, rehabilitation, vocational training and job readiness programs. The Senate ought to insist that more education and training count toward "work."

Since Congress overhauled welfare in 1996—replacing the old entitlement system with workfare—caseloads have fallen 50 percent. In a flourishing economy, states were able to move millions of people off the public dole and into jobs.

But while welfare reform was effective in getting people off cash assistance, it was less successful in getting them out of poverty. Many recipients ended in low-skilled jobs without any possibility of career advancement

The welfare recipients who failed to find work in the booming '90s were those with few skills or with substance abuse or mental health problems—hardly a subset likely to do well in a weakened economy. They represent the hardest-to-place cases for whom self-sufficiency will be impossible without drug treatment, training and education, the very things the Republican proposal undercuts.

The Senate Republicans and Democrats are more cordial and more conciliatory than their colleagues in the House. They ought to forge a compromise that puts people to work without putting children at risk.

A TRIBUTE TO THE TEACHERS,
PARENTS, ADMINISTRATORS
AND STUDENTS OF CHAPARRAL
MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the parents, students, faculty and staff whose dedication to excellence has earned a school in my district—Chaparral Middle School in Moorpark, California—recognition as a National Blue Ribbon school.

The National Blue Ribbon award honors excellence in leadership, teaching, curriculum, student achievement and parental involvement. Chaparral Middle School is a shining example of what can happen when parents, teachers and administrators collaborate on the best approaches for providing a quality education.

The attitude at Chaparral can best be summed up by the comment Principal Creighton Nicks made to a local newspaper: "We're never satisfied with good enough. We're always trying to be better."

The quality and dedication of teachers at Chaparral are epitomized by earth science teacher Mary Alice Reyburn, who was honored this week as a California State Science Fair Teacher of the Year. Part of the honor is a \$2,000 prize, which Mrs. Reyburn plans to donate to the school to purchase science equipment.

I am a product of the public school system, and I put my four children through Ventura County's public schools. One of my children is now a public school teacher. I am acutely aware that the most important tool we can give our children is a good education. Our students are the elected officials, businessmen, artists, scientists, parents and teachers of tomorrow.

Nineteenth century orator and public servant Edward Everett, who shared the speaker's platform with President Lincoln in Gettysburg, once said: "Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army." Those words are equally true during these perilous times, as we fight terrorists for the right to remain free.

Mr. Speaker, as our nation works in concert to better our education system, it would serve us well to study the successes of our National Blue Ribbon schools. They are the best of the best and a key to our future. I know my colleagues will join me in applauding Chaparral Principal Nicks, his entire staff, and the parents and students of Chaparral for raising the

bar and setting a strong example for others to follow.

TRIBUTE TO SGM WILLIAM ROGER LAYMAN

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to pay tribute to SGM William Roger Layman upon his retirement from the United States Army.

SGM Layman has served our nation with honor and distinction for over 30 years, and his performance throughout his career has been characterized by the highest standards of professional ethics and commitment to the military. He was drafted into the United States Army in July 31, 1969, and attended basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, MO. SGM Layman became a Personnel Specialist in June 1970 and was stationed in Heidelberg, Germany. He finished his career as a Logistics Operations SGM with the 3rd BDE, 95th Division.

SGM William Layman received a bachelor of science degree in accounting and is currently the Chief of the Internal Review and Audit Compliance Office, USA MEDDAC, at Fort Leonard Wood, MO.

SGM William Layman's awards include the Army Commendation Medal w/Oak Leaf, Army Achievement Medal, Army Good Conduct Medal, Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal w/Silver Oak Leaf (6th Award), National Defense Service Medal with Service Star, Armed Forces Reserve Medal w/hour glass, NCO Professional Development Ribbon (3), Army Service Ribbon, Overseas Service Ribbon, and Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon (2nd Award).

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that my colleagues will join me in wishing SGM Layman all the best. We thank him for over 30 years of service to the United States of America.

TACEY GAUTHIER: AN AMBASSADOR FOR HEALING

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Tacey Gauthier of Linwood, Michigan, for her significant contributions in the field of emergency medical services. The tragic events of September 11 reminded us all of just how critical our paramedics and other medical workers are in emergency situations. As a paramedic with Bay Regional Medical Center EMS in Bay City, Tacey time and again has displayed the courage and dedication required to do the job the way it ought to be done.

Tacey began her career in 1989 with Bay Regional Medical EMS. In addition, she volunteered with Northern Bay Ambulance in Pinconning, Michigan, and spent a year with Advance Medical Transport in Pontiac, Michigan. From the start, Tacey went full-throttle in her efforts to learn and develop as an emer-

gency services worker. Later, she expanded her knowledge to become a field training officer and a classroom instructor.

Over the years, the list of Tacey's qualifications and certifications multiplied to a point that they are now too numerous to fully include on her resume. She is certified in advance cardiac life support, pre-hospital trauma life support, automatic external defibrillator and a host of other areas for the treatment of emergency victims. She also is qualified as an EMS instructor and by the American Academy of Pediatrics as an instructor for pediatric emergencies for pre-hospital providers.

While Tacey has certainly saved many lives in her work as a paramedic, her skills and passion for teaching and training others to become emergency medical technicians is perhaps an even greater gift. She has an unparalleled reputation for making difficult subject matter more accessible and more easily understandable for her students. By teaching others, Tacey is leaving a legacy that will improve and expand emergency medical services in Bay County and throughout Michigan well into the future.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing gratitude to Tacey Gauthier, Bay Regional Medical Center EMS and all emergency medical workers serving on the front lines in communities all across America. I am confident that Tacey will continue to teach, guide and lead by example so that others will emulate her efforts to become first-rate paramedics or emergency medical technicians.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. BURDETTE ANDREWS

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise to recognize one of my constituents and a friend, Burdette Andrews, of Jackson, MI, who is retiring as superintendent of Vandercook Lake schools where he served for 56 years. Mr. Andrews is recognized as the longest serving superintendent of schools in the history of our nation. Burdette is well known for having served the people of the school district and the state of Michigan with a dedication unparalleled by any before him.

It is nearly impossible for me to stand before you and do such an inspiring man justice with mere words, however, when I think of this man who played such an important part in the education of so many young people and future leaders, I am moved to try. I think of words such as resilience, honor, dedication, and intensity, warmth, friendliness, and kindness. None of these words, however, are quite enough. One thing I can be sure of though, is that in that part of Michigan's seventh district, Burdette Andrews is a legend.

Fellow representatives, by serving his school district for 56 years, Mr. Andrews has not only set national record for length of service in this profession, but also has brought great honor and distinction to that profession he loved so much. Burdette Andrews is credited with being responsible for the popular feeling among people in his community toward the public school system.

Burdette married Annabel Shafer in 1940. They had four children. Don Edwin Andrews, deceased in 1992, was an accountant and auditor for DOT in Detroit, Dan L. Andrews, partner and member of the operating committee for Roney and Co., a stock brokerage firm Jonathan B. Andrews, high school counselor at Chelsea High School and a private psychotherapist, Judith A. Andrews, controller at ShoTech Presentations in Madison Hgts.

Burdette was born in 1908 and graduated from Greenville College in Illinois in 1930. He then went on to earn a master's degree in administration from the University of Michigan. Before starting his career as the superintendent of schools of Vandercook Lake in the Summer of 46.

Every millage election through the years since 1946 for new school buildings and/or additions and additional millage for operation was always approved by a the people of Vandercook Lake. One reason was that Burdette Andrews was always conservative with the taxpayer's money.

Academically, Vandercook Lake Public Schools have maintained accreditation continuously with the University of Michigan and the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. Curriculum has been expanded at both the elementary and secondary levels. Special programs have been added to benefit all children. An excellent staff of administrators and teachers has been maintained. The expansion and enrichment of the athletic and activities program for students, including a high school band program, have taken place. All these things were accomplished with Mr. Andrews' guidance. He has served this community well.

Burdette Andrews not only embodies all of the characteristics and qualities that we as legislators desire for all those in public service. By allowing children access to him and the qualities and characteristics he embodies for his 92 years, Burdette Andrews has done a great service to America's youth and, therefore, Burdette Andrews has done a great service to America.

HONORING THE VISALIA AVENUE OF FLAGS

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Avenue of Flags Ceremony of Visalia, California, performed on Memorial Day. The Avenue of Flags service is held to remember the fallen veterans of past wars. Prior to the program, the casket flags of these veterans are flown on display at the Visalia Cemetery.

The Avenue of Flags has been a Memorial Day tradition in Visalia for 12 years. This year, 1,292 casket flags will be flown on Monday, May 27. On Saturday May 25, 3,000 small flags will be placed at each of the military grave marker stones at the Visalia Cemetery. Some graves date as far back as the Civil War.

Dr. Manuel Garcia, commander of the Avenue of Flags Veterans Association, along with many groups of volunteers including school groups, service organizations, Boy Scouts, Girl

Scouts, Cub Scouts, Sea Scout Cadets, Navy, Marine, and Army personnel are responsible for the success of this memorial celebration.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Visalia Avenue of the Flags Memorial Day Ceremony. I invite my colleagues to join me in remembering the fallen veterans of Visalia, and in thanking the Visalia community for their continued dedication to the memory of past veterans.

MEMORIAL DAY MESSAGE

HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, in 1868 Major General John A. Logan established a "Decoration Day" on May 30 as a day of remembrance for the dead of the Civil War. General Logan ordered his posts to decorate the local cemeteries "with the choicest flowers of springtime" to honor the thousands killed during those four terrible years. Today, some 2,847,200 veterans lie in honor in our national military cemeteries. Since the start of Operation Enduring Freedom last year, 22 Americans killed in action in the Afghan theater have joined them.

Freedom's latest hero was a member of the National Guard's 19th Special Forces Unit, Sgt. Gene Arden Vance Jr., 38, of Morgantown, W. Va., who was killed in action on May 19. Citizen-soldiers have always been the foundation of America's military strength, and Sergeant Vance's loss is a sad reminder that your neighbors who serve in the National Guard and Reserves play a unique role in our armed forces.

Today, the men and women of the National Guard and Reserves serve America within and beyond our borders. Just this week National Guard soldiers left the Jacksonville Airport, successfully concluding their airport security mission in Florida. Since the September attack on our country the National Guard provided security at 19 airports in Florida for over nine months and did a magnificent job protecting our airports and other vital installations. Their professionalism, dedication and discipline reassured Americans and contributed mightily to repelling the economic attack the terrorists perpetrated against our country.

General Logan's original Decoration Day proclamation called us to honor those who made the ultimate sacrifice, "We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance . . . Let no neglect, no ravages of time, testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided republic." I urge you to take this charge to heart and honor those who made the ultimate sacrifice for our country by stopping what you are doing at 3:00 pm on Memorial Day to participate in the National Moment of Remembrance, but don't stop there.

This year, once Memorial Day has passed, consider what the world might look like if not for the service of generations of Americans. Take time throughout the rest of the year to reach out to the members of our armed services who are fighting freedom's newest enemies. Tell them the citizens of our state and nation are grateful for their service, and thank them and their families for the daily sacrifices that allow them to serve.

POEM BY LT. COL. JOHN McCRAE
ON MEMORIAL DAY

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, on Memorial Day, the nation will honor, remember and thank those who gave their lives in the service of the nation. I want to commend to my colleagues' attention the well-known poem "In Flanders Field" by Lt. Col. John McCrae, as a reminder of the sacrifices made by service men and women in preserving our freedoms and democracy.

IN FLANDERS FIELD

By Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae, MD
(1872-1918)

In Flanders Field the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place, and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.
We are the Dead. Short two days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders field.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders field.

REGARDING THE 27TH INFANTRY
DIVISION OF THE UNITED
STATES ARMY

HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, as we approach Memorial Day, I would like to take this opportunity to clear the air regarding an unwarranted blemish cast upon a unit of the New York National Guard—a unit that enjoys an otherwise illustrious history dating all the way back to the Revolutionary War.

For 56 years, the U.S. Army's 27th Infantry Division, a unit of the New York National Guard, has carried this black mark—as a result of a thoughtless outburst with little basis in fact—by the Marine General commanding the Saipan Invasion in 1944. This situation was further compounded when Time Magazine published the General's remarks without seeking to corroborate their veracity.

In July 1944, the 27th Infantry Division, commanded by Army General Ralph Corbett Smith, was ordered to relieve a division of Marines engaged in fierce fighting on the mountainous island of Saipan in the western Pacific.

The combined force of National Guardsmen and Marines would be led by the top-ranking ground officer on Saipan, commanding the Fifth Amphibious Corps, Marine Lt. Gen. Holland M. "Howlin' Mad" Smith. This proved to be a questionable decision.

The dissimilar training of the Army and Marine Corps units did not prepare them to achieve the expectations of Lt. Gen. Smith and he overreacted. Marine Lt. Gen. Holland Smith relieved Army Gen. Ralph Smith of his

command when Lt. Gen. Smith mistakenly charged that Gen. Ralph Smith was incapable of motivating his troops in battle that he said resulted in losses to the Marines.

Officers are relieved in wars for various reasons, and the matter usually remains private within the military. The Smith versus Smith controversy, however, spread from the remote island in the Pacific all the way to the American media and the Pentagon.

Army generals in the Pacific angrily accused Lt. Gen. Holland Smith of bias. While the Army Chief of Staff, George C. Marshall, did not believe Lt. Gen. Holland Smith's allegations, he ordered that no public response be made—in an effort to preserve interservice cooperation. In fact, Marshall was eventually able to smooth things over with his naval counterpart. Gen. Ralph Smith, for his part, was later exonerated by an Army board of inquiry and enjoyed a successful military and diplomatic career.

At the time, however, the American press was quick to choose sides, and Time-Life allied with the Marines. Time Magazine printed an article that maligned the heroism and credibility of the 27th Infantry Division. Marine recruits were told that the Army "wouldn't fight" on Saipan. Lt. Gen. Holland Smith's version of events was repeated without question in numerous histories and memoirs.

Following a complete investigation, the Lt. General's superior, Admiral Chester Nimitz, announced in an official memorandum that the 27th Division had been harshly treated and much maligned. Admiral Nimitz concluded that there was a definite need to remove the stigma attached to the division, by the Navy Department in Washington, by publicly stating their "continued confidence in the courage and battle efficiency of the 27th Division."

At the conclusion of his extensively researched book on the Saipan battle, published in 1986, historian Harry A. Gailey noted that "the slurs cast upon the officers and the men of the 27th Division then and later by [General] H.M. Smith in his articles and books were totally unwarranted and unconscionable. Those who gave a part of themselves to gain victory in the conquest of this important island bastion deserved better—from their commander and their nation."

As more and more of the brave veterans who placed themselves in harm's way for America pass to their final resting places, it is not only appropriate but incumbent on us to correct any miscarriage of judgment and restore any lack of recognition which they, the men of the 27th, truly have earned and deserve. Mr. Speaker, let us, here, in this chamber, take a necessary first step and salute those veterans of the 27th Infantry Division—three of whom were posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor: Capt. Benjamin Salomon and Troy, New York, natives Col. William O'Brien and Sgt. Thomas Baker—in the glorious spirit that has characterized so many in our military, who did what was asked of them with courage and determination, without regard for their own safety, and asking for no special reward but the thanks of their citizens.

Mr. Speaker, had it not been for the men and women who wear the uniform of the United States military through the years, we would not have the privilege of bragging about how we live in the freest and most open democracy on the face of the earth. Freedom is not free. We have paid a tremendous price for

it, and I try not to let a day go by without remembering with deep gratitude all of those who, like my brother, Bill, made the supreme sacrifice; and all of those who served and were willing to put their lives on the line—as servicemen and women are doing right now—for all that we hold dear. That is why when I get up in the morning, the first two things I do are to thank God for my life and veterans for my way of life.

Today, Mr. Speaker, and this Memorial Day, I am proud to say “Thank You” to the veterans of the 27th Infantry Division.

TRIBUTE TO MARQUETTE AREA
PUBLIC SCHOOLS ON THE OCCA-
SION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S
150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call your attention and that of our colleagues to a special event which took place in my northern Michigan congressional district this past month. In April the Marquette Area Public School District, the largest school district in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, marked 150 years of service to the local community and to the region.

Here in Congress the debate and discussion of education is often moved to an abstract level, where, we discuss programs and dollars. In northern Michigan, as in much of this young nation, education has traditionally been viewed as a means of personal enrichment, achievement and advancement. In Marquette, a town settled by loggers, miners and the tradesmen who followed them to build a community, education still serves that basic social role.

It remains the belief of the Marquette Area Public School District, as outlined in its mission statement, that “all students can learn and achieve mastery of basic skills.” The school district, the board and the administrators, pledge to “teach all students so that they can attain their maximum educational potential and become responsible, contributing members of society.”

The Marquette Area Public School District covers an area of 123 square miles and serves a population of approximately 31,000, according to its 2000–2001 annual report. During that period, 246 teachers in six elementary schools, two middle schools and one high school provided public education to more than 4,100 students in grades kindergarten through 12.

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, Marquette Area Public Schools has come a long way as a civic institution since Marquette's first school began in a home in 1849 with just four students. This focus on education is even more important today to prepare students for tomorrow, because Marquette itself has changed. Hallmarks of the community today include a fine university, Northern Michigan University, and a fine hospital, Marquette General Hospital, which as a key resource in a rural area has been working on the cutting edge of telemedicine.

Jacqueline Winkowski, administrative assistant to the superintendent and the school

board, noted in a recent document that Marquette Area Public Schools is often called up by other school districts in Michigan's Upper Peninsula to share its practices and procedures and to provide expertise and professional development. Teachers from this district have continued to serve on state-level panels and committees on the topics of reading, literacy, social studies and science.

Dr. Patrick Smith, superintendent of Marquette Area Public Schools, recently told the Marquette Mining Journal that the district was happy to be celebrating its first 150 years and looks forward to the next 150. If this first century and a half are any indication, this school district, ably assisted by community members serving on its board, will continue to provide vision and leadership in the field of education for this region.

REMEMBERING PETE BEIDEN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Pete Beiden on the occasion of the dedication of a statue in his honor at Beiden Field at California State University, Fresno. Beiden served as the baseball coach at Fresno State from 1948–1969 and the field was renamed for him in 1972.

Coach Beiden had an impressive resume with a record of 602–268 in his tenure at Fresno State with winning seasons every year and 10 Conference Championships. Pete was inducted into the Fresno Athletic Hall of Fame in 1964, the College Coaches Hall of Fame in 1972, and the Fresno State University Baseball Hall of Fame in 1991. Coach Beiden's contributions to baseball extended well beyond Fresno State. His extensive understanding of the fundamentals of the game and his talent for teaching the skills to young athletes enabled Pete to reap a harvest of gifted ball players, coaches, and entire teams. His legacy lives on in those he coaches and mentored.

Coach Beiden's legacy goes beyond the baseball diamond, however. Pete is also, and perhaps best, remembered as a devoted husband, father, and friend. He was a farmer who loved his ranch, a reader who loved history, and a music lover. Pete's wife, Martha, died in 1997 after 69 wonderful years of marriage. Their son, Roland, a renowned pianist and teacher, died in 1980.

Coach Beiden passed away on March 6, 2000. A statue, sculpted by William Behrends, will be unveiled at Beiden Field on May 25, 2002, prior to the Fresno State baseball game.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember Coach Pete Beiden and thank Fresno State for commemorating his life and service. I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring Coach Beiden for his service to baseball and his community.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3448,
PUBLIC HEALTH SECURITY AND
BIOTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS
AND RESPONSE ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased that we have reached an agreement on H.R. 3448, the Bioterrorism Preparedness Act. I commend my colleagues who served on the conference committee for reporting out a strong, effective and balanced bill.

It's critically important that we protect our nation from biological and chemical attacks and this bill takes a number of necessary steps to bolster our defenses in these areas.

As we know, response to any attack against our country begins at the local level. This bill provides significant resources to state and local governments to ensure that they are ready and able to respond to any situation.

Communities must be able to adequately train and equip their first responders.

These block grants will allow communities to purchase supplies, train staff, and upgrade infrastructure—all necessary components of creating safe towns and cities. This bill also provides needed funding for vaccine and pharmaceutical stockpiling and future anti-terrorism medical research efforts. We must continue our efforts to prepare for any eventuality and medical research is a critical component of this plan.

I'm also pleased that the bill takes a number of steps to protect our nation's food supply. Dinner-time should not be a source of worry to the American people.

However, we must continue to evaluate the effectiveness of these provisions. I believe that there is more to be done in this area in order to fully establish safe and effective monitoring of our food supply.

Finally, I'm particularly pleased that the conference committee was able to include language that directs the Centers for Disease Control to consider the use of antiviral products in the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile.

Biological agents such as smallpox and anthrax are significant concerns for our government to address. We must ensure that our stockpile contains vaccines and treatments that are effective for all citizens. Antiviral products are yet another mechanism for treating smallpox and I'm pleased that the CDC will be evaluating the appropriateness of their use.

