

Diane provides a positive alternative by improving the lives of families, children, and her community by sharing her knowledge, love, support, and dedication. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Diane Harris.

RECOGNIZING J. FRANK MOORE III

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding work of J. Frank Moore III, president of the International Association of Lions Clubs.

Under the leadership of President Moore the Lions Club has emphasized youth outreach and implemented several programs designed to recognize the accomplishments of young people. At a recent event held in Independence, MO, President Moore honored over 400 young men and women who performed community service projects in Jackson, Platte, Clay, and Cass Counties. These young people were presented with certificates, scholarships, and other awards to recognize their achievement.

As we are all well aware, the guidance of the Nation's youth is of paramount importance to the future stability and continued success of our great country. The work of Mr. Moore, in providing leadership and guidance to our young people, is important, noble, and worthy of esteem by this body.

Please join me in honoring President J. Frank Moore III for his tireless work to support our Nation's young people.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE EXEMPLARY WORK OF DR. RUTH KIRSCHSTEIN

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the exemplary work of Dr. Ruth Kirschstein, Deputy Director of the National Institutes of Health which is located in my district.

I have had the privilege of knowing Dr. Kirschstein both as a personal friend and a professional colleague. I am pleased that on June 18th Dr. Kirschstein's hard work and dedication will earn her the American Association of Immunologists Public Service Award in recognition of her outstanding scientific administration leadership at the National Institutes of Health, and for extraordinary commitment to the advancement of public understanding of, and support for, biomedical research.

Dr. Kirschstein recognizes the importance of basic research as the source of insight and innovation in clinical applications, and the necessity for shaping the funding system to encourage excellence. She has placed particular emphasis on the support of individual, investigator-initiated research grants.

Dr. Kirschstein's skills and talents have earned her many honors and awards, including the PHS Superior Service Award, the Presidential Meritorious Executive Rank

Award, election to the Institute of Medicine, the Public Health Service Equal Opportunity Achievement Award, the Presidential Distinguished Executive Rank Award, the list goes on. She was also recognized by the Anti-Defamation League, which bestowed her with their Women of Achievement Award.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my honor to know Dr. Kirschstein. The American people, our Public Health Systems, and the National Institutes of Health are blessed to have her.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING ANNA RADU

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, Whereas, Anna Radu was born on March 8, 1902; and

Whereas, Anna Radu Celebrated her 100th birthday this year; and

Whereas, Anna Radu, from Garbova, Romania, became a citizen of the United States of America on September 8, 1939;

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District in congratulating Anna Radu as she celebrates her 100th birthday.

HONORING NATIONAL HISTORY DAY PARTICIPANT MIRIAM CARLSON

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Miriam Carlson, a home-schooled 9th grader from Rockford, Illinois. Miriam was selected from over 700,000 students from across the Nation to be one of 2,000 participants in the National History Day. This year's theme called for contestants to select a notable woman in history under the topic, "Revolution, Reaction and Reform." Miriam's project was on the life of Julia Lathrop, entitled, "Julia Lathrop: Mother to Uncle Sam's Children."

I would like to extend my congratulations to Miriam on her hard work and dedication to this project and I wish her success in future endeavors. Here is her essay:

JULIA LATHROP: MOTHER TO UNCLE SAM'S CHILDREN

(By Miriam Carlson)

I wanted a project where I could find photos. My father had read about Julia Lathrop. He mentioned her to me and I became interested.

Julia Lathrop was born in Rockford and later returned to my hometown. What was exciting is that her second home, which she shared with her sister, is only three blocks from my house. A friend of mine lives in that house. Also, Julia Lathrop is buried in nearby Greenwood Cemetery. Here when I was younger, I took my first long bike rides when my father ran. I enjoyed researching someone with whom I have some connections.

My research began at the Rockford Public Library. I looked up Julia Lathrop, the Chil-

dren's Bureau, Baby Week, Infants, and Department of Labor in the Reader's Guide to Periodicals. I grouped all my articles by journal and checked to see which sources the Rockford Library had. Next I looked up the same topics in the New York Times Index. Later I found these articles on microfilm.

Most of the journals I found at The University of Wisconsin. In five trips, I used the Memorial Library, the Historical Society Library, the Health Sciences Library, the Social Sciences Library, and the Steenbock Agriculture Library. I also used inter-library loan.

I visited the University of Illinois-Chicago to use their archive and to see Hull House. I watched a slide show about Jane Addams and the founding of Hull-House. At the archive, I found letters written to and by Julia Lathrop. I went to the Rockford College Archives. I copied her handwritten rough drafts of speeches and letters. I interviewed her niece. I also found Julia Lathrop's Childrens Bureau files in the National Archives.

In past years, I used vertical boards. This year I wanted something different. I had an idea of a project that would rotate. I had no idea how this would work. My father and I took a trip to my local hardware store I found a fixture that would attach to a base and spin. Basically this is what is inside a Lazy Susan.

Finally my father and I designed the panels. We took the dimensions and bought the insulation board and wood at the lumberyard.

I took notes and wrote summaries for the annotated bibliography. I made copies and wrote the labels. I then worked on the layout. My father helped cut the mat board on our 24-inch paper cutter. My mother helped with the word processing.

Julia Lathrop reacted to a problem that resulted from the Industrial Revolution. Children were suffering and dying because of this great change. She was especially concerned with the infant mortality rate.

My project explores Julia Lathrop's reaction to this Revolution and how she tried to create reforms that combated it. Her work began in Illinois, spread to the entire United States, and eventually worldwide.

Julia Lathrop worked to lower infant and maternal mortality, increase maternal education, and reduce child labor, all the harsh consequences of the Industrial Revolution.

"FIGHTING TERRORISM DOES NOT MEAN IGNORING OUR OWN CONSTITUTION"

HON BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, recently we have learned of two cases where American citizens have been arrested and subjected to indefinite imprisonment with no prospect of their being allowed to appear before a judge, and contest the basis on which they have been imprisoned. I believe this is a grave error. There is virtually unanimous support in the Congress and in the country for the fight against terrorism. And we realize that this means stepped up law enforcement in many respects, but it should not mean that the Constitution exists only at the option of the Justice Department. Imprisoning people who are legally here in the U.S. for indefinite periods with no provisions for there being any adjudication of the grounds of their imprisonment is unacceptable.