

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRATULATING DETROIT RED WINGS FOR WINNING 2002 STANLEY CUP CHAMPIONSHIP

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 2002

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate the 2002 Detroit Red Wings who have won the most coveted trophy in professional sports.

This legislation, introduced by Representative CAROLYN KILPATRICK, congratulates the Detroit Red Wings for winning the 2002 Stanley Cup Championship. I am pleased to report to my colleagues that I, along with the entire Michigan House delegation, have signed on as an original cosponsor of this measure.

The 2002 Stanley Cup Champion Detroit Red Wings are considered by many to be one of the greatest hockey teams. This Red Wings team was led by nine future Hall of Famers including, the best captain, defenseman, coach and goalie. After dominating the National Hockey League in the 1990s by winning two Stanley Cup Championships and dubbing Detroit "Hockeytown," the Red Wings have captured their third Stanley Cup in 6 years. The championship work ethic and perseverance displayed by the Red Wings reflects the values of the people of Michigan.

The 2002 Red Wings are a symbol of team effort. Comprised of a diverse mix of experienced veterans, inexperienced youth, future Hall of Famers, Olympians, North Americans and Europeans, the Red Wings always put the team and their ultimate goal before individual achievement. The Red Wings, who started the 2001–2002 season with the highest expectations, were led by their selfless captain Steve Yzerman. Yzerman, who always exemplified team unity, led the Red Wings to the Stanley Cup despite being nearly crippled by a knee injury.

Not only have the Red Wings displayed excellence on the ice, but also in their communities, often volunteering their time to make significant contributions to those who are less advantaged. Unlike many professional athletes today, the Red Wings have welcome the time of "role model." The Red Wings are an example of what can be achieved through hard work and team effort. Congratulating them with this Congressional Resolution is just one way we can pay tribute to their accomplishments and I urge support for the bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VITO FOSSELLA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am not recorded on rollcall Nos. 319, 320, 321, 322,

and 323. I was unavoidably detained and was not present to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall Nos. 319, 320, 321, and 323. I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 322.

TRIBUTE TO NAPOLEON BANK

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to recognize the 100th anniversary of the Napoleon Bank of Napoleon, MO. This bank has given diligent service to eastern Jackson County and western Lafayette County citizens since 1902.

Napoleon Bank was founded in 1902 by local stockholders who felt that the area in and around Napoleon needed a bank. After the founding of the Napoleon Bank, John Strodtman was named its first president.

Since 1902, Napoleon Bank has outgrown its original placement and has had several additions, including five since 1966.

Mr. Speaker, the citizens of Napoleon can be proud of the 100-year history of the Napoleon Bank. I know the Members of the House will join me in congratulating Napoleon Bank on a century of the fine service.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 28TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRAGIC INVASION AND OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS BY TURKISH ARMED FORCES

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Cyprus Federation of America, Inc., in remembering the 28th anniversary of the tragic invasion and occupation of Cyprus by Turkish armed forces. To commemorate this anniversary, a concert was held at the Summer Stage in Central Park on Saturday, July 20, 2002, featuring two exemplary artists from Greece, Dionyssios Savopoulos and Alkinoos Ionides. On Sunday, July 21, 2002, memorial services were held for the victims of the Turkish invasion and occupation of Cyprus at the Cathedral of Holy Trinity in New York City.

On July 20, 1974, Turkey invaded the sovereign Republic of Cyprus and placed 37 percent of its territory under military occupation. Over the past 28 years, hundreds of thousands of Greek Cypriots have been expelled from their homes and forced to live as refugees in a homeland ravaged by ethnic strife and human rights abuses. This illegal occupation persists today, infringing upon principles of national sovereignty and violating the Cypriots' natural right of self-determination.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in solemnly commemorating the 28th anniversary of the invasion of Cyprus. I further ask you to stand firmly with the people of Cyprus in their quest to cast aside the chains of oppression and restore their fundamental rights of self-determination and self-government. To our friends engaged in the struggle for freedom in Cyprus, I offer the words of the American patriot Thomas Paine: "Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph." Let us hope that this anniversary will herald the coming of a glorious triumph for the Cypriot people after decades of injustice and for the cause of freedom throughout the world.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GILES H. MILLER, JR.