Again, I thank my colleagues for their hard work on this bill and I commend them for their efforts.

NATIONAL STROKE AWARENESS
MONTH

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, this month has been designated as National Stroke Awareness Month. In this regard, I will focus on the topic of stroke and its prevention.

Stroke is an acute onset of focal neurologic deficits resulting from diminished blood flow.

This diminished blood flow can be caused by ischemia (clogging) or hemorrhage (bleeding). In both scenarios, there is not enough oxygenated blood nourishing the brain, hence, a person will have a stroke.

Risk factors for stroke include diabetes, high blood pressure, smoking, atrial fibrillation (fast heart beat), and cocaine.

This disease affects so many citizens in our Nation. Stroke is America's No. 3 killer. This disease kills nearly 170,000 Americans annually. It attacks an American every 53 seconds consequently killing an American every 3 minutes.

When we look at death rates in each State, the State of Illinois's death rate from stroke is ranked No. 23.

This deadly disease costs our economy billions to manage in our hospitals and healthcare facilities. The estimated direct and indirect costs (in billions of dollars) for the management of stroke patients are 49.4 billion in the year 2002. The numbers for Heart disease are even more devastating.

Stroke has no preference for any race or gender. It is one of the cardiovascular diseases, the top killers in each ethnic group. Many citizens of the African-American community deal with high blood pressure and diabetes. These citizens visit family physicians for check-ups infrequently. Education on prevention is not prevalent in many minority communities. Additionally, minorities deal with more stress than other populations. As a result, minorities become likely candidates for having a stroke.

In the midst of these devastating statistics, there are answers. Education on prevention is an excellent route to fright the horrors of stroke. Additionally, we should continue to emphasize heart and stroke research. Heart and stroke research have not kept pace with the burdens of this disease. The NIH only invested \$1.6 million on heart research and \$240 million for stroke research in fiscal year 2001. Even in this time of increasing funding, the NIH only funds 1 of every 3 research applications. Hence, two-thirds of potentially life-saving opportunities are lost.

I urge my colleagues to increase funding to the NIH and CDC for heart and stroke research. It is critical that we act swiftly. I urge society to do their individual part and live healthy lifestyles. An American if capable should exercise three to four times a week, eat low-fat and high-fiber diet mostly throughout the week, perform activities that remove stress, and visit your family practitioner routinely.

In closing, cardiovascular diseases including stroke kill almost as many Americans as the next seven leading causes of death combined. Lets invest in heart and stroke research,

during floor consideration of H.R. 3448, let me clarify that language included in the Conference Report regarding Section 307 as it relates to food packaging materials. Section 307 dealing with prior notice of imported food shipments should not be construed to apply to food packaging materials or other food contact substances if, at the time of importation, they are not used in food.

VETERANS HONORED BY THE NATIONAL BASEBALL HALL OF FAME

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues about a very special event that will take place this Monday, May 27th, Memorial Day, in Cooperstown, New York. In a special ceremony, on the day in which we honor America's fallen heroes, the National Baseball Hall of Fame will take time out to honor the 64 members of Baseball's Hall of Fame who served honorably in our nation's armed forces.

Mr. Speaker, as a nation, we remember and honor the dedicated service of all veterans who have worn the uniform of the United States, including those without the famous soubriquets or the notoriety of our baseball legends.

As a fan and amateur player, I have long cherished baseball and those who played the game. As Chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the United States House of Representatives, I have the privilege of working every day on behalf of America's veterans. That is why I am so pleased that the Hall of Fame has chosen to hold this remembrance. During a special ceremony on Monday at Cooperstown, a plaque will be erected in the Hall of Fame Gallery to permanently honor these veterans who earned baseball's highest recognition.

In announcing this event, Dale Petroskey, president of the National Baseball Hall of Fame, explained its purpose:

"Since the first pitch was thrown, baseball history has been intertwined with American history . . . during World War II, some 95 percent of all major leaguers registered for active duty, including its biggest stars. Hall of Fame members who put themselves in harm's way and sacrificed some of their most productive baseball years join a special category we call true national heroes. This plaque represents their sacrifice and bravery and reminds us of all Americans who have fought—and are continuing to fight—for freedom."

Mr. Speaker, among the 64 veterans being honored this coming Monday are five veterans of World War II who will be in attendance: Warren Spahn, Bobby Doerr, Bob Feller, Ralph Kiner, and Phil Rizzuto.

Warren Spahn, of Buffalo, New York, was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1973. A left handed batter and pitcher for the Boston-Milwaukee Braves, Mr. Spahn had 363 career wins, led the National League in wins eight times, and was awarded the Cy Young award in 1957 as baseball's most outstanding pitcher. In his 21-year long career, he was voted an all-star 14 times, pitched two no-hitters,

and holds the National League record for total number of innings pitched. Mr. Spahn missed the 1943, 1944, and 1945 major league seasons while serving courageously in the United States Army. During his service, he was awarded the Purple Heart and Bronze Star.

Bobby Doerr, known as "the silent captain of the Red Sox", played second base for Boston. He held the American League record for handling 414 plays without errors and was also a prominent leader among second basemen in double plays, putouts, and assists. Following his service in the United States Army, Mr. Doerr returned to baseball in 1946, leading the Red Sox to the World Series where he batted a remarkable .406.

Bob Feller of the Cleveland Indians was known as "Rapid Robert" during his 18 years of professional baseball. In 1940, Mr. Feller led the American League with 27 games won, a 2.61 earned run average, 261 strikeouts, and 31 complete games. Despite the loss of four years in his career due to his time spent serving his country in World War II, Mr. Feller had 2,581 strikeouts and pitched three no-hitters. During his service in the United States Navy, Mr. Feller was awarded five campaign ribbons studded with eight battle stars.

Ralph Kiner played for the Pittsburgh Pirates, debuting in 1946 after his service with the United States Navy. In his 10-year career, Mr. Kiner had 369 homeruns and averaged 7.1 homeruns per 100 at-bats, which places him directly behind Babe Ruth, the all-time leader in this statistical category. In 1951, Mr. Kiner led the National League with a .452 on-base percentage and a .627 slugging percentage. Elected into the Hall of Fame in 1975, Mr. Kiner was known as a true powerhitter who envisioned a home run each time he stepped up to the plate. Following his playing career, he became an announcer for the New York Mets, where he has remained for 40 years, still hosting a popular post-game show called "Kiner's Corner."

And finally, Phil Rizzuto, of Brooklyn, New York, played for the Yankees for 13 seasons. Known as "The Scooter", Rizzuto was a slick fielding shortstop and incredible base runner who ended his baseball career with a .273 batting average. He was named an All-Star five times and was the American League's Most Valuable Player in 1950. As a member of the United States Navy, Phil Rizzuto fought in World War II for three years and missed the 1943, 1944 and 1945 seasons.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, these gentlemen were extraordinary ball players who earned the title of American heroes on the diamond. More importantly, they were soldiers, sailors and marine, audacious and bravehearted, who answered their country's call. Like the other 59 members of the Hall of Fame, including one Civil War veteran, they interrupted successful careers to defend the freedom and liberties that each of us are privileged to enjoy today.

On a day when we celebrate the heroism and honor the memory of millions of men and women who paid the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of our country, I am pleased to see that these Hall of Famers also honored for their service. It is both fitting and appropriate to pay homage to these special veterans who answered the call to duty when their nation needed them.

Mr. Speaker, I call on all Americans who cherish liberty and freedom to join us this

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3448, PUBLIC HEALTH SECURITY AND BIOTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, in addition to my statement for the record on May 22, 2002

weekend in respectful recognition of all the brave men and women who have worn the uniform, fought and died for our country. God Bless them all.

IN MEMORY OF MR. GEORGE TAGG

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember a very dear friend of mine, Mr. George Canale Tagg, who passed away May 14th of this year.

George's career is the perfect example of how hard work can pay off. Originally from Memphis, he started working at the Federal Express hub there, some 30 years ago. He stayed with FedEx over the years, eventually making his way here to Washington, where he became the company's managing director of Government Affairs. He retired and started his own firm, retaining FedEx as a client.

Although he called Memphis home, he most recently resided in Chevy Chase, Maryland, and was very active in the community here. He was a communicant of the Shrine of the Most Blessed Sacrament in Washington, a member of the Columbia Country Club and the University Club of Memphis.

George was one of my best friends. He was a kind, gentle man who genuinely cared deeply about all his fellow human beings. This unique devotion to goodwill shone through to all who knew and worked with him.

He made a huge and valuable contribution to our country in his all-too-short life. I know I will miss George Tagg tremendously, and I know his presence will be missed on Capitol Hill.

IN MEMORY OF REV. DR. M.
MORAN WESTON

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Rev. Dr. M. Moran Weston who passed away on May 18, 2002. Hardly a month went by when I did not hear his soothing baritone voice on the phone, teaching, encouraging, inspiring with his love and concern for our young people, for the elderly, for the poor and forgotten. I will miss him.

The glowing notices in the press will only add to the historical record of the great rector of St. Philips. His name is already enshrined at St. Augustine's College and Columbia University. But those of us who knew him, who live in the neighborhoods he enriched, will forever be reminded of his contributions by just walking the streets of Harlem and Morningside Heights.

He protested injustice, picketed and cajoled. But more than anything, he searched for solutions and achieved results. When the downtown banks refused our people credit, he founded and built Carver Federal Savings into a billion dollar banking institution. So no one would be left homeless, he built housing for seniors, for the mentally ill, and day care facili-

ties for children. He lobbied Congress to make decent, affordable housing a right under the Constitution of the United States.

A true man of God, the only credit he would humbly accept was having been blessed with a gift for encouraging others to action. But we know better, and we are indebted to Moran for his ideas, for his hard work and for his faith that with God nothing is impossible.

With his beloved wife Miriam, and children Gregory and Katherine, and his family I share the pain of loss. But I am deeply grateful that God saw fit to place Moran with us for his long and bountiful life. His memory will be with us always.

AUBURN HILLS AVONDALE
YELLOWJACKETS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Yellowjackets of Auburn Hills Avondale High School, on winning the 2001-2002 Michigan High School Athletic Association Class B State boys basketball championship. The Yellowjackets defeated the Grand Rapids South Christian Sailors 70-65 in the final game. It was certainly an exciting game that showcased some of the best talent the state of Michigan has to offer.

The Yellowjackets are a true testament of what hard work, determination, and a passionate desire to win can accomplish. Under the guidance of six-year Head Coach Tim Morton, the championship served as a wonderful finish to a remarkable year. This was the team's first visit to the state finals, and they finished their storybook season with a tremendous record of 25-3.

The Yellowjackets roster includes: seniors Jeremiah Handley, Brandon Larvadain, Mike Lewis, Kevin McConnell, Dionte Miller, Greg Riley, Wes Whiteside; juniors Brandon Borden, Steve Ellsworth, Kory Powell; sophomores Justin Bradford, Dave Holston; and freshmen Kerry Cole, Korey Cole. These young men, led by team captains Whiteside and Lewis, proved to be leaders in the classroom, the basketball court, and the community. They are all shining examples of the Avondale School District's strong commitment to success in all aspects of life.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the accomplishments of the Avondale Yellowjackets, and share the joy of their victory with Avondale students and alumni and especially the people of Auburn Hills. I ask my colleagues in the 107th Congress to join me in congratulating these fine gentlemen.

INTRODUCTION OF THE
STRENGTHENING A FAST ENTRY
AT THE BORDER ACT OF 2002
(SAFE BORDER)

HON. SUSAN DAVIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Ms. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about an opportunity to secure our borders and support commerce.

Securing our borders has long been a challenge. Doing so must balance appropriate enforcement without hindering legitimate crossborder travel or commerce, and still protect civil liberties. However, the events of September 11, coupled with daily traffic between the U.S.-Mexico border, have severely overextended our border inspection resources.

My district does not contain ports of entry, but its proximity to the border has affected it. I hear stories from my constituents about waiting in line for hours in the morning to commute to work. Long inspection lines are commonplace, with delays lasting several hours. This border congestion has negatively impacted San Diego area businesses.

In response, I have been working with various organizations in the district to develop a strategy to provide relief for San Diego. I have heard from many about SENTRI, a dedicated commuter lane demonstration project at the border that integrates technology with law enforcement.

SENTRI addresses the issues of congestion and long border delays by quickly moving low risk travelers through the inspection process. Frequent travelers participate in the SENTRI program by undergoing an extensive background check and interview to verify their low risk status. Once approved, the participants and their registered vehicles enter the country through a traffic lane exclusively reserved for them. Transponders in the car retrieve the vehicle and occupant information from the SENTRI database and display it on a screen within the inspection booth for fast identification. A border agent then compares the car's occupants to the pictures on the screen, allowing them to quickly continue on their way.

Demand for SENTRI passes has significantly increased since September 11. However, prospective participants encounter a tremendous application backlog. Applicants face up to a six-month waiting time to receive an appointment with the enrollment center and another three months for approval notification.

As a result, I am introducing the Strengthening a Fast Entry at the Border Act or the SAFE Border Act of 2002. The SAFE Border Act will increase security by pre-screening more people and by allowing agents to focus their enforcement efforts on those who have not passed extensive background checks.

Specifically, my legislation does three things: it gives the attorney general the authority to fully implement and make programs like SENTRI permanent. Dedicated commuter lanes and PortPASS programs have clearly shown their effectiveness in maintaining security and expediting travel. I believe the nation can only benefit from further expansion of these programs.

The second part allows INS and Customs personnel to devote more resources to prospective applicants by extending the permit renewal period to two years. By design, enrollees are a self-selected population. Focusing more attention to applicants will move more people out of the general commuter lanes and allow more background checks. Extending the renewal period will substantially reduce the waiting time for those seeking SENTRI approval and increase legitimate border traffic.

The last part of my legislation encourages increased staffing and resource allocation to SENTRI. Our borders are protected by a dedicated group of Customs and INS officers. Their constant vigilance constitutes our first

line of defense against threats and we owe them our gratitude. However, they need our federal assistance in carrying out their duties.

I urge all of my colleagues in Congress to work with me to pass the SAFE Border Act quickly into law.

**EROSION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND
FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN
KAZAKHSTAN**

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to voice my concern about continuing serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Kazakhstan, including substantial noncompliance with their Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) commitments on democratization and the holding of free and fair elections.

Kazakhstan has been a participating state of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) since 1992 and has freely accepted all OSCE commitments, including those concerning human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. Kazakhstan has affirmed that every individual has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, expression, association, peaceful assembly and movement, freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention, torture, or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, and if charged with an offense the right to a fair and public trial. And, Kazakhstan has committed itself to build, consolidate, and strengthen democracy as the only system of government, and is obligated to hold free elections at reasonable intervals, to respect the right of citizens to seek political or public office without discrimination, to respect the right of individuals and groups to establish in full freedom their own political parties, and to allow parties and individuals wishing to participate in the electoral process access to the media on a nondiscriminatory basis.

Nevertheless, President Nursultan Nazarbaev dissolved parliament in 1993 and again in 1995, when he also annulled scheduled Presidential elections. He has also refused to register opposition parties, and has exited opposition figures and forced members of the media out of the country. On January 10, 1999, President Nazarbaev was reelected in snap Presidential elections from which a leading challenger was excluded for having addressed an unregistered organization, "For Free Elections," and the OSCE assessed the election as falling far short of international standards. Finally, on June 22, 2000, the Kazakhstan parliament approved draft legislation designed to give President Nazarbaev various powers and privileges for the rest of his life.

In March of this year, President Nazarbayev imprisoned two of his leading political rivals, Msrs. Mukhtar Ablyazov and Mr. Alymzhan Zhakiyanov, and former Prime Minister Akezhan Kazhegeldin remains in exile. Additionally, the Prime Minister of Kazakhstan recently admitted that more than one billion dollars of Kazakh public monies had been transferred to off-shore bank accounts in President Nazarbayev's name.

President Nazarbayev's family owns and controls all major media outlets in Kazakhstan including television, radio and newspapers. The independent media in Kazakhstan, which used to be fairly free, has been pressured, co-opted, or crushed, leaving few outlets for the expression of independent or opposition views, thus limiting the press's ability to criticize or comment on the President's campaign to remain in office indefinitely or on high-level corruption.

I urge this Administration to make a more concerted and stronger effort to raise with President Nazarbayev at every opportunity, the concern about serious violations of human rights, including noncompliance with Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) commitments on democracy and rule of law. Kazakhstan needs to come into compliance with OSCE commitments on human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, specifically the holding of free and fair elections that do not exclude genuine challengers, to permit independent and opposition parties and candidates to participate on an equal basis with representation in election commissions at all levels, and to allow domestic nongovernmental and political party observers, as well as international observers.

I also encourage the Administration to raise with the governments of other OSCE participating states the possible implications for OSCE participation of any participating state in the region that engages in clear, gross, and uncorrected violations of its OSCE commitments on human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. To that end, Voice of America and Radio Liberty should expand broadcasting to Central Asia especially into Kazakhstan, as needed, with a focus on assuring that the peoples of the region have access to unbiased news and programs that support respect for human rights and the establishment of democracy and the rule of law.

**ON THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF JO
ANN SHAPIRO**

HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, permit me to pay tribute to an individual who has dedicated her life to helping others. Jon Ann Shapiro has been a civic leader for most of her adult life and has lived her life by the axiom "Help people. Help those without a voice. Help those who no one else would have the compassion to assist." Honored Tuesday in New York Newsday's Queens Profile for her work with the local chapter of the American Cancer Society, the Kiwanis Club and other community and political organizations, she has helped improve the quality of life of my constituents in the Rockaways, Broad Channel, Howard Beach and Ozone Park. Last year, as chairwoman of the annual Relay for Life event, she helped raise \$70,000 for cancer research. In her capacity as chief of staff to Assemblywoman Pheffer, she has further dedicated herself to serving the community, and helping constituents in need of assistance. I rise today to thank Jo Ann and congratulate her for her many accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, allow me to submit for the RECORD Tuesday's New York Newsday's

Queens Profile which further details Jo Ann's many contributions to our community.

[From New York Newsday, May 21, 2002]

NEWSDAY QUEENS PROFILE—JO ANN SHAPIRO
(Sheila McKenna)

Role—Chief of staff for Assemblywoman Audrey Pheffer (D-Rockaway Beach); chairwoman for the American Cancer Society's Relay for Life, June 8-9 at Beach Channel High School; past president of Kiwanis Club of Rockaway; member of St. Rose of Lima R.C. Church in Rockaway Beach.

Biography—42; native of Plainview, L.I., graduate of SUNY-Old Westbury, changed careers from a paraprofessional for the Board of Education to work for Pheffer, a longtime friend, in 1987; single and has lived in a co-op in Rockaway Beach two years.

Impact—"Ultimately, the goal of the event is to raise money, but it is secondary to what we accomplish in terms of bringing a community together. Relay for Life is really a celebration of those who are currently battling cancer—those who have been successful in their fight against cancer—and in recognition and remembrance of those who have not been successful."

Current Focus—"Relay for Life is an overnight event, and we ask that participants give up one night of sleep. Cancer is a disease that never sleeps, and we ask that for one night, people join us, and if they can't do that, they join us for as much as they want. It's kind of an outdoor pajama party, people bring tents and camp. It's a big sleepover party with games, music, entertainment, scavenger hunt, we even have movies at midnight. This is our second annual event in Rockaway—last year, we raised \$70,000."

Why She's Involved—"American Cancer Society's goal is to eliminate cancer as a health care concern for the people of the United States. How could I not be a part of something like that? For information, call 1-800-ACS-2345."

TRIBUTE TO DR. GEORGE RUPP

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my friend, Dr. George Rupp, who is retiring on May 31 after 9 years of service as the 18th president of Columbia University.

Under Dr. Rupp's leadership, Columbia's long history as one of the nation's leading institutions of higher learning has been successfully extended into the 21st century. Columbia has thrived over the past decade. The accomplishments of its scholars and researchers have soared, as has its endowment. So, too, have the numbers of applicants to its college and many graduate and professional programs. The Columbia community is one of the greatest concentrations of talent and energy in the country, and helps keep New York at the center of the world's intellectual life.

Dr. Rupp's legacy will be measured, above all, by the University's significant and lasting impact on the community around it. Not once has he thought that his responsibilities stopped at the gates to campus. During Dr. Rupp's leadership, Columbia's remarkable pool of talent and energy has been increasingly directed to the duties of good citizenship.

Dr. Rupp has been a particularly forceful and innovative supporter of the University's efforts to address the disparities in opportunity

afflicting the areas around it. The University has actively worked to foster economic growth in its neighborhood and has leveraged millions of dollars for community services. It has proven to be an engine of high-tech growth and innovation, translating the scientific advances of its researchers into scores of valuable technologies and a number of start-up firms within New York. Importantly, it has opened the first biomedical research and development park in New York City, a facility which is a keystone to the future of the biomedical enterprise in the region.

Columbia's impact on the economic life of the City extends far beyond high technology. The third largest employer in the City, Columbia became the first non-profit in New York to institutionalize hiring goals on its major construction projects for minorities, women and local residents of the Upper Manhattan Empowerment Zone, UMEZ. Under Dr. Rupp, Columbia actively encouraged the purchase of goods and services from local vendors by the University, its faculty and staff. The University also created a program to offer "forgivable" loans to employees as incentives for homebuying within the Empowerment Zone.

Under Dr. Rupp's leadership, Columbia's relationship with the Empowerment Zone epitomized the University's partnership with the Upper Manhattan community. Empowerment Zone residents are assisted in obtaining jobs at the University through the Morningside Heights Area Alliance's Job Connections program. Dr. Rupp has encouraged all of the University's divisions and departments to provide technological support for local projects and oversaw the establishment of the Urban Technical Assistance Program to provide urban planning assistance to community groups in northern Manhattan. Columbia policy experts played a leading role in the UMEZ's initial proposal and later development, and have continued to provide ongoing technical support to what has emerged as a powerful example of the success of public-private partnerships.

Dr. Rupp has worked tirelessly to make Columbia a good neighbor, involving the community in University decisions that impact them, and encouraging consultation with the community on the design of new University construction projects, on and off campus. In recent years, the University has enhanced its support of the community in other ways, increasing its sponsorship of neighborhood sports teams, and making available space in university facilities for use by community groups and elected officials. The University has strengthened its links to public schools in the area through a number of initiatives, including faculty development and training programs to prepare teachers for certification examinations.

The number of the University's neighbors that have been helped through its service programs has also greatly increased under Dr. Rupp, who has directed the creation of a wide array of initiatives to benefit Morningside Heights, Harlem and Washington Heights.

Columbia now administers academic, professional and service programs that assist thousands of Upper Manhattan residents, school children and businesses. Hundreds of adults have had their skills and employment potential enhanced through a range of educational programs, including computer training, and GED and ESL classes. Thousands of needy individuals and families have been provided with hot meals. And, under the "Power

Lunch" program, neighborhood elementary school students are paired with Columbia students for mentoring and reading.

Dr. Rupp's tenure at Columbia was characterized by its sensitivity, spirit of cooperation and commitment to the growth and well-being of the Upper Manhattan community. An ordained Presbyterian minister and a religious scholar, Dr. Rupp has helped create a climate of service, on and off campus, for its students, faculty and staff that was recognized and appreciated by the community. His tenure will serve as a model for the future. He will be deeply missed, and I wish him all the best.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3448,
PUBLIC HEALTH SECURITY AND
BIOTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS
AND RESPONSE ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to provide a further explanation of various provisions of H.R. 3448, the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Response Act of 2002.

TITLE I

Title I of the Act addresses planning, preparation, prevention, and response to acts of bioterrorism and other public health emergencies. As such, many of the programs will have a dual use. They will benefit the fight against terrorism and at the same time support our basic public health infrastructure. The bill will provide needed resources needed by first responders such as hospitals, health care personnel, public health systems, and others. The basic structure for providing these resources is through grants to eligible entities.

One grant program will provide funds to eligible entities including states, political subdivisions of states or consortia of two or more such subdivisions. Another grant program will provide resources to eligible entities consisting of hospitals, clinics, health centers, or primary care facilities and various combinations of states or political subdivisions of states. The conference agreement is a compromise between distinctly different approaches in the Senate and House bills, plus a need to coordinate with the Administration's existing grant programs so that resources that will flow to states and first responders in FY 2002 and FY 2003 are not delayed, diminished, or denied.

In basic terms, the grants are based on a bioterrorism preparedness and response plan that is supposed to include public input and that include criteria for evaluation of the performance of entities that receive funds to assure that they meet benchmarks in the plan. In sum, the bill is designed to provide flexibility and accountability with respect to the use of funds.

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) also has flexibility in designating priorities for use of grant funds. Currently the priority is on bioterrorism or acute outbreaks of infectious disease, then other public health threats and emergencies. The priorities provide accountability and the Secretary's ability to modify these priorities allows flexibility in matching scarce resources to needs that vary around the country.

A hallmark of the agreement is its emphasis on planning and coordination among various federal agencies and in turn federal coordination with state of local entities. Another key feature throughout is the use of advisory committees and other means of utilizing public and private sector expertise.

One of the most important federal agencies with responsibility for fighting bioterrorism is the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The agreement acknowledges CDC's essential role in defending against and combating public health threats. It will provide resources for secure and modern facilities, and expanded and improved capabilities related to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies.

In addition to grants, the agreement authorizes a variety of specific activities. These include education of health care personnel with respect to recognition and identification of potential bioweapons, for care of victims, and to recognize the special needs of children and other vulnerable populations. The bill also authorizes resources for the purpose of education and training in any category of health professions for which there is a shortage that the Secretary determines should be alleviated in order to prepare or respond to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies.

The bill also directs research on antimicrobial resistance and other issues with respect to priority pathogens. The bill provides for limited Medicare and Medicaid waivers in appropriate circumstances, basically when providers respond to an emergency.

Another key feature of Title I is the Strategic National Stockpile. This consists of drugs, devices, vaccines, and other products the Secretary determines to be appropriate and practicable, taking into account other sources, to provide for the emergency health security of the United States. Specific reference to the needs of children and other vulnerable populations is included.

The bill also accelerates research and approval of priority countermeasures, establishes a process for evaluation of new and emerging technologies regarding bioterrorist attack, and strengthens programs to address health issues associated with nuclear facilities.

TITLE II

Title II of the Act addresses select agents or hazardous biomaterials and the rules applicable to person with access to them. This provision addresses an area of great concern by increasing accountability for the storage and use of deadly materials and with respect to who has access to them.

Title II requires that all persons, including state and local governmental entities and universities, that have access to select agents and toxins, undergo a screening review to determine if they are restricted persons under the PATRIOT USA Act or are suspected of being a terrorist, being affiliated with a terrorist organization, or are a foreign agent of a country attempting to covertly obtain information.

The screening process is not expected to encompass the complex investigation that would occur prior to issuance of a security clearance, but to be similar to the check for prospective gun owners in its use of electronic databases. It will be carried out by the Department of Justice and limited to using appropriate electronic databases available to the government for this purpose to determine if the persons or individuals being screened are

listed in those databases. This would guarantee both a timely response so that research is not delayed and prevent the use of non-credible, unsubstantiated information. The Conference Report states, however, that other databases or "files" may be used by the Attorney General "to clarify or confirm information obtained during the electronic database search." The Privacy Act establishes the requirement that agencies maintain records on individuals with "such accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness as is reasonably necessary to assure fairness: and to "make reasonable efforts" before the dissemination of information about individuals to assure that such records are accurate, complete, timely, and relevant for agency purposes." 5 U.S.C. 552a. It is not the purpose of this provision to permit the Attorney General to do extensive individual investigations or use non-credible, unsubstantiated information that may be contained in those other "files" to deny persons or individuals access to select agents.

Title 11 requires the same screening for non-federal entities, including corporations, public and private universities, and all state and local entities, including public health departments, that may possess select agents. It is expected that both the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Agriculture will use common sense in determining the level of screening it will require for universities, drug manufacturers, or others to avoid unnecessary paperwork and delays.

Title 11 also contains exemptions from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act for the registration documents, the national database compiling the information in the database, and the location (including the name of the registrant) and identification of select agents if contained in inspection reports or notifications of theft, loss, and releases outside of the bio-containment area of a facility. The purpose of these provisions is to protect site-specific information about these agents from being publicly available. It is not expected, however, that federal agencies will use the exemption to keep information that has public health implications from relevant nonfederal parties and the public, particularly if it is already publicly known. For example, there has been extensive media attention to the possible use of anthrax from the U.S. Army's laboratory at Fort Detrick, Maryland, in the attack last fall. It has been known for many years that anthrax spores were located at Fort Detrick. It is also known that the remaining smallpox virus in the United States is held by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Releases of select agents from these and other facilities may have significant public health implications. An alert public may be the best method by which exposure to a select agent can be determined. Responses should not be delayed by federal agencies interpreting these FOIA exemptions too broadly.

TITLE III

Title III of the Act deals primarily with food safety, particularly with respect to imported food. The Act has increased the ability of authorities to obtain greater assurances that food that is shipped into this country does not become an instrumentality of terrorism due to tampering. Four provisions, in particular, warrant further comment.

PRIOR NOTICE OF FOOD IMPORTATION

Section 307 requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to promulgate regula-

tions that establish a period of time in which prior notice of food importations must be provided to HHS. This period of time cannot exceed five days and must be sufficient in length for the Secretary to receive, review, and appropriately respond to such notices. The Secretary may consider many different factors in establishing this period of time, however, the Secretary's responsibility to the American people, as mandated by Congress herein, to "receive, review, and appropriately respond" to these notices is absolute. Since the Secretary will be held accountable for the proper discharge of this important new responsibility, the rule should duly consider this obligation and establish an ample period of time under which that obligation can be discharged.

"CREDIBLE EVIDENCE OR INFORMATION INDICATING"

Throughout this subtitle, the "credible evidence or information indicating" standard is used for various purposes. This standard should be interpreted broadly. The use of the conjunction "or" indicates that either credible evidence, or alternatively, information is sufficient to satisfy this standard. Accordingly, the standard could be read as "credible information or evidence indicating a threat". Moreover, any credible evidence or information only has to "indicate," not prove, that a threat exists. For example, if upon investigation, examination or inspection, FDA only has information that indicates a shipment of food presents a threat of serious adverse health consequences, it may invoke its administrative detention authority. FDA is never required to have traditional "credible evidence" to trigger this standard.

EXPLANATION OF TEMPORARY HOLD

Under this bill, the Secretary must possess credible evidence or information indicating that a specific shipment or article of food presents a serious health threat to exercise his full detention authority. The bill, however, establishes a broader, less stringent standard for the Secretary to exercise a more limited temporary hold authority. Under the temporary hold provision, the Secretary need only have credible evidence or information indicating that an article of food, not a specific article of food, presents a serious health threat. If, for example, the FDA is in possession of credible evidence or information indicating that a category of food or food from a certain geographical region presents such a threat, the Secretary may use this authority to temporarily hold shipments or articles of food (up to 24 hours) based on that information. This will enable the Secretary to appropriately dispatch FDA resources to gather credible evidence or information (based upon FDA inspection, examination or investigation) about specific shipments or articles of food. Once FDA has such evidence or information, the Secretary may then detain any such shipments or articles of food under the detention authority (up to 30 days). The temporary hold authority is intended to function as an investigative tool that enables FDA to use its detention authority more effectively. Accordingly, the circumstances under which temporary hold authority can be invoked are broader than those under which detention authority can be invoked.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN FACILITIES

Section 305 requires foreign facilities to register with the Secretary of Health and Human Services if they manufacture, process, pack, or hold food that is exported to the United

States without further processing or packaging. The provision clarifies that the addition of labeling, or other similar activities of a de minimis nature, may not be considered to be "further processing or packaging" for purposes of this section. This language was included to ensure that all facilities from the point of exportation back to the true foreign processor or packer would be required to register. Many Conferees were concerned that activities conducted immediately prior to exportation could be considered processing or packaging, even if such activities did not alter or affect the food. If that occurred, then that facility would be the only foreign facility in the chain of custody to register. The "other similar activities of a de minimis nature" language was added to address these concerns.

TITLE IV

Title IV adds a new Section 1433 to the Safe Drinking Water Act that requires community water systems to conduct and complete vulnerability assessments and prepare or revise emergency response plans. These new requirements become requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The conference agreement requires that a written copy of the vulnerability assessment be submitted to the Administrator. This will ensure that the vulnerability assessments meet the requirements of Section 1433 and that EPA will have the necessary information to determine whether action needs to be taken using the authority of Section 1431 or other relevant authorities to ensure that significant vulnerabilities are addressed to protect the public.

The conference agreement takes a number of measures to protect the copies of the vulnerability assessments submitted to the EPA from unauthorized disclosure. The Administrator, however, may use and disclose the assessment, or information derived therefrom, to any individual, whether a private citizen or government employee, as designated by the Administrator, for the purposes of Section 1445, to take any action under the authority of Section 1431 or for use in any administrative or judicial proceeding to impose a penalty for failure to comply with Section 1433.

In addition, the Administrator is expected to review the vulnerability assessments when providing financial assistance for basic security enhancements or to address significant threats to public health and the supply of drinking water. The agency continues to have available and may use its inspection and enforcement authorities under the Safe Drinking Water Act with respect to community water systems.

The bill also amends Section 1431 of the Safe Drinking Water Act to provide new authority to the Administrator to take actions to assure the safety of the public and protect supplies of drinking water in circumstances of a threatened or potential terrorist attack or other intentional act at a community water system.

Administrator Whitman has informed the Congress by letter dated April 22, 2002, that the EPA has already begun working with states and local utilities to assess the vulnerability of the Nation's public water systems to attack or other intentional acts. Further, the Administrator has stated that the new language amending Section 1431 "provides EPA with adequate authority to respond in situations involving significant vulnerability."

The term "potential terrorist attack" should be interpreted in the context of the President's announcements that the United States is engaged in a war against terrorism and faces "continuing and immediate threats of further attacks." Senior government officials have repeatedly warned that critical infrastructure facilities should remain on a high state of alert due to the possibility of a terrorist attack. Critical infrastructure protection is an issue of importance to economic and national security. Presidential Decision Directive 63 released in May 1998 identified water supply as one of the 12 areas critical to the functioning of the country.

Where the Administrator receives information that critical community water system infrastructures, such as a utility pumping system or chemical storage tanks, are vulnerable to potential terrorist attack that may present an imminent and substantial endangerment, he or she may use the authority provided by Section 1431 to protect the health and safety of the public or prevent the disruption of drinking water supplies.

TITLE V

The Conference was able to resolve all outstanding issues regarding the reauthorization of the Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA). Reauthorizing PDUFA at this time was necessary to prevent a possible exodus of doctors and other very experienced medical officers at the FDA in anticipation of layoffs that will now be avoided. The Office of Drug Safety, an FDA function long neglected, was given \$76 million in new user fee monies and at least \$10 million in new appropriated monies to monitor adverse events and post market studies associated with the expedited approval process for drugs and biologics. Also, for fast track drugs, doctors are to be notified if mandated post market studies are not completed in a timely manner.

THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
CITY OF BURTON

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the City of Burton. Festivities will be held on Memorial Day to honor the city upon its 30th anniversary.

Originally organized as a township in 1856 the area was named after John Burton, a prominent local farmer. It had grown out of the Atherton Settlement founded by Shubael and Persus Atherton in 1829. Over the years the area gained population and changed from an agricultural community to a thriving suburban community. In 1971, then township supervisor Joseph Uvick and other township leaders made the decision to seek city status for the area. The township residents voted on May 16, 1972 to incorporate as a city and the referendum passed by 25 votes. The city was officially formed later that year.

In 1829 there were a handful of residents living in the Atherton Settlement. The 2000 Census recorded over 30,000 people living in the City of Burton. To keep pace the city government had to expand. The Police Department has grown from 20 part time officers to

41 full time police officers who conduct community and school policing, the DARE program and advise block groups about crime prevention, in addition to their regular duties. The Fire Department, while maintaining the volunteer spirit, requires the firefighters to go through hours of rigorous training and serves the city from three fire stations. The park system includes an outdoor area with a 40-acre facility, containing a lake, nature trails, a picnic pavilion, and a newly asphalted bike path. In addition to this facility there is a 380-acre nature preserve and education center. The Department of Public Works, the City Clerk's office and the Treasurer's office have also grown to meet the needs of Burton's residents. The city boasts of two libraries and three school districts.

Under the leadership of Mayor Charles Smiley, the veterans of Burton dedicated a memorial on May 26, 1997 to honor those who died in combat. This has become a proud addition to the city and testament to the spirit and generosity of its citizens. Burton has prospered into the city it is today through the hard work of its leaders, civic employees and residents.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the City of Burton on celebrating its 30th anniversary. I am very proud to be able to represent the City of Burton in Congress.

FEDERAL ELECTION IN AMERICAN
SAMOA

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, after consultation with the local leaders of the American Samoa Government and to address the concerns of active duty military members whose home of residence is American Samoa, I rise today to introduce legislation to provide that active duty members of the military be able to fully participate in Federal elections in American Samoa by providing that the office of the Delegate from American Samoa to the United States House of Representatives shall be elected by a plurality of the votes cast.

Since 1977, active-duty service members serving overseas or on the United States mainland have been excluded from fully participating and voting in both general and runoff Federal elections in American Samoa due to several factors, including local law that requires active duty military members to register in person, limited air and mail service between the United States mainland and American Samoa, and delays in the preparation of new ballots in the case of runoff elections.

Despite notice that American Samoa law requiring uniformed and overseas voters to register to vote in person is contrary to the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.), American Samoa has not addressed this discrepancy between Federal and territorial law. Therefore, it is necessary to take additional action to ensure that the votes of active-duty service members are counted in Federal elections conducted in American Samoa.

Mr. Speaker, it is also true that since 1980, when the first election for the Congressional

Delegate from American Samoa was held, general elections have been held in the first week of November in even-numbered years and run-off elections have been held 2 weeks later. This practice of holding a run-off election two weeks after a general election is outdated, outmoded, and deprives active duty service members of the opportunity to participate in the Federal election process in American Samoa.

Prior to and since September 11, 2001, it remains impossible for absentee ballots to be prepared and returned during a 2-week time period and, as a result, active duty members continue to be deprived the right to vote in American Samoa.

Mr. Speaker, to the best of my knowledge, 49 states elect their Representatives to the United States House of Representatives by plurality and it is in the national interest and in the interest of active duty service members for American Samoa to do the same.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and I thank you for your consideration.

HONORING NIKI DE SAINT PHALLE

HON. SUSAN DAVIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of Niki de Saint Phalle, a vibrant lady and an artist whose sculpture has made many areas of San Diego as well as the world more lively and imaginative.

In 1983, her sculpture "Sun God", a bird soaring from 29 feet above the ground, inaugurated the sculpture garden on the campus of the University of California San Diego.

In 1998, children and adults flocked to Balboa Park to enjoy her creative menagerie of larger than life creatures—elephants, camels, and spiders all composed of brightly colored mosaics and stones. Although most of them were eventually transferred to their intended home, a "Noah's Ark" art park in Jerusalem, some have remained to grace our park.

Last October, the city unveiled a work by Niki de Saint Phalle, which was commissioned by the San Diego Unified Port District. The work titled "Coming Together" is a 37-foot-tall metal, ceramic and glass sculpture created in brilliant colors, which resembles two faces joined cheek to cheek.

I had the wonderful opportunity to talk with Niki several times both in her studio and as we toured a park in Mid-City for which I had hoped we would be able to commission her work. In the process, we visited a neighboring school where the children recalled seeing her animal sculptures in Balboa Park and responded eagerly with questions. She took great pleasure in having reached this enthusiastic young audience.

While Ms. de Saint Phalle was born in France of French and American parents, we are fortunate that a career that spanned international sites for her major works—a kinetic fountain in Paris, the Tarot Garden sculpture park in Tuscany, and The Sprengel Museum in Hanover, Germany—ultimately brought her to make her home in La Jolla and to make her later works available to our community.

As a self-taught artist, Niki de Saint Phalle is a wonderful role model for those who have

a spirit, a dream, and the inspiration to express themselves innovatively. She celebrated women's freedom and power in her monumental works. Her generosity and spirit graced San Diego, and she will be missed.

NATIONAL STROKE AWARENESS
MONTH

HON. RONNIE SHOWS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to request my Colleagues join me in recognizing May as National Stroke Awareness Month.

Like most Americans, I have seen first hand the devastating effects of strokes. My own mother-in-law suffered a series of debilitating strokes, which left her speechless and severely weakened. She passed away last year, unable to communicate with her family and friends who had loved her for so long.

The statistics on strokes are staggering. Every 53 seconds, someone in America has a stroke. About 600,000 Americans will have a stroke this year and 160,000 of them will die. Furthermore, stroke is our nation's No. 3 killer and is a leading cause of severe, long-term disability. Stroke kills twice as many women as breast cancer each year.

It is critical that we raise awareness so that our family and friends do not ignore the warning signs for stroke. Too often, our natural inclination is to ignore troublesome ailments and hope that they'll go away. Unfortunately, by trying to "sleep it off", people lose valuable time when doctors can be treating their stroke. Every second counts.

We need to make it a matter of course to know that numbness or weakness of the face, arm or leg, especially on one side of the body are serious warning signs for strokes. Sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding, trouble seeing in one or both eyes, trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination and severe headache with no known cause are also ailments to be carefully considered.

I am proud to stand with 173 of my colleagues in the House of Representatives in strong support of H.R. 3431, the Stroke Treatment and Ongoing Prevention Act. This important legislation will provide programs for the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of strokes. Stroke is No Joke. We must act on this legislation today.

TRIBUTE TO W.J. (JERRY) SANDERS III ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished American, a proud Californian and a Silicon Valley icon, W.J. (Jerry) Sanders, III, who is retiring as Chief Executive Officer of Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (AMD) after 33 years of leadership.

Jerry Sanders has had an extraordinary career building an extraordinary company. He

started from a modest beginning as a salesman for Motorola, then moved on to hold positions in the Engineering Department of Douglas Aircraft in sales, and in the Semiconductor Division of the Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation where he worked as a Sales Manager, Area Sales Manager, Department Head, Director of Marketing, and eventually, as Group Director of Marketing Worldwide from 1967 to 1969.

In 1969, Jerry Sanders left Fairchild Semiconductor to launch AMD out of the living room of one of its co-founders. Today, the Sunnyvale-based company, located in my Congressional District, is a global supplier of integrated circuits for the personal and networked computer and communications markets. Employing 14,000 people worldwide with over \$4 billion in annual revenues, AMD today is the world's second largest manufacturer of microprocessors.

Under the able stewardship of Jerry Sanders, AMD has honored its commitment to making our communities better places to live and work. Through its school partnerships, corporate giving, and employee volunteer programs, the company continues to serve as a model of corporate and civic responsibility.

Jerry Sanders has been honored with many awards, including being named the Best Chief Executive Officer in the semiconductor industry for the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 by the Wall Street Transcript. In 1991, under his leadership and guidance, AMD was named Comeback Company of the Year by Electronic Business.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Jerry Sanders for his exceptional leadership, his great determination, his sheer guts and his lasting contributions to our community, to Silicon Valley and to our nation's economy. We're a better country because of him and all he's done.

RECOGNITION OF NANCY GUTHRIE

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Nancy Guthrie, president and owner of Capitol City Communications, in the Second Congressional District of West Virginia. Ms. Guthrie has achieved the title of Home-Based Business Advocate of the Year. The West Virginia District of the United States Small Business Administration, a leader in the promotion and growth of our state, gives this award annually.

Ms. Guthrie began Capitol City Communications in 1996 at her home in Charleston, West Virginia, to provide public relations and advertising services. Capitol City Communications has since grown statewide. Ms. Guthrie embodies the values that created the American success story: self-reliance, hard work, perseverance and optimism. I commend her for her contributions to the West Virginia economy.

Successful small businesses not only serve as the backbone of the economy, they anchor communities and promote civic pride. I urge my colleagues to join me in celebrating Ms. Guthrie's tremendous achievement as the West Virginia Small Business Administration's Home-Based Business Advocate of the Year.

TRIBUTE TO VICE ADMIRAL
GEORGE PETER NANOS, JR.,
COMNAVSEA

HON. JOHN E. SUNUNU

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. SUNUNU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Vice Admiral George Peter Nanos, Jr., United States Navy. Vice Admiral Nanos will retire on Monday, 1 July 2002, after 35 years of faithful service to our nation.

Hailing from my hometown of Bedford, New Hampshire, Vice Admiral Nanos is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy. At the Academy, he was awarded the 1967 Harry E. Ward Trident Scholar's Prize. Following graduation, he spent two years at sea as Antisubmarine Warfare and Gunnery Officer on USS *Glennon* (DD 840) before entering Princeton University, where he earned a Ph.D. in physics in 1974.

Returning to sea, Vice Admiral Nanos served as Engineer Officer aboard USS *Forrest Sherman* (DD 931) and as Materiel Officer on the staff of Destroyer Squadron Ten. From 1978 to 1982, he was the manager for Technical Development in the Navy's High Energy Laser Program Office (NAVSEA PMS 405). He then served as the Combat Systems Officer in Norfolk Naval Shipyard while also training to become an Engineering Duty Officer. He returned to sea yet again as Chief Engineer for the aircraft carrier USS *America* (CV 66). While on *America*, he participated in Operation Eldorado Canyon and helped to ensure the successful launch of naval airstrikes against Libya after that country was linked to a terrorist bombing of a West Berlin discotheque, which killed 1 American and injured 78 people. Following this tour, he was assigned as the Deputy Director, Warfare Systems Engineering in the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command.

In 1988, Vice Admiral Nanos reported to Strategic Systems Programs, serving consecutively as Head of the Navigation Branch, Head of the Missile Branch, and Director of the Technical Division. In June 1994, he assumed duties as Director, Strategic Systems Programs, responsible for all aspects of the Navy's Fleet Ballistic Missile Weapon Systems.

In May 1998, Vice Admiral Nanos assumed his rank and duties as Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command, the Navy's largest acquisition organization. Throughout the past four years, he has been responsible for the design, engineering, procurement, integration, construction, in-service support, and maintenance of the Navy's ships, shipboard weapons, and combat systems.

Vice Admiral Nanos' service education includes U.S. Naval Destroyer School at Newport, Rhode Island; Engineering Duty Officer basic and mid-career courses; the Senior Officer Ship Materiel Readiness Course at Idaho Falls, Idaho; and the Program Management Course at the Defense Systems Management College, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. His specialty as an Engineering Duty Officer is ordnance and weapons systems acquisition.

Vice Admiral Nanos successfully led the Command through a brilliant transformation of NAVSEA'S business practices in executing complex acquisition and Fleet maintenance and modernization responsibilities. He expertly

managed the resizing, recapitalizing, and realignment of the personnel and technical resources devoted to designing, building, repairing, and modernizing ships and their weapons systems. Displaying bold vision, innovation, and superb leadership, he instituted far-reaching quality initiatives that forged a highly focused, reenergized workforce. These have transformed the Command into a unified corporation that provides world-class technical, acquisition, and life-cycle support leadership to America's Navy. His contributions have had a direct and lasting impact on the overall readiness, effectiveness, and survivability of the United States Armed Forces.

Vice Admiral Nanos' superb leadership, exceptional integrity, engineering expertise, and tireless devotion to duty reflect great credit upon him and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He has done a superb job in leading the Naval Sea Systems Command to fulfill its mission: Keeping America's Navy #1 in the World.

Although Vice Admiral Nanos has worked diligently to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of naval and marine shipbuilding capabilities throughout the United States, he has often shown his dedication to and respect for the men and women of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard team. He recently visited the Shipyard to personally congratulate and thank the Shipyard team for their record-setting work on two submarines: A record-setting depot maintenance period on USS *Miami*, followed by a record-setting engineering refueling overhaul on USS *City of Corpus Christi*. Thanks in part to his vision, the Shipyard retains its important military-industrial capabilities and continues to provide critical jobs for the region.

Vice Admiral Nanos' innovation has ensured the success of the Naval Sea Systems Command and the United States Navy's ships well into the 21st Century. He is an individual of uncommon character and his professionalism will be sincerely missed. I am proud, Mr. Speaker, to thank him for his honorable service in the United States Navy, and to wish him fair winds and following seas as he closes his distinguished military career.

I suspect Vice Admiral Nanos will continue his adventures, and will bring much credit to his name, as well as our government and our country. He is a true American hero, and his direct contributions to our military will long be remembered with heartfelt gratitude.

RE-INTRODUCTION OF THE SAFE AND FAIR ENFORCEMENT AND RECALL FOR MEAT AND POULTRY ACT

HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce the Safe and Fair Enforcement and Recall for Meat and Poultry Act—to help strengthen the protection of meat and poultry across the United States. As a member of the House Agriculture Committee, I have long been concerned about the safety of our nation's food and water supplies. My SAFER Meat and Poultry Act would expedite the removal of potentially contaminated products from store shelves and provide greater enforcement authority to protect public health.

This bill calls for more consistent and vigilant implementation of the USDA's Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) program. The legislation will strengthen government accountability and expedite the removal of potentially harmful meat and poultry from store shelves.

Recent reports suggest that USDA properly inspects meat-processing facilities on a daily basis less than 40 percent of the time. Further, a number of plants may have never been tested. I am pleased that the Bioterrorism legislation passed earlier this week will help to alleviate some of USDA's problems with funding plant inspections.

However, this bill to provide greater disclosure of contaminants, increased penalties for knowingly distributing tainted products, and greater authority for the Agriculture Secretary to move swiftly against facilities found to be producing harmful meat and poultry products will lead to a healthier and safer American food supply.

Furthermore, my bill will help alert Americans to the seriousness of food borne contamination, which is estimated to cause approximately 75 million illnesses, 325,000 hospitalizations and 5,000 deaths per year.

Mr. Speaker, given the new and emerging threats to public health and our national security, we must be vigilant in safeguarding our national food supply.

I am pleased to be reintroducing this important legislation, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support it.

A MEMORIAL DAY MESSAGE—A TRIBUTE TO OUR BRAVE SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN

HON. ANDER CRENSHAW

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to share some thoughts with you today as the nation pauses to honor the men and women who fought and died to preserve our freedom. It is an especially meaningful Memorial Day as we so recently were reminded of the great country that we live in and the burden that goes with protecting our freedoms.

Today, our military is fighting a new kind of war. A war not against a country but against an ideology that would try to destroy the liberties that we have come to enjoy. It is a war fought differently. It is a war fought with new technology in a land that is very old world. It is a war that has Forward Air Controllers riding horseback and calling in strikes from laptop computers. It is a war being fought from our ships stationed 700 miles from targets. It is a war that utilizes B-52s for precision targeting, but it is also a war that calls for our troops to go from cave to cave to seek out the enemy. It is a war whose enemy is difficult to identify. It may be a different kind of war, but war always brings casualties—and this war is no exception.

September 11, 2001, gave us a wake-up call on our own soil not felt since Pearl Harbor. This time the victims were not just sailors and other military personnel. This time the victims were secretaries, clerks, stockbrokers, office workers, and lots and lots of firefighters. These victims, like our military troops, were fa-

thers, sons, mothers, daughters, aunts and uncles. Some died while performing heroic acts, but most were just ordinary people who perished during a brutal act of war.

So this year, as we remember our war heroes, let us say a prayer for our newest casualties. Let us make room in our hearts for these new recruits to the battle for freedom and peace.

But make no mistake; it will be the military that will shoulder the responsibility of trying to protect us against another attack. It will be our uniformed troops who will serve in distant lands, who will miss their children's graduations and birthdays, who will not be home for Christmas. And, as in the past, they will go into harm's way unafraid and with the determination that draws strength from those who fought and died before them.

I thank you for your service to our country and to your fellow comrades, especially those who paid the ultimate sacrifice. I thank you for the leadership you have shown as you have lived your lives as stalwart soldiers in America's role as freedom's beacon. The young men and women serving today are fighting a new kind of war. But it will take the same type of soldier America has always produced—a soldier, like you, who is willing to put aside self interests for the good of the country. A soldier, like those we honor today, who is willing to die for those ideals.

Thank you for all that you have done for your country and for the memory of those who are no longer with us.

ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, every year in my district, I ask students in grades 8th and 12th to participate in an essay contest. This year's contest focused on the events of September 11, 2001, and how they shaped our Nation. Specifically, this year's essay question was as follows: "September 11, 2001, was a shock felt around the world. Our country was attacked by suicidal, fanatic terrorists. It must be our resolve to protect America. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. How can our government protect us at home and abroad?"

I am pleased that so many students chose to enter this essay contest. Unfortunately, however, there can only be one winner in each group: 8th grade and 12th grade. This year's 8th grade winner was Melissa DeLeo from Chicago. She attends Mary, Seat of Wisdom School in Park Ridge, IL. The 12th grade winner was Karen Differ from Niles, IL. She attends Maine Township High School South in Park Ridge, IL.

Ms. DeLeo's untitled essay is as follows:

I have been taught that America stands for freedom, equality, liberty and justice for all. I believe this even now more than ever before. This is our America, the America that many men and women fought for, the America that is the land of opportunities and my America, the America where I have the opportunity to write this essay with my right of freedom of speech. Our America was attacked, but there are ways that our government and we, the American people, can protect ourselves. I think that there are three

main areas of concern. These three areas are: the coordinating all of the government agencies with sharing information, our readiness for the possibility of future attacks and granting aide to those nations that support us in our effort against terrorism.

The first way I think we can better protect ourselves is with the coordination of all of the government agencies. This cooperation must inform the public not only of possible attacks but also with instructions of how to react and what we should be doing to help with security during these times. Then the government agencies must introduce a new form of coordination applied to the use of their planning, communication and organizations. Such as compatible computer files and disks accessed by the computers shared by the organizations and government agencies. This way we would all have access to the same information and the same amount of details to make the operation, as a whole, a bigger success. By coordinating all of the government agencies, none of these details or important information will be missed or overlooked. Also, by keeping the American people well informed we would be able to know where our help and our financial aide are needed.

The second way I think we can better protect ourselves is readiness for the possibility of future attacks. This means greater airport security, matching every bag in the airport to a person, patrolling the American borders and the careful consideration of all the information gathered. This may mean longer lines in the airport, more hours of intense labor for the airport and police officials and more of our budget will be consumed by the Army and government agencies. Even though these difficulties may occur, I'm sure that people would understand it is for our safety and security. Also, I think many would believe that waiting in a line for one hour instead of a half of an hour would be worth it knowing that we are going to be better protected and safe.

The third way I think that we can better protect ourselves is by giving aide to the nations that support us. This means that we should send supplies and financial assistance to the nations that are wholeheartedly joining the effort against terrorism in the world. This will help them to continue their effort and this will also inspire other nations to join the effort against terrorism. This will show the terrorists that the United States of America and many other nations are willing and able to stand up and put an end to their intimidation and terrorism on the world. Only then we could put an end to all of this tragedy that has happened for no reason at all. Then by getting more nations involved they would be able to contribute their different areas of knowledge so that we could better see the different aspects of the situation and all of the possibilities of security and planning. Also if every nation tried to eliminate the terrorism located in their areas of the world that would be one step at a time to helping to end all terrorism.

Therefore, the three main areas of concern that I think we should focus on are: coordinating all of the government agencies with sharing information; readiness for the possibility of future attacks; and granting aide to the nations that support us. These are some of the ways that would give us a start on ridding the world of terrorism and making the world a safer, more peaceful and happier place.

I am an eighth grader that already has many hopes, dreams and goals for the future. When the Sept. 11 tragedy occurred, many people thought our nation would be divided. They were wrong. Our nation really put the phrase, "United States of America" into action. People bonded together like no Amer-

ican has ever seen before. All Americans showed respect, love and compassion for each other which once was hidden by greed and selfishness, and now was shown through love, helpfulness and courage. We, or at least I, now have a deeper understanding of the meaning of the great and amazing value of life, and now try to live every day to the fullest. Our nation has learned that what before each person thought of as their own dream can only be reached when we work together and help one another feel the support and strength of the true United States of America. We are Americans and UNITED WE STAND FOREVER.

Ms. Differ's essay, entitled "Protection from Within," is as follows:

Right now the United States government is revisiting a question that dates back to the writing of the Constitution—what role should the government play in protecting its citizens? The events of Sept. 11th have made it apparent that the current role of the government no longer ensures national security. So what changes should the government make in order to protect its citizens? This question is very difficult to answer because the government needs to safeguard its citizens from those wishing to inflict harm upon the United States and it also needs to ensure citizens their constitutional rights. While the government of the United States serves to uphold constitutional rights, lead, and protect the people of America, the true strength of the United States of America is found in its people. Since Sept. 11th United States citizens have further demonstrated their commitment to the freedoms and principles the United States is based upon through tremendous waves of patriotism and selfless giving. The United States government's greatest defense in stopping terrorism and protecting its citizens is found in utilizing the resource of its citizens. By creating greater channels of communication between government security agencies and common citizens while also working to monitor possible security threats, the United States government would be able to implement a greater degree of security domestically, nationally, and internationally.

The United States government can protect its residents by drawing upon the knowledge of citizens through a network of security agencies. One of the most effective ways to eradicate crime in a community is through a neighborhood watch program. A neighborhood watch program helps to provide a sense of community in a neighborhood and teaches people to look out for one another. A neighborhood watch also sends the message to criminals in a community that violence and crime are not tolerated. This same type of approach needs to be taken with domestic security. United States citizens need to work together at the local level to spot suspicious activity and possible security threats within their own communities. After all, no one knows better than the resident of a community when something just does not seem right. One way the government could utilize the power of the "neighborhood watch" is through greater channels of communication with individual communities. The government could create a free flow of voluntary security information by creating a network of local government security agencies and making them very accessible to citizens. This national network of local government security agencies would be in conjunction with local police departments and promote the principles of a neighborhood watch. Like police officers, the security agents would be trained in dealing with suspicious behavior and in handling terrorist activity. However, these agents would serve more as mediators in a community and informants to national

government security agencies and less as patrolmen. Local security agencies would also have the function of securing public places that could pose specific threats if accessed by the wrong people, like nuclear power plants and airports. Agents could make sure that proper security procedures are taking place in these institutions and could notify national security agencies if something were to go wrong. Local agents would also be responsible for making sure that all visa information for visitors in the United States in their assigned community is kept up-to-date and is legal. If security threats are stopped at a local level there will be a great reduction of security threats at the national level.

In addition to protecting its citizens domestically, the United States government needs to protect its citizens internationally. While creating local neighborhood programs, the United States government could also use the same ideology to create a "national neighborhood watch". This watch would consist of countries devoted to stopping terrorism and providing protection of freedom to all of the world's people. The national neighborhood watch could be formed as a committee through an existing organization that promotes peace—the United Nations. Through the United Nations the world neighborhood committee could effectively monitor possible international security threats and send the message to rouge nations that criminal behavior and terror will not be tolerated in the world community. By forming bonds with other nations committed to the same security goals as the United States, the national neighborhood watch could peacefully identify and stop harmful terrorist activity before it is executed.

Since Sept. 11th every single American has been robbed of the peace and security that once characterized the United States of America. The only way to reclaim our security is through hard work and cooperation with our neighbors and with our government. We need to look out for our neighbors and assist them when they are in need. We need to report activity that "just doesn't seem right." It is our responsibility as the American people and the American government to work together with the world community to restore the peace felt before Sept. 11, 2001. After all, if we as Americans let the terrorists rob us of our peace and security then they have won.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, May 22, 2002, and Thursday, May 23, 2002, I was unavoidably detained, and therefore unable to cast my floor vote on two procedural votes. The votes I missed include rollcall votes 196 and 197, both Motions that the Committee Rise on the 2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act for Further Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States.

Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 196 and 197.

DONALD R. SANDOR: TEACHING
GOD'S MESSAGE FOR 26 YEARS

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Donald Sandor as he prepares to retire after 40 years of faithful, accomplished teaching and music ministry leadership, the past 25 years of which were spent at Immanuel Lutheran Church and School in Bay City, Michigan. Don's devotion and joyfulness in sharing the good news of God's love in Christ with his students and our congregation has made him an invaluable part of Lutheran education in our community.

A native of Akron, Ohio, Don is one of two children born to Mary Sandor and the late Julius Sandor, from whom he received the love and support that helped mold him into the wonderful educator he is today. Don is a product of Lutheran schools in Ohio. He later earned a bachelor's degree from Concordia Teachers College in River Forest, Illinois, and a master's degree from Saginaw Valley State University.

Since 1962, as a Lutheran school teacher, Don has shared with children the basics of reading, writing, arithmetic, music and especially our faith in the Lord our God and Savior. His faith and submission to God's call first led Don to Lutheran schools in Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Missouri; and, Lincoln Park, Michigan. Don came to Bay City's Immanuel Lutheran Church and School in 1977, first as a seventh-grade teacher and then teacher of the fifth grade. Throughout his 25 years at Immanuel, Don has been active as a leader in both the church's and school's music ministry, serving as parish music coordinator, organist and choir director. He also assisted as a school choir director and organist.

Don has always found ways to use his God-given talent outside his own classrooms and parishes. Organizations including the American Guild of Organists and the Saginaw Valley Chapter of the A.G.O. Executive Board, the Michigan District North and West Teachers Conference Executive Board and the Midland Music Festival Committee have benefited from Don's input and influence. Of course, Don's wife, Kathy, and daughters, Julie, Jill and Laurel, have been a large part of his success and they, too, deserve our thanks.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I wish to praise Don for setting and maintaining high standards of excellence in education and in his faith. The elementary and middle school years set the groundwork for future success and Don's teaching ministry has served his students and our community well. I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing gratitude to Don Sandor for his dedicated service to our children and in wishing him an enjoyable retirement.

COMMEMORATING ASIAN PA-
CIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE
MONTH "UNITY IN FREEDOM"

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to rise today to commemorate May

as APA Heritage Month. It is a time not only to honor the many Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders that have made contributions to our great society. It is also a time to remember that this greatness is based upon the richness and vitality of a culture that embraces diversity.

The month of May was chosen as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month to mark the immigration of the first Japanese to the United States in 1843. The freedoms that were sought and acquired then are the same freedoms that draw the many immigrants to our country today. And it is our welcome that defines the "unity in freedom" we so desire.

If not for our hospitality we would not have Yo-Yo Ma, who, in 1963, attended Juilliard School of Music at the age of nine and has since enchanted the world with his brilliance as a cellist. Or we may not have the Viet Nam Memorial designed by architect Maya Ying Lin, whose parents emigrated to our country from China in the 1940s. When, as a student at Yale, she created the memorial's design.

We look at the accomplishments of Asian Americans and Pacific Island athletes who have changed the face of sports with their extraordinary abilities. Duke Kahanamoku, a native Hawaiian, won three gold and two silver medals in swimming over the course of three Olympics in the early 20th century. Tiger Woods, golfer extraordinaire, had the opportunities at a very young age to excel at a sport that was once thought of as elitist. Figure skaters Kristi Yamaguchi, gold medalist in the 1992 Olympics, and Michelle Kwan, the most decorated women skater in history, have turned the Olympian dream into reality. Just recently the world witnessed Apollo Ohno, a Seattle native, take the Winter Olympics by storm as he rose to the top of his sport, short track speed skating, by being the first American to win the gold and silver medal.

Perhaps a name less known to the world is Dr. David Ho, a molecular biologist, who, at the age of three emigrated with his family to our country in search of a better life. Dr. Ho's dedication as an AIDS researcher led to the development the anti-viral drug "cocktails," that has earned him Time Magazine's 1996 Man of the Year.

The grandeur of our universe is not big enough to hold the heroic deeds of our NASA astronauts. Two Asians have the distinction of being firsts. In 1996, Kalpana Chawla, a mission specialist on the space shuttle STS-87, was the first Indian American woman in space. Lt Colonel Ellison Onizuka, a Japanese American from the Big Island of Hawaii, loomed high as the first Asian American in space. Colonel Onizuka tragically lost his life in the 1986 Challenger explosion.

Lest we not forget the Asian American and Pacific Island veterans who lost their lives in the service of our country. Their courage and gallantry has preserved the freedom and democracy that all Americans enjoy.

RECOGNIZING THE MONTH OF MAY
AS ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN
HERITAGE MONTH

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the month of

May 2002 as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month.

In June 1977, Representatives Frank Horton of New York and Norman Y. Mineta of California introduced a House resolution that called upon the President to proclaim the first 10 days of May as Asian Pacific Heritage Week. That was later followed by a Senate bill introduced the following month by Senators DANIEL INOUE and Spark Matsunaga. On October 5, 1978, President Jimmy Carter signed a Joint Resolution designating the annual celebration. In May 1990, the holiday was expanded further when President George Bush designated May to be Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. The month of May was chosen to commemorate the arrival of the first Japanese immigrants to the United States in May 1843.

H. Res. 408, introduced by my colleague and the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus Chair, Representative DAVID WU, recognizes the contributions of Asian Pacific Americans to our Nation. As an original cosponsor of this resolution, I recognize and commend how Asian Pacific Americans have contributed to the prosperity and vitality of our society. Whether in government, business, education, the military, science, technology, or the arts, Asian Pacific Americans bring to our society a rich cultural heritage representing many languages, ethnicities, and religious traditions.

Diversity represents one of our country's greatest strengths. I am honored to represent the State of Hawaii in Congress. Much of the character of my State and district is a result of the great diversity Asian Pacific Americans have brought to our country. I hope all Americans recognize the contributions these groups have made to our national identity and culture.

A TRIBUTE TO FIRST LUTHERAN
CHURCH

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor First Lutheran Church in Pasadena, CA. On Sunday, June 2, First Lutheran will celebrate its 110th anniversary with a day of prayer and celebration marking the extraordinary history of the church and its congregation.

First Lutheran was convened in 1892 at the Grand Hotel in Pasadena. Originally, due to the German congregation, all church business and services were conducted in German. The church's constitution was even written in German. It wasn't until 1914 that all services were conducted in English and it wasn't until the early 1920s that the church's constitution was translated into English.

Between the 1940s and 1960s, 800 to 1000 parishioners attended weekly Sunday services. The church had grown so large and so popular at one point that the services were broadcast for a time on Glendale radio station KIEV. First Lutheran's popularity was a direct result of the inviting atmosphere of the church's services and congregation. Parishioners from as far away as St. Louis, Missouri chose to attend First Lutheran as they settled in southern California and all of them remark that their decision was based on the feeling of

"being home," that First Lutheran gave to them.

The feeling of "being home" extended to, as the First Lutheran Mission Statement reads, "all people." While many churches around the nation fought against integration, First Lutheran embraced the call to treat all people as equals and it was in the 1940s and 1950s that the congregation began to integrate. Today, First Lutheran looks like America. It has acted and will continue to act as a refuge for all who come to worship together regardless of differences.

I am proud to be able to recognize First Lutheran for its 110 years of offering a place of solemn and joyous worship to the people of the San Gabriel Valley and I ask all Members to join me in congratulating the congregation for the years of remarkable achievement.

HONORING CONGREGATION B'NAI
ZION

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a cornerstone of the religious community in South Florida, Key West's Congregation B'nai Zion. Founded in 1887, the B'nai Zion Synagogue has remained an integral part of the Key West community for over 115 years and is the oldest Jewish congregation in Key West, as well as one of the oldest in the state of Florida. I am saddened, however, to report that a fire nearly destroyed the synagogue of Congregation B'nai Zion in the early morning hours of April 16.

I come to the floor today to offer my deepest sympathies to the people of the Congregation. The synagogue, which serves as a sanctuary for 250 worshippers, also included a residence for Rabbi Joseph Hirsch. The fire destroyed the majority of its rooms, leaving Rabbi Hirsch without a home and a Congregation without a place of worship. Authorities determined that this tragedy was the work of arsonists.

The fire of April 16 may have damaged Congregation B'nai Zion's building, but I am pleased to report that it did not damage their spirits. People of all faiths in the Key West community have compassionately reached out to the Congregation and supported them in their time of need. Congregation B'nai Zion continues to have weekly worship services and Rabbi Hirsch has a roof over his head. The Congregation now has renovation plans in place, and Rabbi Hirsch and Congregation President Fred Covan are working hard to ensure B'nai Zion remains a fixture in the Key West community.

While the people of Key West have rallied behind their oldest synagogue, I am deeply troubled by the possibility that this incidence—which occurred on the eve of Israel's Independence Day—reflects the trend of anti-semitism we are witnessing on a global scale. Hate and prejudice rages against the Jewish people in the Middle East and Europe, and the United States must stand before the world as a people united, regardless of faith.

Mr. Speaker, Congregation B'nai Zion's synagogue has been destroyed, but the spirits of the people have endured. Today I wish to rec-

ognize the remarkable perseverance of Congregation B'nai Zion, and thank the national and local authorities and the people of Key West for their assistance in rectifying this terrible situation and ask for their continued support.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI AVIS MILLER

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Rabbi Avis Dimond Miller in honor of her 18th anniversary as a Rabbi of Adas Israel Congregation in Washington, DC.

I have known Rabbi Miller for many years. She is an accomplished Rabbi, a talented teacher, and a good friend. I have appreciated first-hand the power of her sermons, the impact of her activism, and the great admiration and respect she has earned from congregants, colleagues, and community members.

As the first woman to serve a major Conservative pulpit, and the first woman ever appointed to chair a national committee for the Rabbinical Assembly of the United Synagogue for Conservative Judaism, Rabbi Miller is an impressive role model and a pioneer in the Conservative Jewish movement. In her tenure at Adas Israel, she has been instrumental in developing programs for young adults and young families, and she has authored training manuals to help other synagogues encourage unaffiliated Jewish families to participate in their communities. In her role as chairwoman of the Rabbinical Assembly of the committee on outreach, she has played a tremendous role in helping countless Jewish Americans embrace their Jewish identity.

Rabbi Miller has also inspired the congregation to have an ambitious social action agenda, on issues ranging from the plight of Ethiopian Jewry to the blight of homelessness. She is credited with organizing the congregation's Bikkur Holim Committee, a program for visiting the sick, and publishing the first Jewish guide on the subject. She has lectured extensively on medical ethics issues regarding genetic discrimination, and she will soon put forth an anthology of sermons she delivered during Adas Israel High Holiday services over the past 18 years.

In Hebrew, the number 18 is the numeric equivalent of the word *chai*—life, and Rabbi Miller has truly been a lifeline for the synagogue. Through her involvement in life cycle events, births, bar and bat mitzvah ceremonies, marriages, and deaths, she has been a pillar of strength and compassion.

We owe Rabbi Miller a debt of gratitude for her service to Adas Israel Synagogue and the greater Washington Jewish community. On June 2, 2002, when Adas Israel celebrates Rabbi Miller's special 18 year milestone, it will be my pleasure to join Rabbi Wohlberg, her family and friends, and the entire Adas Israel community in paying tribute to her achievements and wishing her continued success in all of her endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO FREEDOM

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, today, I have the honor of sharing with you a touching tribute to the victims of the September 11th attacks, to our Nation, and to our legacy of freedom.

I was visited recently by a gentleman from my hometown, Leo Smith. Leo is a graduate of the University of Central Arkansas and works as a safety manager at a plant in Hope, Arkansas. In his profession, he is concerned with protecting the lives of his coworkers, but after September 11th, he was concerned with the lives of many more.

We have all chosen our own method to deal with the tragedy of the attacks on our Nation. Leo chose to express his anger, helplessness, and also his pride through a poem entitled "Let Freedom Ring." Leo thoughtfully presented me a copy of this poem, and I was very moved upon reading it.

In his poem, Leo recognizes that "the land of the free will never be the same again, not for you or for me." The poem identifies the transformation of our country, the loss, but also the gain of something new. Leo knew that the attacks signified the start of a war to defend freedom, but the sudden display of patriotism, the tribute to those who have died throughout our nation's history to defend that nation, in his own words, "Let me know the battle has already been won."

It is with pride and gratitude that I share with you and submit to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Leo Smith's poetic eulogy to the victims of the attacks. His words lament the loss we all felt that day, but express the hope that soon followed. As he puts it,

What will happen next?
The answer to this only God knows.
But on that Tuesday, September 11th,
Was born a new breed of heroes.

LET FREEDOM RING

(By Leo Smith)

America the Beautiful, the land of the free,
will never be the same again. Not for
you or for me.

Tragedy struck quickly, It rocked the entire
world, Changing many of today's families,
To widows and little orphan boys
and girls.

Pictures of blood shed and destruction, On
television night after night, People
filled with compassion, Hearts filled
with fright.

What will happen next? The answer to this
only, God knows, But on that Tuesday,
September 11th, Was born a new breed
of heroes.

Everyone who helped was a hero, Giving
blood or looking through the rubble, Or
just saying a prayer for the victims, Or
just telling your someone that you
lov'em.

Our nation, one people, all helping for the
cause, Made tears come to my eyes,
And me to take a long pause.

Red, white and blue forever, U.S. flags flying
everywhere as far as the eye can see,
Respecting the battles of our fore
fathers, Who fought and died for us to be
free.

All our people pulling together, Let me know
the battle has already been won, All
races uniting and bonding, We are all
one nation, just one.

No matter how many buildings are destroyed, And all the destruction that others can bring, The United States will always rise to the top, All Americans unite, and Let Freedom Ring.

CONCURRENT RECEIPT PART II—
VETERANS

HON. DARLENE HOOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, most of this body is aware of the so-called concurrent receipt penalty affecting our military retirees with service-connected disabilities. While Congress has undertaken gradual steps to remedy this situation, numerous veterans in my home state of Oregon have contacted me about a situation which I feel is equally unfair.

With the conclusion of the Cold War, the Department of Defense employed numerous separation programs to comply with Congressional mandates and decrease the number of active military personnel. The DoD implemented the Special Separation Benefit (SSB), and the Variable Separation Benefit (VSI) which were both designed to award servicemen and women with immediate compensation in return for early retirement from the Armed Services.

What many of these servicemen and women did not know is that by agreeing to leave active duty and accept the SSB or VSI payment, they were effectively signing away the right to receive future service-connected disability payments from the Veterans Administration. As it currently stands, any service member who accepted the SSB payment and is diagnosed with a service-connected disability must repay their payment in full before he or she can receive disability pay. Likewise, members who receive the VSI payment cannot receive the full disability payment to which they would otherwise be entitled.

I find this practice reprehensible. Many service-related disabilities might not become apparent for several months or years after separation. Consequently, everyone who made use of these programs could not have possibly known the way in which they would be affected by the offset provisions. What's more, many service members made the decision to accept the separation pay only because the alternative would be an eventual, forced retirement.

To remedy this problem, I am introducing bipartisan legislation with my colleagues JIM GIBBONS from Nevada and Richard Baker from Louisiana. Please, join me in helping bring an end to this reprehensible practice.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I was attending to a family emergency and missed the following recorded votes. Had I been present, I would have voted, Yes on rollcall vote 171, Yes on rollcall vote 172, Yes on rollcall note

173, Yes on rollcall vote 174, Yes on rollcall vote 175, Yes on rollcall vote 176, Yes on rollcall vote 177, Yes on rollcall vote 178, Yes on rollcall vote 179, Yes on rollcall vote 180, Yes on rollcall vote 181, Yes on rollcall vote 182, Yes on rollcall vote 183, Yes on rollcall vote 184, Yes on rollcall vote 185, Yes on rollcall vote 186, Yes on rollcall vote 187, Yes on rollcall vote 188, Yes on rollcall vote 189, Yes on rollcall vote 190, Yes on rollcall vote 191, No on rollcall vote 192, Yes on rollcall 193, Yes on rollcall 194, No on rollcall 195, No on rollcall 196.

BOB STUMP NATIONAL DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL
YEAR 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. PETER A. DEFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4546) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for military activities of the Department of Defense, and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes;

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to continue with my statement against H.R. 4546, the fiscal year 2003 Department of Defense authorization act. In my prior comments, I detailed how some quality-of-life improvements for active duty and retired military personnel that I strongly supported were overshadowed by unnecessary spending on weapons systems like the Crusader artillery system and the Comanche helicopter.

Unfortunately, as I mentioned in two previous statements about H.R. 4546, the House Rules Committee blocked any amendments to reform or eliminate unnecessary weapons systems from being considered. Today, I want to talk about another weapons system of dubious value, the F-22 Raptor fighter jet, that was fully funded in H.R. 4546. There is no threat that justifies the pursuit of this fighter jet program. Particularly when the Pentagon is simultaneously pursuing two other new fighter jet programs, the Joint Strike Fighter and the F-18E/F.

I offered two amendments on the F-22 that came directly out of the recommendations in a March 2002 GAO report. My first amendment would have reduced the number of low rate initial production aircraft from 23 to 13. My second amendment placed two conditions on the program: requiring a reassessment of the costs, and requiring the Air Force to monitor key manufacturing processes of the private contractors. Neither of these amendments was allowed to be debated by this House. In addition to the GAO, a variety of independent analysts have raised concerns about the F-22. Even the House of Representatives has gone on record expressing concerns. In the House report for the fiscal year 2000 Department of Defense appropriations bill, the Armed Services Committee highlighted a number of concerns about the program including various technical problems, the inability to control rising costs, and the questionable need for the aircraft. The House report even mentioned suitable alternatives to the F-22.

The problems highlighted in the House report have only gotten worse. Unfortunately, Congress seems content to bury its collective head in the sand and move forward with procuring F-22s that are too expensive, don't work, and are unnecessary. A March 2002 GAO report identified a number of ongoing problems with the F-22. In summary, GAO found "The F-22 did not meet key schedule goals for 2001, the cost to complete planned development is likely to exceed the \$21 billion reported to Congress, and the program is not far enough along in flight testing to confirm Air Force estimates of the aircraft's performance."

The problems identified by GAO include:

Rising cost concerns: In the FY02 DOD authorization bill, Congress removed the development cost cap. Current estimates are the development costs will be \$21 billion. However, that cost is likely to rise because flight testing delays may lead to an extension of the development program, and Lockheed Martin's costs, which are borne by taxpayers, have increased. Over the last two fiscal years, Lockheed's costs have exceeded budgets by \$218 million. In addition, restructuring the test schedule increased costs by \$557 million.

Delays in testing: The Air Force realigned the testing schedule in June 2001 because development test aircraft are taking longer to assemble than anticipated, available test aircraft are not achieving the number of test objectives per flight hour that are specified in the plan, and completion of the test schedule is highly dependent on a single test aircraft rather than the three as originally planned. The Air Force has a goal of ten test points per hour, but the program is only accomplishing seven per hour, 30 percent less than planned. GAO notes, "avionics testing with development test aircraft has been limited." Only around 22 percent of planned avionics test points have been completed. GAO computations show that development flight testing necessary for the planned start of operational testing might not be completed until March 2004, 11 months later than planned.

However, the Air Force now plans to overlap development flight testing with operational flight testing. But, GAO warns "there is an increased risk involved in the concurrency, and there is still a high risk of not completing an adequate amount of development flight testing before operational testing is scheduled to begin."

The Air Force has also decided to dumb down the testing. GAO notes, "the Air Force eliminated and consolidated some test points (specific test objectives conducted during flight testing) and deferred other test points . . . as a result, the combined total flight test points remaining have been reduced by approximately 4,708 points, or 31 percent."

A recent review by the Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center concluded there was insufficient testing completed to assess nine of the ten key performance parameters. GAO projects that airframe flight testing will have to continue until February 2008 to accomplish all the remaining 8,199 test points with one aircraft, which is almost four years beyond the current schedule. GAO concludes that the Air Force's cheerleading about the success of the test program is largely overblown. GAO wrote, "the Air Force's estimates are based on limited flight test data, computer models, ground tests, and analyses. Flight test progress has been slower than expected, thus

delaying the confirmation that the F-22 will deliver requirement performance."

I am also concerned about quality control problems in the F-22 program. According to the GAO, "The Air Force has estimated that the F-22 should at this point in development be able to complete 1.55 flying hours between maintenance actions . . . However, development aircraft have been completing only .60 flying hours between maintenance."

GAO also identified problems with the compound that helps make the F-22 stealthy. GAO noted that even the new formula has been prone to cracking and swelling. The Air Force is also investigating a problem with the aircraft's vertical tails that could impact performance. GAO warns: "Buying production articles before they can be adequately tested can result in buying systems that require significant, and sometimes costly modifications to achieve satisfactory performance; accepting less capable systems than planned; and deploying substandard systems to combat forces."

Finally, I am concerned about inadequate oversight of private contractors. In November 2000, when the F-22 program office ceased collecting information on the percentage of key processes in control, the contractor had only 44 percent of its manufacturing processes in control. GAO expressed concern about this lack of oversight. "During our current review, the F-22 program officials told us that neither they nor the prime contractors track the status of manufacturing processes in control because of the cost involved in tracking these processes. They rely on subcontractors to manage their own manufacturing processes. Hence, the program office may be committing to increased production quantities without knowing the percentage of key manufacturing processes that are in control. Continuing to increase the F-22 aircraft production quantities in low rate production before 100 percent of the key manufacturing processes are under control increases the risk that manufacturing and assembly problems evident with the development test aircraft will carry over into the production program."

In a strongly worded conclusion, GAO wrote, "The cost involved in correcting manufacturing and assembly problems would most likely exceed the cost of tracking and manufacturing processes." My amendments would have addressed the concerns of the GAO and protected taxpayers. Unfortunately, as I mentioned before, the Rules Committee refused to allow a real debate and blocked my amendments from floor consideration.

PAUL WILBUR KLIPSCH: AN
INNOVATOR AND AN INSPIRATION

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary Arkansan, a great inventor, engineer, and scientist, who left his mark not only on my district, but on our nation's history as well. His name was Paul Wilbur Klipsch.

Paul Klipsch was well known for many things, but was best known for his contributions in revolutionizing the world of audio.

From a very young age, he became fascinated with acoustics and radio, and even built his own radio receiver a year before the first public radio broadcast. That fascination would follow him the rest of his life.

His career began in 1926 after graduating from New Mexico State University with a degree in Electrical Engineering, when he was employed by General Electric to work with radio. He went on to earn his Master's Degree in Electrical Engineering at Stanford University, continuing research in audio frequency and efficiency.

After serving in World War II, Paul decided to dedicate his life to building loudspeakers, determined to achieve accurate sound reproduction. From his home in Hope, Arkansas, he spent years researching and conducting experiments, and much of his work was patented. In his lifetime, Klipsch was granted three patents in ballistics, eight in geophysics, and twelve in acoustics. His Heritage Line of speakers are known worldwide for their quality and accuracy that set industry standards. In fact, I enjoy using them in my own home.

Paul Klipsch received numerous awards during his lifetime. He has had buildings, lecture halls, and auditoriums named in his honor. Perhaps his most distinguished honor came in 1997, when he was inducted and enshrined in the Engineering and Science Hall of Fame joining members like Thomas Edison, Jonas Salk, and the Wright Brothers. He was recognized as a visionary for improving the quality of life for all humanity.

The same can be said for both his professional and personal life. An avid philanthropist, Klipsch spent his 98 years on this Earth trying to better the lives of his neighbors. He always gave credit to Divine Guidance, and invoked it frequently. He has been described as raw, eccentric, straightforward, controversial, fascinating, whimsical, and extraordinary.

My heart goes out to Paul's wife of nearly 26 years, Valerie, their son, Raymond, and their two grandchildren as they deal with this difficult loss, and I am keeping all of them in my thoughts and prayers. While he may no longer be with us, his life and legacy will be remembered for generations to come.

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with Mr. WU, Chairman of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, and other members of the caucus to observe Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. I commend Mr. Wu for his leadership of the Caucus.

The theme this year is "Unity in Freedom." In the wake of the September 11 terrorist attack, our nation has gained a new sense of unity and a new appreciation for our freedoms. Immigrants and ethnic groups are a vibrant and vital part of who we are as a country, and we must use these challenging times to learn about, and to draw strength from, each other.

Asian Pacific Heritage Month provides us with the opportunity to recognize the important contributions of Asian Pacific Americans. In

the San Francisco Bay Area, we have three exciting projects underway that will help educate all Americans on the experiences of immigrants from Asia and the Pacific region.

In the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco, plans are underway to establish two important links to our past: the Pacific Coast Immigration Museum and the Building 640 Interpretive Center. I am seeking funding this year to advance these two projects.

The immigration museum will serve as a western counterpart or "bookend" to the famous Ellis Island Immigration Museum. It will celebrate the unique experience of Americans who came to the West Coast from Asia, the Pacific Islands, Latin America and other regions. It will be the only museum to present the history of all immigrants who settled on the West Coast. The Pacific Coast Museum will also provide active linkages to other historical sites and institutions throughout the region.

Building 640 at the Presidio was the site of the original all-Nisei language school of the Military Intelligence Service of World War II, the forerunner of the famous Defense Language Institute in Monterey. While their families were living in internment camps, Japanese Americans were trained in Building 640 to assist the U.S. military with translation and battlefield interrogation. The interpretive center will be dedicated to the Military Intelligence Service and to the exploration of the Japanese American experience.

An important related project is the effort underway to preserve the Angel Island Immigration Station in San Francisco Bay. Congressman WOOLSEY is leading the drive to obtain federal funding for Angel Island.

Between 1910 and 1940, hundreds of thousands of immigrants from around the world entered the United States through Angel Island. The immigration station is best known for the experience of Chinese immigrants from 1882 to 1943, when the Chinese Exclusion Act prohibited many Chinese from coming to the U.S. and denied citizenship to foreign-born Chinese. Many Chinese were interned at Angel Island for up to two years.

Together, these three projects offer a way to tell stories of great resonance to current and future generations. The contributions of people of different origins to our common heritage and our military security have never been more relevant.

I am pleased to have this opportunity today to honor all of the contributions of Americans of Asian and Pacific Islander heritage.

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. It is my pleasure to acknowledge the tremendous achievements and contributions that the Asian Pacific American community has made to our society. Asian Pacific American (APA) Heritage Month provides us with an opportunity to reflect upon the diversity that makes our nation so strong, and the particular accomplishments of the APA community.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank all those who remain dedicated to advancing the goals of the APA community. I commend all of the APA organizations across America for enhancing the voice of APAs in the political and social arena. Their tireless efforts inspire others to achieve their dreams. All Americans, regardless of their ethnic background and heritage, benefit from their work.

This year, many organizations are choosing to celebrate Asian Pacific American Heritage Month by focusing on theme, "Unity in Freedom." This theme resonates deeply in the wake of September 11th. Following the attacks, the APA community has been a leading voice in the fight to protect the civil liberties of all Americans, regardless of race, ethnicity, or religion. This deep and enduring commitment is a testament to the remarkable resilience of APAs throughout American history.

It is quite fitting that our great nation takes the time each year to honor the exemplary contributions of APAs. This month allows us a moment to reflect on the past successes and struggles of the APA community, as well as the promise the future holds. As we examine and celebrate the distinct heritage of Asian Pacific Americans, it is important to acknowledge that the diverse fabric of our nation is bound together by a shared set of values: freedom, liberty, and equal opportunity. The APA community has long exemplified these values. It is an honor to highlight Asian Pacific American Heritage Month on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives.

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. DAVID WU

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. In 1992, President George H.W. Bush signed into law legislation that designated May as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month to recognize and celebrate the contributions of Asian Pacific Americans to our nation. From the building of the transcontinental railroad to the development of the Internet, APAs have played an active and profound role in the development of our country.

Asian Pacific Americans have helped to make tremendous advances in politics, medicine, technology, business, music, literature, film, athletics, and countless other fields. APAs have also honorably served to defend the United States in times of armed conflict, from the Civil War to today. As Chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, I am proud to recognize these achievements.

While many APAs are thriving, we must not forget those who are struggling to overcome obstacles, including language and cultural barriers as well as discrimination.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot stress enough the importance of improving data collection on Asian Pacific Americans. The tremendous diversity within the APA community poses challenges. Most data collections tend to lump various Asian Pacific Americans together in a single category, swallowing up numbers for each distinct group and failing to present an accurate

picture of subgroups. It is important that we recognize the distinct cultures, traditions and histories that make up the Asian Pacific American community.

America draws its strength from its tremendous diversity. APAs are one of the fastest growing populations with over 11.9 million people. We have greatly enriched the American landscape. I am honored to take part in Asian Pacific American Heritage Month by celebrating the many achievements of APAs in American history.

MEMORIAL DAY 2002

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute in advance of this Monday's Memorial Day celebrations to the brave men and women who have sacrificed their lives while serving our country in the armed services. Memorial Day, originally founded as Decoration Day in 1868, is the one day a year that all Americans pay their respects to those killed in war.

The day's rituals are rooted in the tradition established by family members and friends who gathered in cemeteries to adorn the grave sites of loved ones who had died in battle with flowers, ribbon, and memorabilia. Today, we continue that tradition and gather as a country at important places of remembrance, such as Arlington National Cemetery or the World War II Normandy American Cemetery and Memorial in France, to demonstrate our appreciation and acknowledge the sacrifice of those who lost their lives in our perpetual fight to maintain our freedom and sovereignty.

This unique holiday is a time to reflect on what those who have died sacrificed on our behalf and give tribute to their selfless spirit. On November 11th, we laud our veterans for their bravery and dedication to duty. We hail our Independence on the 4th of July. On Thanksgiving Day, we give thanks for all that we have. The last Monday in May, however, is set aside to mourn those who died on the battlefield defending our Constitution, our country and our way of life—although we should certainly not confine our recognition to this one day.

We see this recognition and appreciation carried out in acts around the country, such as that of the 1,200 soldiers of the 3rd U.S. Infantry who place small American flags at each of the more than 260,000 gravestones at Arlington National Cemetery and patrol the Cemetery without cessation throughout the weekend to ensure each flag remains standing; or that of the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts who place a candle at each of the approximately 15,300 grave sites of soldiers buried at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park on Marye's Heights.

Throughout the country, our landscape is embedded with powerful symbols and monuments that reflect our heritage. These symbols strive to keep us aware of all of those who have come before us. In our busy lives however, we often take our veterans and war heroes for granted. But I believe most Americans would agree that their valiant efforts should al-

ways be at the forefront of our collective memory and we should be careful to observe this important day to honor our fallen countrymen.

September 11th emphasized the importance of words like liberty, freedom and justice. We lost a tremendous number of men and women through an act of cowardice that caught us off-guard. And as so many had done before them, our nation's service men and women responded to our nation's call in the wake of that attack with fervor.

In Congress, we are working to support our troops abroad and strengthen America at home. The Department of Defense Authorization bill that recently passed the House of Representatives authorized over \$7 billion to combat terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. The bill also included pay raises of 4.1 percent or more for military personnel, over \$10 billion for military construction and family housing projects, and extended pay for certain reservists.

It also mends a disparity for military retirees who have not been able to receive their retiree pay as well as their disability pay. This bill will help improve our defensive readiness and improve the quality of life for all our active duty and veteran service men and women.

The fallen heroes who acted selflessly throughout our history in the face of tyranny and oppression fought a foe that we are still fighting to this very day. President John F. Kennedy once said, "A man does what he must—in spite of personal consequences, in spite of obstacles and dangers—and this is the basis of all human morality." All American's can learn from the bravery and courage of our lost soldiers. I urge my Colleagues to take a moment this Memorial Day and appreciate the freedom we have by remembering our fallen heroes.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO WORKERS IN NEW YORK CITY FOR RESCUE, RECOVERY, AND CLEAN-UP EF- FORTS AT SITE OF WORLD TRADE CENTER

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 21, 2002

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the measure introduced by my friend and colleague from New York, The Gentleman from ? Mr. FOSSELLAI, recognizing the heroic efforts of the hundreds of men and women who served in the rescue, recovery, and clean-up operations over the past eight months at ground zero in Manhattan.

On that horrible day in September, our nation witnessed the best and the worst of humanity. The despicable, cowardly, barbaric terrorist acts were valiantly countered with the incredible heroism and courage of our firefighters, law enforcement officers, emergency personnel, and our fellow citizens.

In the hours, days, and months following the attacks, these first responders were joined by steel workers, electricians, construction workers, and a myriad of specialists in the clean-up operation. Their collective and sustained effort has resulted in the successful near-completion of the massive clean-up operation.

Accordingly, let us honor the sacrifices and patriotic valor demonstrated by everyone involved in this unprecedented effort. Accordingly, I urge my fellow colleagues to support this important measure.

HONORING HERMAN J. RUSSELL
FOR HIS HARD WORK AND HIS
SELECTION AS THE ATLANTA
BUSINESS LEAGUE CEO OF THE
YEAR

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the achievements of Mr. Herman J. Russell of Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Russell has been selected by the Atlanta Business League as its CEO of the Year for 2002.

Herman Russell transformed his father's small plaster business into a thriving conglomeration of property development and management businesses, which now span throughout Atlanta, Birmingham and the Southeast. Mr. Russell's 43-year old company has sculpted a number of major landmarks that are a part of Atlanta's infamous skyline.

Mr. Russell's accomplishments and influence extend well beyond the boardroom and into the community. He actively serves on several corporate boards and participates in many local, state and national charitable educational organizations. A philanthropist at heart, Mr. Russell provides scholarships for area youth, advice for budding entrepreneurs and support for economic development and empowerment.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Herman J. Russell, a pillar of the community. I am especially proud to know him and to have received lessons on the value of honesty and hard work. His unwavering integrity, consistent delivery of quality service, and generous community contributions exemplify the markings of a role model. Our community has been made better by his teachings and demonstrations of preparation, sacrifice, and dedication.

WINDSONG FILM FESTIVAL

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, Windsong Pictures, Inc., an independent, nonprofit motion picture company based in Fort Wayne, Indiana, is holding its Third Annual International Windsong Film Festival.

The Windsong Film Festival, which this year is featuring 25 award-winning independent motion pictures, is unique among film festivals because it specializes not only in showcasing professional independent filmmakers and films, but also in working with students of all ages who are interested in film production. This year the festival will show several motion pictures created by students at Elmhurst High School in Fort Wayne, which is also hosting the festival. College students will also be showing their work.

Holding this festival is a tremendous privilege for Elmhurst. It gives the school national

attention while giving students there a rare opportunity to explore the world of filmmaking. It reminds us that even with the financial pressures that are bearing on Elmhurst—and many other schools—it is important to keep fine arts education a part of our children's education.

This film festival, and the tremendous film program at Elmhurst, is due in no small part to Michael Floyd. Floyd is executive producer of the festival and, perhaps more importantly, the leader of Elmhurst Cinema Productions, the club that allows so many students the opportunity to make their own movies.

In addition to showcasing student work, the festival this year includes special screenings of professionally-produced independent movies for students, who after watching the films will be able to talk to the directors and ask them questions about their experiences in creating the films. Also this year, 32 student groups—from elementary age through high school—will receive awards and prizes for their own student productions.

You don't have to be in Hollywood to make movies. As a matter of fact, you don't even have to wait until you graduate from high school. I am proud of our students and our community for holding this festival and displaying once again Fort Wayne's thriving arts community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, because of a commitment to deliver a graduation commencement address in my District, I was unable to be present for all votes on May 21, 2002.

Honorable ROBERT MENENDEZ (NJ-13)

Mr. Speaker (Mr. Chairman), On rollcall no. 174, had I been present, I would have voted Yes. On rollcall no. 175, had I been present, I would have voted Yes. On rollcall no. 176, had I been present, I would have voted Yes. On rollcall no. 177, had I been present, I would have voted Yes. On rollcall no. 178, had I been present, I would have voted Yes. On rollcall no. 179, had I been present, I would have voted Yes. On rollcall no. 180, had I been present, I would have voted Yes. On rollcall no. 181, had I been present, I would have voted Yes. On rollcall no. 182, had I been present, I would have voted Yes.

**CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3448
PUBLIC HEALTH SECURITY AND
BIOTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS
AND RESPONSE ACT OF 2002**

SPEECH OF

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 2002

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak out against the procedure used by the majority to consider and pass the Prescription Drug User Fee Act also known as PDUFA.

Yesterday we passed the conference report on bioterrorism almost unanimously.

I voted for it.

However, I did so over my unhappiness with the procedure used to consider PDUFA.

Through PDUFA, the drug industry pays fees to the Food and Drug Administration for timely review of drugs and biological agents.

We have heard a lot about how PDUFA works, but at what cost? What have we sacrificed?

What we have sacrificed under PDUFA is honesty, accuracy, and informative labels. These are the duties and responsibilities that affect every American consumer. Therefore, we must be very careful to make sure that we do not compromise safety or effectiveness that the American public has come to expect.

The FDA reached this agreement in closed-door negotiations with the very industry they are supposed to regulate!

I have many concerns with PDUFA, but I was not able to address them because we in Congress were not allowed to bring these concerns to the floor for a full and open public debate.

We weren't even allowed to have a committee markup on it.

Well, for the record my concerns are as follows.

First of all, the FDA is financially dependent upon an industry it regulates, and because under the new agreement user fees are dramatically increased, dependence will grow dramatically.

Instead of using industry funds, Congress should appropriate enough money to ensure FDA's regulatory authority is completely independent, above reproach, and free of undue pressure from the drug industry.

Second, it is more than clear that the approval of a drug or device based on relatively short-term information does not always give us complete information about a drug.

The number of drugs pulled off the market in the last 4 years is 12.

Now, I agree that 3 were pre-PDUFA but that leaves 9 drugs that raced through an accelerated PDUFA approval process with incomplete information.

This brings me to my third point.

Phase IV studies, also known as post-marketing surveillance, are nightmarishly inadequate and neglected to a shameful extent by both the FDA and the drug manufacturers.

The 1997 reauthorization of PDUFA—called PDUFA 2—ordered a study from FDA that would summarize how well the industry complied over the past 5 years with mandates to do phase IV studies.

The results of this study show the vast majority of drug companies do not do their mandated post-marketing surveillance studies.

Now I understand PDUFA 3 comes a long way towards addressing major concerns with post-marketing surveillance, but without any enforcement, there will be no post-marketing surveillance, as we saw in PDUFA 2.

So I suggest that we put civil monetary penalties pegged to the sales of drugs as one option that we should consider.

Another area of concern is the ability of the drug manufacturers to game the system.

While awaiting requested and required information from a manufacturer, FDA should be able to "stop the clock" on the time constraints PDUFA imposes.

Due to extremely tight decision deadlines in PDUFA, manufacturers know they can delay their response to FDA's requests for information long enough so FDA is forced to make a

decision without being able to thoroughly review and doublecheck data.

We had one breast cancer drug, and the FDA got the information one and a half weeks before the PDUFA deadline would run.

My final concern today is that of subpoena power.

The FDA is one of the only health and safety regulatory agencies that does not have subpoena power.

Subpoena power would give FDA the authority it needs to inspect manufacturers' documents.

This is an issue we need to explore, but we couldn't because we weren't allowed to.

And last but not least, safety, adequate labeling, and compliance with federal regulations always seem to fall by the wayside when we rush through PDUFA or whatever it might be.

We did pediatric exclusivity here recently, and we are still waiting for studies.

I recently wrote a letter to Bristol-Myers Squibb in February about a drug called Serzone.

Sixteen other members joined me.

That was a drug that the FDA did a pediatric exclusivity study request in 1994. We are still waiting for the results of that study.

We have young people who have suffered liver damage from this drug, and we can't even get anyone to tell us what the results of that study were, eight years ago. That's ridiculous, and it has to stop.

We want to make sure that drugs are safe, and we want to make sure that we have adequate labeling, and we want to make sure that the FDA has adequate information.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, from subpoena power to enforcement power, the pediatric labeling under the pediatric exclusivity issue—all these issues we were not allowed to bring up before the House.

I will continue to work to make safety, accuracy, honesty, and labeling is put back in the Food and Drug Administration.

I voted for the bioterrorism conference report because it is too important to not implement.

But what about the terror facing people everyday when they take medications that are not established to be safe?

Mr. Speaker I hope issues as important as this one will be debated fully in the future and not subject to such underhanded tactics in the future.

EXPRESSING OPPOSITION TO THE MEDICARE WAGE ADJUSTMENT PROVISION

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the Medicare Wage Adjustment Provision. The pure thought of allowing selected hospitals in two states to receive preferential treatment over the hospitals in the other 48 states is simply absurd. Similar to the hospitals in my Colleagues' districts, the 23 hospitals in my district are faced with extreme cuts in funding on the state and federal level and cuts in Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements. By granting the selected hospitals in

Pennsylvania and New York a wage adjustment, we are taking more money away from the hospitals in other districts.

We do not need unnecessary funding to this already expensive bill. We do not need to give special treatment to a few hospitals and the members which represent them, who did not seek help or adjustment based on procedure by going to CMS or allowing the policy to be considered or reported by the Ways and Means Committee. Instead, the Members of these hospitals were looking for a political shortcut and are attempting to use this legislation.

Every week, Mr. Speaker, I meet with my hospital constituents to discuss the alarming issues the hospital industry is facing, such as the nursing shortage, the cuts in reimbursements to the hospitals and physicians, the cuts in Medicare Indirect Medical Education Payments and the list sadly continues. This provision will only add to the current feeling of distress among our country's hospitals.

Mr. Speaker, I stand side by side with my Republican Colleagues and my Democrat Colleagues in support of our troops and homeland security. However, this provision is one which I cannot stand behind knowing the amount of damage that will arise. This is not about the War on Terrorism. This is not a fair provision intended to help all Americans.

LIBERTY MEMORIAL WORLD WAR I MONUMENT REDEDICATION

HON. KAREN McCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 24, 2002

Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce that on May 25, 2002 the citizens of Kansas City and dignitaries from around the world will come together for the rededication of the Liberty Memorial, our nation's only recognized World War I Monument. This monument, originally dedicated on November 11, 1926, serves as a lasting beacon to our men and women of the armed services. I am proud that this distinguished historic landmark is located in the district that I represent.

Following the Armistice on November 11, 1918, the citizens of the heartland rallied to build a memorial in honor of the 116,516 Americans who died in the war. The Liberty Memorial Association made up of greater Kansas City's business and political leaders organized a fundraising campaign with the slogan "Lest the Ages Forget." The goal of \$2.5 million, \$2 million designated to build the monument and museum and \$500,000 for Allied charities, was reached in ten days.

On November 1, 1921, more than a hundred thousand people witnessed the site dedication, an event that hosted the five great Allied Commanders of World War I: General John J. Pershing of the United States; Admiral Lord Earl Beatty of Great Britain; General Armando Diaz of Italy; Marshal Ferdinand Foch of France; and Lieutenant General Baron Jacques of Belgium. General Pershing, a native Missourian, noted on the occasion that "The people of Kansas City, Missouri are deeply proud of the beautiful memorial, erected in tribute to the patriotism, the gallant achievements, and the heroic sacrifices of their sons and daughters

who served in our country's armed forces during the World War. It symbolizes their grateful appreciation of duty well done, an appreciation which I share, because I know so well how richly it is merited." During the parade that followed the ceremony, the American Legion Vice Chairman of Decoration Committee, Honorable Harry S. Truman, presented their country's flags to the Allied Commanders.

Vice President Calvin Coolidge participated as an honored guest during the site dedication and returned as President five years later as honored speaker for the official Liberty Memorial dedication on November 11, 1926, attended by one hundred and fifty thousand people. In his address at the Liberty Memorial dedication, President Calvin Coolidge noted that, "We are attempting to restore the world to a state of better understanding and amity. It is enough for us to know that the side on which we fought was victorious. But we should never forget that we were asserting our rights and maintaining our ideals." His words are especially true today as we rededicate our efforts to fight for our ideals of peace and liberty against those who threaten us through acts of global terrorism.

Forty years later, Kansas City Mayor H. Roe Bartle proclaimed that a rededication of the Liberty Memorial would take place the week of November 10, 1961 to promote international understanding. Mayor Bartle gave purpose to the rededication with the following statement, "This monument encompasses all the individual efforts of the people of the world to live in friendship and fraternity so that all can assist one another in eliminating hunger, poverty, disease and illiteracy so that the world can set aside the hatred, fears, prejudices, and inequities that exist." The ceremonies featured former Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and Harry S. Truman along with 57 foreign representatives to emphasize international relations and the establishment of People to People headquarters in Kansas City. On Veterans Day, November 11, 1961, President Truman said, "Those who fought in the war thought it was the war to end all wars. It would have been if we had done our duty as a nation. Our failure to participate in the League of Nations was a factor in World War II . . . I was here in 1921, at the original dedication. It is a wonderful thing when people take on themselves a job that ought to be done . . . I hope this day will be a preliminary to continuing world peace." Today we continue to strive for world peace as we continue the job of what ought to be done.

In 1994 the deterioration of the Liberty Memorial had reached a critical stage and had to be closed. Once again the citizens, corporations and government responded. The State of Missouri appropriated the amount of \$15,000,000. The United States Congress approved my request for \$5,000,000. Foundations, corporations, private citizens and a Kansas City sales tax have resulted in an additional \$55,000,000. The culmination of the restoration project will be at the rededication ceremony this Saturday on May 25, 2002, when the Liberty Memorial will once again be opened to the public. The Liberty Memorial has renewed life from the work of artisan craftsmen, priceless oil paintings restored, bronze light fixtures refurbished, sky light in place, and the monument made structurally sound. This Saturday, May 25, 2002 the flame will once again grace the skyline of Kansas

City. Allied leaders, diplomats, international dignitaries and Ambassadors from Italy, France, Belgium and the United Kingdom have been invited to participate in the rededication of this very special monument, which represents the appreciation of those who gave their lives to preserve our freedom, "Less the Ages Forget."

On the base of the Liberty Memorial is an inscription which reads, "In Honor of Those Who Served in the World War in Defense of Liberty and Our Country." The top of the Memorial has four Guardian Spirits: Honor, Sacrifice, Patriotism and Courage. This Memorial Day weekend our prayers should include the brave men and women who serve in defense of Liberty and our Country with honor, sacrifice, patriotism and courage.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in commemorating one of our Nation's most cherished reminder of liberty and freedom, the restored World War I Liberty Memorial in Kansas City Missouri.

HONORING ASIAN-PACIFIC
AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 24, 2002

Mr. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor and privilege to stand before my colleagues and celebrate Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month. Asian and Pacific Americans have been a part of this country for over 200 years, with one of the first Asian American communities, the Filipino community, being established in the Louisiana Bayou in 1763. Asian and Pacific Americans have quickly established themselves as a strong and thriving community in this country, positively contributing to its industrial, educational and social successes. I am also proud to see the growing number of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans involved in the American political system at the local, state and national levels.

As this community continues to grow, it is important for all of us to continue to learn from each other. In the 9th Congressional District, I am very fortunate to represent a vibrant, productive, and diverse Asian-Pacific American community that totals over 70,000 people. The community is diverse, ranging from Chinese to Indian to Korean to Filipino to Samoan. Each subset of the Asian-Pacific American community has brought a rich culture and strong work ethic to my district. From restaurants to service stations to software companies, the Asian-Pacific American community has provided the services needed to keep the 9th Congressional district an enjoyable, safe and culturally rich place to live.

We recognize and cherish the contributions of the Asian-Pacific American community to our country. The Asian-Pacific American community has come so far in such a short period of time, and I am confident that it will only continue to grow and thrive while maintaining its many cultures and values.

ON WELFARE REFORM AND TANF
REAUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 24, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I cannot vote for this bill.

In 1996, Congress passed a largely successful welfare reform bill that gave states much more flexibility to manage their own welfare assistance programs as they saw fit. This approach has significantly reduced the number of people who need welfare and put many impoverished people into jobs that have brought their standard of living above the poverty level.

Still, there is more that needs to be done. The 1996 law has helped move people from welfare to work. But it has not had similar success in helping people escape poverty—and there is no reason anyone should live in poverty in the most prosperous country in the world.

And some important things have changed since 1996—right now, our economy is struggling to recover, many businesses have had to lay people off, and other firms even have had to shut down.

So, as we consider whether to renew or revise the 1996 law, we have both important opportunities and serious challenges. But this Republican Welfare reform bill does not rise to the occasion.

Their bill would penalize—not assist—people who are trying to escape poverty. Their bill takes away the flexibility states have had to develop their own programs. It discriminates against legal immigrants. It doesn't provide enough funding for childcare. It doubles the number of work hours required for mothers with children under the age of six and provides a new "superwaiver" authority to the President to waive almost any Federal requirement in food stamps and housing.

In short, its most important effect would be to make things worse, not better for millions of people—something I cannot support.

And that's not all—the Republican bill would make it harder for the States as well. It has been estimated that this bill dictates up to \$11 billion in unfunded mandates. In fact, I have seen estimates that my own state of Colorado might have to pony up an extra \$84 million to pay for Federal mandates.

I very much regret that the Republican leadership has insisted on depriving the House of the opportunity to pass a better bill. The substitute offered by the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. Cardin, contained many provisions focused on moving welfare recipients into real, wage-paying jobs. It would have provided the states with the discretion to determine the best mix of activities needed to move recipients toward self-sufficiency. It would have restored the option of states to provide assistance to legal immigrant families with Federal Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) funds and eliminated the current ban on providing Medicaid to legal immigrant pregnant women and children. It would have provided an additional \$11 billion for mandatory child care funding over the next five years and would have increased access to education and training for welfare recipients.

And, that substitute did not include the new "superwaiver" authority that the Republican

bill gives to the President—a nearly unbounded authority that I think is excessive.

Mr. Speaker, I had hoped it would be possible for me to support balanced, bipartisan legislation to build on and broaden the success of the 1996 welfare reform law. In particular, I had hoped that the House would have the Opportunity to shape a new law that would do more than just get people off welfare roles, but instead would make it more likely that we could achieve the goal of ending poverty. Unfortunately, this bill does not come near to that, and I cannot support it.

CITIZEN SERVICE ACT OF 2002

HON. PETER HOEKSTRA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 24, 2002

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Citizen Service Act of 2002 to reauthorize programs under the Corporation for National and Community Service. I would like to thank the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Select Education, Mr. ROEMER, for working with me to put together a bipartisan bill to reauthorize and reform the national service laws.

On April 9, 2002, President Bush unveiled his "Principles and Reforms for a Citizen Service Act" to guide the reauthorization of the Corporation for National and Community Service and its programs, which include AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, and Learn and Serve America. Since then, the Subcommittee on Select Education has worked in a bipartisan manner with the Administration to craft legislation to reform and enhance national service.

The major federally funded community service and volunteer programs in this country are authorized under two statutes: the National and Community Service Act and the Domestic Volunteer Service Act. The bill I am introducing today provides reforms and improvements to these national service laws. The improvements in the Citizen Service Act of 2002 will allow organizations and volunteers assisted under these acts to maximize their efforts and will greatly benefit those assisted through volunteer efforts.

The Citizen Service Act of 2002 focuses on four major objectives for reauthorization. This legislation will: (1) support and encourage greater engagement of citizens in volunteering; (2) make federal funds more responsive to State and local needs; (3) make federal support more accountable and effective; and (4) provide greater assistance to community-based organizations (which include religious organizations). This legislation also addresses several specific issues that will help to improve national service provisions found in current law.

Prohibition on Grants to Federal Agencies—Prohibits the Corporation from making grants to Federal agencies.

Literacy Programs—Requires literacy programs to be based on scientifically based reading research and ensures that programs provide instruction based on the essential components of reading instruction as defined in P.L. 107-110, the No Child Left Behind Act.

Funding Allocations—Allocates funding for AmeriCorps programs as follows: up to 20

percent of funds for national direct competitive grants; and at least 35 percent of funds for State competitive grants; and 45 percent of funds for States by formula based on population.

Pilot Authority—Authorizes the CEO of the Corporation to reserve funds to support pilot programs, such as member-based national service positions that allow participants to select community service activities.

Referrals for Federal Assistance—Prohibits funding for programs under the national service laws that only refer individuals to Federal and State assistance programs.

Sex Education Programs—Prohibits funding for sex education programs under the national service laws that do not meet the general prohibitions of P.L. 107-110, the No Child Left Behind Act.

Parental Consent—Requires consultation with the parents of children when developing and operating programs that include and serve children and requires the provision of the reason for, and permission of, parents before transporting minor children (consistent with State law).

Accountability Measures—Requires the Corporation to work with grantees to establish performance measures; requires grantees to design corrective plans if they fail to meet performance measures; and provides authority for the Corporation to reduce or terminate grants if corrections are not made.

Limitation on Program Costs—Caps Federal costs for programs under the national service laws at \$16,000. Permits the CEO of the Corporation to issue a waiver to assist grantees in meeting compelling needs (up to \$18,000 for costs related to such things as the participation of individuals with disabilities and initial start-up costs for religious organizations and up to \$20,000 for residential programs). Requires the CEO of the Corporation to report to Congress annually on all waivers granted.

Senior Scholarships—Authorizes a senior scholarship to support tutoring, mentoring, and other service by seniors, who may receive or transfer a \$1,000 scholarship.

Senior Corps Income Eligibility—Provides that a stipend may be made available to a Senior Corps participant with an income that is 200 percent of poverty (under current law it is 125 percent of poverty) and allows the Director to use up to 15 percent of funds for participants with incomes above 200 percent of poverty as long as the program, following innovative efforts to recruit, is not able to effectively recruit and place low-income participants.

The spirit of community service in our country is stronger than ever because of the tragedy our Nation has endured. Since so many Americans are looking for a sense of community and looking for ways to contribute constructively to their communities, we must take this opportunity to reform our Nation's service laws. The principles outlined by President Bush and included in the Citizen Service Act of 2002 seek to build on this spirit and will help to sustain it in the future. I urge my colleagues to join me and the other original co-sponsors in support of the Citizen Service Act of 2002.

HONORING BUD DAY

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 24, 2002

Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor a man who, on many occasions, has been honored before by this great body. Today, however, after meeting this great man, after hearing so many times his heroic story, it is my privilege, as his Congressman, to present my constituent Colonel George Everett "Bud" Day.

Colonel Day, a prominent attorney in Northwest Florida, a family man, the most decorated military person since General Douglas MacArthur and a Medal of Honor winner will receive another distinction few people ever realize—Sioux City, Iowa, the birthplace of Colonel Day, will become the Sioux Gateway Airport/ Col. Bud Day Field, a fitting tribute to this aviator's 137 flight missions in both Korea and Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, the events leading to Colonel Day's Medal of Honor award are inspiring. I would like to resubmit, for the purposes of accurately portraying Col. Day's actions, a segment of the 1993 report of the Select Committee on POW/MIA's.

THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA'S

(Senate—Feb. 3, 1993)

Col. George Day (U.S. Air Force): Col. George "Bud" Day was shot down over North Vietnam in August 1967. His right arm was broken in three places and his knee badly sprained. He was captured by hostile forces and immediately taken to a prison camp where he was interrogated and severely tortured. After causing the guards to relax their vigilance, Colonel Day escaped into the jungle and began the trek toward South Vietnam. He was the only POW to escape from prison in the north.

Despite injuries inflicted by fragments of a bomb or rocket, he continued southward surviving only on a few berries and uncooked frogs. He successfully evaded enemy patrols and reached the Ben Hai River, where he encountered U.S. artillery barrages. With the aid of a bamboo log float, Colonel Day swam across the river and entered the demilitarized zone. Due to delirium, he lost his sense of direction and wandered aimlessly for several days. After several unsuccessful attempts to signal U.S. aircraft, he was ambushed and recaptured by the Vietcong, sustaining gunshot wounds to the left hand and thigh.

He was returned to the "zoo," the prison from which he had escaped and later was moved to Hanoi after giving his captors false information in response to their questions. Physically, Col. Day was totally debilitated and unable to perform even the simplest task for himself. Despite his many injuries, he continued to resist. Furthermore, 37 months of his 5½ year imprisonment were spent in solitary confinement. Upon his release in 1973, Colonel Day was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his heroic efforts.

Mr. Speaker, it is an absolute honor and privilege to represent Col. Bud Day. I commend the citizens of Sioux City in providing Col. Day this fitting tribute to their favorite son.

TRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIONS CLUBS

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 24, 2002

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the International Association of Lions Clubs who will observe May 30th as Lions Youth Appreciation Day. Since 1917, Lions have served the world's population through hard work and commitment making a difference in the lives of people everywhere. With 1.4 million members serving in more than 44,600 clubs in 188 countries and geographical areas, Lions are recognized worldwide for their service to the blind and visually impaired. More than 139,000 of these members are young people between the ages of 12 and 28, and I congratulate these youth for their commitment to others.

Lions Club International was founded in Chicago, Illinois in 1917 and is the world's largest service club organization. Since that time, their Code of Ethics has guided the members in their quests to create and foster a spirit of understanding among the peoples of the world, promoting a world of compassion and tolerance. The Lions' International slogan is "Liberty, Intelligence, Our Nation's Safety (LIONS)." With over 15 Lions clubs in my district, the Youth Lions aim to provide young people of the world with opportunities for achievement, learning, and service, individually and collectively, through sponsorship of activities identified as best practices in the field of youth development. Evolving from the founding Lions' steadfast dedication to the blind and visually impaired, the Youth Lions have devoted their energy to a wide variety of philanthropic causes.

The Lions Club of Jackson, Platte, Clay and Cass Counties in Missouri are sponsoring a Youth Appreciation Night on May 30th, with special guest, Lions International President J. Frank Moore. His leadership theme, "Light the Path" focuses on implementation of several youth programs. Among the programs that have been particularly successful include: Leos and the Lions International Peace Poster Contest. Leos are young men and women of good character, ages 12 to 28, who are dedicated to making a difference in their communities. The peace poster contest was created in 1988 to give young people an opportunity to express their feelings and desire for peace. Since then, more than two million children from approximately 65 countries have participated in the annual contest.

The activities the youth Lions have taken part in deserve to be recognized. Cutting across all national, racial and cultural boundaries, Youth Lions activities have included work with the visually impaired, programs including drug education and prevention, diabetes detection and research, and work for international cooperation and understanding.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in saying "Congratulations and Thank you" to the International Association of Lions Clubs on Lions Youth Appreciation Day. May 30th is the perfect time to commemorate this wonderful organization for its commitment and dedication to making the community and world a better place through activism and service.

2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4775) making supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the appalling strategy the Majority Party is using to raise our nation's debt limit and raid the Social Security Trust Fund. Our nation's families must make hard decisions to balance their budgets. We, in Congress, must do the same.

It is shameful that the Republican Majority seeks to raise our nation's debt limit by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a trillion dollars by sneaking it through without a debate and without a vote. Especially when the bill before us addresses critical emergency needs.

Some may ask how the average American is affected by this Republican trick. They may ask why we as Democrats are fighting against this so hard and with such passion. It is because, by raising the debt limit, the Republicans are clearing the way to dip into the Social Security Trust Fund.

I've been listening carefully as my Democratic colleagues have spoken about the impact of this shameful move on our nation's senior citizens and the baby boom generation as it's members approach their retirement years. I want to address the way in which this affects our nation's younger adults and our nation's children.

Many of our nation's younger adults are in what has been called the "sandwich" generation . . . balancing the care of their parents (or grandparents) with a new career or a new family of their own. Until she passed away last year at age 94, I was the primary caregiver for my grandmother. I helped her in a variety of ways and one was helping her with her budget, paying her bills and balancing her checkbook. I know how much of a difference her Social Security income made for her. But the independence that Social Security helped my grandmother maintain, didn't only help her, it helped me too.

Protecting Social Security is a commitment we made to our seniors, but it is ALSO a commitment we made to families. Who among us would turn our backs on our parents or grandparents? It is just as important to YOUNG PEOPLE that we have Social Security and Medicare as it is to our seniors because it keeps our families and communities strong!

We talk so much about protecting Social Security in the near-term. But what about the youngest generation?

I have two young cousins, Jennifer and David. Jennifer is five years old and David is three. Jennifer will retire in the year 2062 and

David will retire in 2064. What will the world look like then? None of us know. But I do know that in Congress, I want to leave a legacy for Jennifer and David, and all the boys and girls of their generation. In addition to wanting Jennifer and David to have the best education, great health care, and a good job, I want them to have a secure retirement that includes Social Security.

The back-handed actions the Majority takes today to raise the debt limit hurts this nation's young children and young adults in yet another way. You've heard the Majority throw around the phrase "tax and spend," often aiming their words at the Minority. Well what we are seeing today is "borrow and spend." Borrow from Social Security and Medicare so you can give big tax breaks to American millionaires and wealthy corporations and don't sweat it . . . because when you borrow, you can leave it to the next generation to pay. It is not fair to young Americans that they will have to suffer and struggle with the consequences of today's actions.

I believe that together we can achieve the goal of preserving the integrity of Social Security for future generations. But we cannot do it together if the Republican party insists on using surreptitious ways to increase the debt limit by \$750 billion without any public debate and without even a straight-forward vote.

We need to work out a bipartisan plan to protect Social Security and responsibly address the debt limit. We need to keep our commitment to all hard-working families to safeguard Social Security. We owe it to our grandparents to protect Social Security. We owe it to our own generation to keep within our means. And we owe it to our children to fulfill the legacy of a secure retirement. If we accept this language on our country's debt limit today without a fair debate and vote, we will owe more than money to future generations—we will owe them an apology for having broken their trust and broken our promises.

I yield back.

2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 24, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4775) making supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chairman, time and time again I have heard my colleagues on the minority side assure us of their patriotism. Let me begin by saying that neither I, nor any of my colleagues on the majority side, have called anyone's patriotism into question.

Are Democrats really opposed to raising the debt limit? I submit the answer to that is "of

course not." In fact, it was raised a number of times during the 40 years of Democrat leadership in this House. I am quite sure that all, or nearly all of the Members in this body realize we have to raise the debt limit and we have to raise it now. And yet we're told that to do so would be fiscally irresponsible.

Now, during a time in which we face the after effects of an economic slowdown; during a time in which we must spend many billions of dollars fighting a war in Afghanistan, securing our homeland, and rebuilding Manhattan; and during a time in which it is clear to everybody that the debt limit must be raised, our friends cry foul. Fiscally irresponsible, they say.

Never mind that the Republican-controlled Congress spent down the public debt by some \$450 billion between Fiscal Year 1997 and Fiscal Year 2001. Never mind that the need to raise the debt limit is mostly attributable to growth, as designed and desired, in debt held by government accounts. Never mind that over the 40 years of Democrat majority we had to raise the debt limit multiple times because the government needed to finance deficits due to out-of-control spending. And never mind that the crisis resulting from the events of 11 September has undoubtedly pushed us right up against the \$5.95 trillion debt ceiling allowed under current law. Never mind any of that. We're fiscally irresponsible.

We do seek to increase the debt limit. We do so against a backdrop whereby we have one, a history of fiscal discipline where the minority does not, and two a responsible wartime budget resolution where the minority does not; and three, a plan to save social security where the minority has none.

I bring up social security for a reason, Mr. Chairman. I am saddened that the minority has spent today in the same manner as they usually choose to spend every other October: scaring our senior citizens. They imply that a vote for this legislation, which devotes nearly \$16 billion to the Department of Defense, \$5.8 billion to homeland security, and \$5.5 billion to assist New York, somehow puts the solvency of the social security trust fund in jeopardy. That is, of course, preposterous.

It is easy for the minority to sit back and cry foul, but I would ask all of my colleagues the following questions: has the minority done anything but attempt to obstruct? Have they come to the table over the last months with any serious budget ideas? The answer to these questions, regrettably, is "no."

That, Mr. Chairman, is unfortunate, because I have worked so often in the past with my Democrat colleagues, who usually have so much to offer in the way of constructive ideas.

If my Democrat colleagues are going to obstruct proceedings because they say raising the debt limit is fiscally irresponsible, well, I will let that excuse speak for itself. The American people know better than that. They know that during this time in our nation's history, a little flexibility is needed. And they know that we will continue passing responsible budgets. In the future, I truly hope we will do so with the support of my Democrat friends.

PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE
WOMEN AND GIRLS OF AFGHANI-
STAN

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 24, 2002

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, as our operations continue and we begin to help rebuild Afghanistan, it is important to stress the needs and rights of women and young girls in that nation. Women and young girls in Afghanistan have been suffering incredible abuses ever since the extremist Taliban regime seized control of the country. Although the Taliban have now been removed from control in Afghanistan, it is deeply disturbing to me that women and girls continue to be abducted, raped, and abused within the country. The denial of employment and education rights for most women and girls is equally troubling and we must improve these conditions if equality is to exist between men and women in Afghanistan.

H.R. 3994, the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act, provides the kind of assistance and aid that Afghanistan needs to develop into an economically stable and democratic nation. Equally important is the fact that it seeks to re-establish the participation of women and girls in government, education, and the workplace, as well as provides support for the Ministry of Women's Affairs. This is a very important step in ensuring that the women and young girls of Afghanistan are full, active participants in the building of a new Afghan government. A true democratic government represents all the people of its nation, regardless of race, religion, or gender. The Taliban treated women and girls like second class citizens who were forced to live their lives through the oppressive ideals of others, and this must never happen again.

The persecution of women and girls in Afghanistan must come to an end. Afghanistan will improve its conditions quickly by allowing women and girls to receive an education, to be granted opportunities to gain employment, and to play a role in the governing process of the nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support of H.R. 3994, not only to help rebuild a nation but also to help protect the rights of women and girls of Afghanistan because it is time for their suffering to stop.

IN RECOGNITION OF JOANN
DITMER

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 24, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Joanne Ditmer on being awarded the prestigious Dana Crawford Award for Excellence in Historic Preservation. The award is named after Dana Crawford who has been a pioneer in historic preservation since the 1960s. I join all Coloradans today in thanking Ms. Ditmer for her many invaluable contributions to historic preservation in our state.

Joanne Ditmer is a salient example of the power of the written word. Since her column, "Raising the Roof" began appearing in The

Denver Post in 1962, Joanne Ditmer has used that forum to highlight the importance of preserving Colorado's history for future generations. Without question, she has been an integral part in raising awareness about conservation and preservation-related causes. For over 40 years, the general public and elected officials alike have turned to Ms. Ditmer's column as a gauge for Colorado's conservation climate.

She is a respected columnist and a tireless advocate for preserving our unique Colorado history. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ms. Ditmer on receiving the Dana Crawford Award for Excellence in Historic Preservation. Her accomplishments in preserving Colorado heritage are invaluable, and I wish her good health and happiness in the future. Provided here is an example of her passion and prose on preservation, from the Denver Post.

BRINGING LIFE TO OLD STRUCTURES

(By Joanne Ditmer)

Sunday, May 19, 2002.—Historic preservation was born in the Battle of the Bulldozer. The wrecking ball was a demolition derby against buildings of Colorado's past, as horrified citizens struggled to keep the historic structures that define a community's soul and spirit.

Three decades later, it's Brains over Brawn. Savvy people craft increasingly ingenious new ways to save and give new life to distinctive old buildings.

These memories particularly surface in May, National Historic Preservation Month. In Denver and other communities, the sense of place and unique character is shown in historic structures.

The impact of preservation goes far beyond saving old buildings. It's the immediacy and liveliness of the efforts. In Colorado, the Historic Gaming Fund, with money from proceeds in the three gambling towns, is inspiring imaginative solutions.

And Colorado Preservation Inc.'s annual list of Endangered Places brings new attention to significant structures that are endangered.

Among the continuing efforts:

When Historic Denver undertook saving the Paramount Theatre in 1978 and formed a separate foundation to continue the work, it saved the last of Denver's opulent downtown movie palaces.

Years later, when a bank called a loan, HD couldn't immediately repay. Ownership went to a private individual and another non-profit foundation was formed. Now there are two petitions on the street: One would prohibit any new theater of more than 5,000 seats—presumably aimed at the tent theater by the Pepsi Center—and another, possibly retaliatory petition demanding that the Paramount owner put in \$600,000 of improvements. A pox on both.

Handsomeness church buildings are the most memorable landmarks of a neighborhood, but when older areas change and church members move to the suburbs, the support dries up.

Faith Action was formed by Historic Denver and others to help find funds and uses for 30 of the most threatened churches, the majority of them more than 100 years old. Look down the 16th Street Mall toward Highlands, and you'll see the beautiful 1890 Asbury Church. A new congregation numbers only a couple dozen, and can't afford upkeep. Some practical help came from Ron Judish, who moved his contemporary art gallery to the lower floor.

The Masons have given Denver some marvelous buildings, but these, too, face prob-

lems. The wonderful El Jebel at 1770 Sherman St., with its absolutely amazing interior spaces, has been endangered in recent years. Current hopes lie with the new owners, who are working to support the building through special events—parties, weddings, etc.—and through a high-rise condominium building to be constructed next door on the parking lot.

Preservation efforts of schools are among the most optimistic. Historic Denver and Denver Public Schools formed a partnership program, with a community committee finding 56 school buildings eligible for landmark designation.

The City Council has designated 23 schools so far. In each school, students in second to 12th grades do the research on the history and architecture, and present the nomination. Some 500 kids have been involved, making scrapbooks, videos and school models. That's certainly bringing new life to old buildings.

2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4775) making supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, as Chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, I rise to commend the Appropriations Committee, Chairman BILL YOUNG, and particularly Subcommittee Chairman JIM WALSH, for including \$417 million in urgently needed funding for veterans medical care.

As most of my colleagues know from listening to their constituents, the demand for VA health care services has risen significantly in the past several years. The Department of Veterans Affairs has had to make mid-year changes to their projections of VA health care usage because of the dramatic increase in veterans seeking to enroll. In fact, the VA's latest budget submission projects that almost 700,000 more veterans will receive VA care in 2003 than they had projected just one year ago.

The dramatic upsurge in demand facing the VA is real and substantial. With hundreds of new VA community outpatient clinics opened in recent years, veterans are now finding that VA health care is available much closer to home.

Prescription drug costs have risen dramatically in the past several years, while seniors' incomes levels have remained level. This has created a great demand for VA-provided prescription drugs.

Mr. Chairman, the response to increased demand for VA health care services should not be to curtail services or limit access for veterans in any way, but rather to provide sufficient resources to pay for veterans' health care. America has a special obligation to care

for former soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines who risked their lives to protect our freedoms and this legislation is another step towards meeting that sacred obligation.

The inclusion of \$417 million for VA medical care is a responsible and absolutely necessary action that this Congress must take. Again, I want to commend Chairman YOUNG, and Subcommittee Chairman WALSH, for once again demonstrating their commitment to America's veterans.

2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4775) making supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes!

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, all members of Congress were ready to debate and pass a supplemental budget in support of the war effort, and for other emergencies. We have been shocked by the addition of a section which raises the national debt ceiling by 750 billion dollars. This giant expenditure without debate is designed to protect the massive Republican tax cut for the rich. This legislation represents a gross abuse of power.

Mr. Chairman, this gross abuse of power must be challenged. The Republican juggernaut is out of control and they must be exposed in the eyes of the American people. Through an undemocratic, autocratic process under the camouflage of parliamentary tricks, the Republicans are staging an economic coup using a tax cut to permanently place the rewards of our economy in the hands of the corporate elite. The supplemental budget process is being abused to protect and enshrine the tax cut for the rich. It is a clear statement that the Republicans claim the nation's resources for the benefit of the rich alone.

Republicans are declaring, that the constitutional infrastructure established by the founding fathers and nurtured by succeeding generations belongs only to the rich elite. The Republicans are seizing for themselves alone all of the wealth that flows from American scientific and technological achievement; from military research and testing; from grants for domestic research. All the wounds and battlefield deaths of American heroes in all the wars are now deemed to be for the sake of only the rich. A massive tax cut for the rich accomplishes the clear purpose of leaving the treasury emptied of all funds that might be used for the benefit of the poorer ninety percent of the population. The Republican action makes more than 200 years of struggle for a more perfect union only for the comfort of the rich. By their actions related to the supplemental budget the Republicans confiscate America the Beautiful as America for the rich and pow-

erful. Will these same rich and powerful recipients of the tax cut volunteer for the front lines if the war against terrorism is prolonged and a draft becomes necessary? Will those who have the most to lose step forward or will the draft again be a vehicle which forces the sons of working families to die to preserve the comforts of the rich? The public must be fully made to understand the cynical, selfish, cold blooded posture of Republican policy. Republicans never voted for social security, medicare or medicaid. Republicans refuse to raise the minimum wage. Currently, as well as in the past, Republicans do not hide their plot to strip the Federal government of programs that benefit working families and the unfortunate poor. More than a decade ago David Stockman wrote a book outlining the plot that Ronald Reagan could not quite complete. With this stealth effort to raise the debt ceiling without debate, the scheme to kidnap the Treasury is given new life. Despite the extra expenditures for the war against terrorism, there would be no necessity to increase the debt ceiling by 750 billion dollars if the Republican tax cut for the rich had not been rammed through in the first year of this session of Congress. Every Democrat has a duty to sound the trumpet and spread the word that an economic takeover, a fiscal coup is underway that will rob our Nation and make it impossible to provide a prescription drug, benefit; increased funds for education and school construction; and adequate day care and children's programs. Every voter must understand that this defiant Democratic initiated debate on the eve of Memorial Day is a landmark battle for the people against the selfish few.

2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. GREGORY W. MEEKS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4775) making supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I come to the floor tonight to voice my utter disgust for what we as Members of Congress, representatives of our great nation, have to do here tonight. We as representatives of our constituencies must voice that we will not stand by idly and let a few destroy everything America's workers have diligently worked for all their lives. Though we may not win this battle, which is rumored not to end until early in the morning, know that we, those who truly represent working Americans, will not stop fighting this legislative battle.

Over the last 15 months, we have experienced the worst fiscal reversal in our nation's history—with \$5 trillion in projected surpluses over the next 10 years having disappeared. Last year, it was projected that publicly-held

national debt would be completely paid off by 2008. And yet now, due largely to the economic plans put in place last year by the Bush Administration and Congressional Republicans, the publicly-held national debt is going up and not down. As a result, the country is now hitting the current statutory debt limit of \$5.95 trillion.

But some of us, those who continue to fight for American workers, children, and seniors saw this coming. In face of a deteriorating economic picture, Democrats pleaded for Republicans to join us at an economic summit so we could put our country back on the path to long-term economic growth and opportunity. Instead of working towards this goal, our attempts were dismissed and now we have experienced a dramatic reversal of continued prosperity, a dramatic reversal of a growing hope to increase education spending, a dramatic reversal of saving seniors from losing the money they put into social security, and a dramatic reversal of a decreased percentage of unemployed workers to a steadily increasing number of unemployed workers facing more hardships by the dozen.

Today, I stand here fighting a battle with my colleagues. A battle that calls for us to think twice about what we as a governing body will do if this legislation is passed. If the debt ceiling is raised we can no longer envision our plan to leave no child behind. We can no longer envision our plan to continuously provide social security to all of our seniors. We can no longer envision our plan to level off the current unemployment rates. The bottom line is that so much of what America stands for and yearns to become can be washed away with final passage of this supplemental appropriations bill that provides much more than what we can afford. We thought the tax cuts passed by the majority would slowly chip away at the American dream of so many, but we were in for such a surprise. Yes, there was much more in store. What was in store was this supplemental. Think about it. Think about the chipping away of our nation's future. Think about denying Americans what they deserve and have worked for all their lives. Think hard. Think if you want to take the blame for what will surely come. Once every Member in this governing body truly does this, each will know that we should not, cannot, and must not pass this legislation.

2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4775) making supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to thank the President, the Speaker, Chairman

YOUNG, Ranking Member OBEY and every Member of this House for fulfilling the commitment that was made to New York in the wake of 9/11. While there are many controversial issues in this supplemental, the funding for New York is not one of them. This bill fulfills President Bush's commitment to spend a minimum of \$20 billion in New York to help my City recover from the devastating attack of September 11th, and for that I say thank you.

This disaster is like no other in our nations history. An urban area has been devastated due to an act of terrorism. Many federal agencies have stepped in to help New York recover including FEMA, HUD, Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Justice. And while we appreciate all they have done, I must ask the Members of this House to continue to stand with New York to ensure that the EPA does a proper environmental clean-up of indoor air and that FEMA continues to exercise maximum flexibility to help the individuals, families and institutions that continue to suffer as a result of 9/11. I must ask this House to be patient if the New York delegation needs to return in the coming months and years to ask that the money in this bill is reprogrammed or redirected to ensure it has a positive impact on New York. I must ask this House to understand that we are grateful for your support, for your generosity, and for your compassion, but please help us finish the job in a proper, efficient, and as cost-effective manner as possible.

Again, thank you to every Member of this House—New Yorkers look forward to your continued support.

2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4775) making supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Chairman, it is with great reluctance that I am voting in favor of this bill.

This supplemental left the Appropriations Committee with strong bi-partisan support after careful consideration and compromise by Members on both sides of the aisle. Then, the leadership presented us with a rule that adds four self-executing provisions which had not been subject to any debate by the Committee. All four of these additions are unrelated to the purpose of this supplemental, which was to meet immediate and critical funding shortfalls, most prominently those related to our military operations in support of the war on terrorism.

Of the four unrelated new provisions, the most troublesome is language which in essence allows increases to the government's debt ceiling without formal consideration by all Members of the Congress. This approach to

our nation's fiscal crisis, which will soon be putting us in deficit spending, is unconscionable and irresponsible. Perhaps most disturbing is that the language being introduced is so open-ended, it could be construed as meaning that we will no longer have the opportunity to review debt ceiling changes in the future.

On the other hand, any further delay on passing the crucial funding provisions threatens the well-being of our courageous military forces who are currently dedicating themselves to our national defense in harsh and dangerous environments outside our borders. In addition, the measure provides much needed funding to crucial activities including: homeland security, Pell Grants, September 11th investigations, first responder health precautions, highway funding, the WIC program, and veterans' medical needs. Rather than hold these needs hostage to a partisan effort by the leadership to avoid putting itself on record over raising the debt ceiling, I am voting for this bill with the understanding that this is simply the first step in getting a bill approved and I remain hopeful this entire issue will be stripped from the legislation as it makes its way through the final process.

2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4775) making supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of Supplemental Appropriations Act. Congresswoman ROSA DELAURO and I would have offered an amendment to reclassify the hospitals in Connecticut's Fairfield and New Haven Counties into the New York City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Unfortunately, we were not able to offer this amendment, but I hope in the future we will be able to address this issue.

Fairfield County borders the New York state line and is only 30 miles from Manhattan. There are six hospitals in the county, four of which have been periodically reclassified on a temporary basis into the New York MSA.

Despite paying wages which are only 10 percent less than the wages paid by hospitals in the New York MSA, Fairfield County's wage index is 17 percent less than the New York MSA. The Fairfield County hospitals need to be on a level playing field with the New York hospitals to be able to attract and retain highly skilled clinical staff.

Fairfield County is widely recognized as being part of the New York Metropolitan Area geographically, economically and socially. In fact, the Census Bureau counts Fairfield County in the same Consolidated Metropolitan

Statistical Area (CMSA) as New York City. This determination is based on population figures, commuting patterns, employment data, and the overall economic and social integration of the surrounding areas with the City. In fact, fully 11 percent of Stamford Hospital's labor pool resides in New York.

In addition, the Federal Reserve Bank, the Department of Labor, and the Bureau of Transportation Statistics all include Fairfield County with New York City for statistical purposes. A letter from Rae Rosen of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York states, "A significant portion of Fairfield County commutes to New York City where a significant portion of the county's income is earned."

The National Association of Realtors groups Fairfield County housing prices with other New York metropolitan area housing prices because the markets are similar in many ways and provide the housing for the greater New York metropolitan area labor market.

Mr. Chairman, by not reclassifying these hospitals, they are being penalized for efficiency. They have gone to great lengths to control costs, especially personnel costs by re-vamping their labor skill mix. However, rather than be rewarded for these cost-containment measures, Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport are penalized by the Medicare reclassification thresholds.

The six hospitals in Fairfield County are the type of hospital that Congress intended to help when it created the geographic reclassification process.

Mr. Chairman, I support this legislation and I would urge my colleagues to vote in favor of it.

2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4775) making supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise to strike the requisite number of words.

Support from Congress and the President has been essential in recent months in working to secure New York's recovery after 9/11.

The significant funds committed from Congress and the President are deeply appreciated by those in New York who were so personally affected by catastrophic terrorism.

But simply appropriating aid has proven far different than actually delivering these funds in a timely manner to the people who really need help in New York.

Sadly, Mr. Chairman, the agency charged with the disbursement of these funds FEMA—has on several occasions refused to help or stalled in helping specific people and institutions in New York, from the public school system, to utilities and private universities, to the

thousands of individuals in lower-Manhattan who were denied aid because they didn't fit into rigid standards adopted by FEMA.

In recent weeks, several of us in the New York delegation, with Chairman YOUNG and Ranking Member OBEY on the Appropriations Committee, have tried to ensure that the needs of New York are addressed as it recovers from the terrorist attacks of September 11th.

And as a representative of New York City, I wish to thank the Appropriations Committee for its work on behalf of New York.

The Committee is truly a friend of New York and we appreciate your work and commitment.

But FEMA has shown a clear inability to streamline the delivery of aid to New York when it is not given clear direction through statements of intent from Congress.

As the supplemental appropriations bill advances today, several concerns remain outstanding about the timeliness of the response from FEMA on a number of issues—including the need for funding for New York City's public school system to make up lost class time, to pay for crisis counseling to students who experienced trauma, and for the reimbursement of several direct expenses to the school system.

In addition, the City of New York faces significant costs in overtime pay to emergency workers, police officers, fire fighters, and law enforcement personnel as a result of 9/11.

FEMA at this time, is not reimbursing the city for these costs and there have been problems with overly restrictive rules as well as interpretations for eligibility for direct assistance.

The lesson is clear—if funds are appropriated for FEMA without clear directives on its use, large portions of 9/11 aid meant for those in need will languish in bureaucratic red tape for months on end.

Recently we have started to see a vast improvement in FEMA's response, particularly with the annulment of its decision that New York University would not qualify for assistance.

We now have a choice: we can hope that this glimmer of good judgment magically reverses a pattern of problems with FEMA, or we can ensure that the aid appropriated by this Congress is actually delivered to those in

need, by accepting the Senate version of this bill in conference committee, which specifically directs FEMA to allocate funds for the people and institutions in New York that have been wrongly denied so far.

I would hope that this Congress does everything in its power to ensure that the money we intend to go to the people of New York for recovery, is actually given to the people of New York who need it.

HONORING AN ORANGE COUNTY
WAR HERO

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 2002

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of a true American hero and a long time resident of Irvine, California, United States Marine Corps Colonel William E. Barber. Col. Barber passed away at the age of 82 this past April and will be buried today at Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors.

Born in West Liberty, Kentucky, on November 30, 1919, he attended Morehouse State College in Kentucky and enlisted with the Marines in 1940. Col. Barber won distinction on the battlefield in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. As a young Second Lieutenant fighting on the beaches of Iwo Jima in 1943, Col. Barber was wounded twice, earning himself a Purple Heart as well as a Silver Star for bravery.

Col. Barber is perhaps best known, though, for his valor above and beyond the call of duty, during the Korean War, in one of our military's worst defeats—the battle for the Chosin Reservoir. As 120,000 Chinese troops swept across the Yalu River to aid their North Korean allies, Col. Barber and the U.S. forces were forced to fight through bitterly cold temperatures and to retreat in the face of overwhelming opposition. At the time, Col. Barber was a seasoned Captain in command of F (Fox) Company, 2d Battalion 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division.

Fox Company and its 220 men were assigned to defend a three-mile stretch of moun-

tain pass along the division supply line—the only route of retreat for 8,000 Marines being overrun at Yudam-ni in the Chosin Reservoir and who were attempting to retreat to Hagaru-ri. Outnumbered 5 to 1 by enemy forces for five days and six nights, Col. Barber and the men of Fox Company fought a ferocious battle to keep control over the mountain pass. After two attempts by reinforcements to reach Col. Barber's isolated position were thwarted, he risked complete annihilation by remaining to hold his position rather than abandon the pass and strand the Marines in Yudam-ni. Despite being severely wounded in the leg, Col. Barber continued to lead, often from a stretcher, through the bitter fighting. After almost a week of constant fighting only 82 of the original 220 men of Fox Company could walk out under their own power. They had accounted for approximately 1000 enemy dead and held their position, but suffered dearly for their valiant actions.

With this selfless act of bravery in the face of danger, Col. Barber became one of the only soldiers during the Korean War to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor—the highest military award a member of our armed forces can attain.

After retiring from the Army, Col. Barber moved to Orange County, California where he and his wife of 60 years, Ione, lived and worked as proud members of our community, supporting veterans and youth activities at every opportunity. Col. Barber was known by everyone as a humble and unassuming man—a man who did not need to boast of his military exploits or service to his country. He was a regular speaker at Memorial Day events, and often enjoyed leading groups of 5th graders in discussion at the annual "Walk of Honor" events held at the Hall of Administration in Santa Ana, California.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to have represented this man of honor, one who so bravely answered his country's call three times. I am also honored to have had the opportunity to remember him today as he is buried in our nation's National Cemetery alongside so many other American heroes. This was a man who truly went above and beyond the call of duty for his country.