HON. ERIC CANTOR

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I have known few people who represent the terms "service to others" and "good citizenship," better than Mr. Giles H. Miller, Jr.

Mr. Miller was born in Lynchburg, VA, July 26, 1903. He was admitted to VMI in August 1920, graduating in June 1924. He received many honors while in attendance there. In more recent years, Mr. Miller has been president of its board of visitors, formed the Miller Basketball Scholarship Program, received its Keydet Board Spirit Award, served as trustee of the VMI Foundation, became an honorary coach, was chairman of the VMI Flying Squadron, and received VMI's Distinguished Service Award. He is presently the senior living alumnus of VMI.

Mr. Miller became a resident of Culpeper, VA in 1930, and has selflessly served that community for over 70 years. He became president of the Culpeper National Bank, as well as its chairman of the board, was elected to the Culpeper Town Council and subsequently received its 20 Year Town Council Award. He assisted in the organization of the Culpeper Host Lions' Club as its first president, represented Culpeper as director of the Maryland and Virginia Milk Coop, served two terms as president of the Culpeper Chamber of Commerce, served on Culpeper's 250th Anniversary Committee, and with the assistance of others, obtained a new weight room at Culpeper County High School, resulting in what is now called the Giles H. Miller, Jr. Training Center, and was honored at "Miller's Day" at Broman Field, Culpeper County High School, for his service. Mr. Miller was a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond and the chairman of the first board of the Culpeper Memorial Hospital, now Culpeper Regional Hospital, and has acted as chairman of its fund drive. In fact, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Miller was instrumental in bringing the Federal

• 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.

Reserve to Culpeper, as well as the Culpeper Memorial Hospital. Today, at the entrance of the Emergency Room of the Hospital, hangs a large bronze plaque, depicting Mr. Miller's likeness, which reads "Giles H. Miller, Jr., Ambulatory Service Center, In Recognition of Outstanding Leadership and Support of Culpeper Memorial Hospital."

Mr. Miller has received numerous awards, including, but certainly not limited to, Outstanding Citizen of the Year in Culpeper, was honored by resolution of the Virginia General Assembly for his service to VMI, Culpeper and the Commonwealth of Virginia, was presented a certificate as a member of the Culpeper School Board Selection Committee, received the Culpeper Colonel Award from the Board of Supervisors, was honored with a Certificate of Appreciation from Keep Virginia Beautiful, having served as its president, and received the Good Scout Award from the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Speaker, these few paragraphs do not begin to relate the accomplishments of this outstanding gentleman, known affectionately as Mr. VMI and Mr. Culpeper. He has been a friend to so many, has supported numerous causes and inspired others his entire life. On the occasion of his 99th birthday, I hope you will join me in recognizing Mr. Miller's positive influence and many contributions to the community of Culpeper, the Seventh District of Virginia and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

STOP HATE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. once said, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly." Dr. King was referring to the struggles of African Americans to achieve basic civil rights and equality of opportunity in the civil rights movement of the 1960's and this same sentiment is applicable today. I come to the floor of the House of Representatives today in support of H. Res. 393. Concerning the rise in anti-Semitism in Europe because I believe it is time for us to speak out against this rise to expose and combat it.

The rise of anti-Semitic sentiment in Europe over the last 18 months is abominable, and detestable. The attacks on Jewish people and Jewish institutions are upsetting and should be the source of great concern by us all.

Anti-Semitism is just a fancy name for stupidity and ignorance. It is imperative that a goal of the governments in Europe be to eradicate sentiments and expressions of hate against any culture anywhere in their nations.

I stand in support of this bill, H. Res. 393, to express my belief that if we don't stop the spread of anti-Semitism in Europe we as Americans are as accountable as the arsonists who burned down the Or Aviv synagogue in Marseilles, France on March 31, 2002.

Individuals who harbored feelings of hate toward Americans and our way of life attacked

the United States of America. That attack, September 11th, has permanently scarred us as a country. I believe that there is a direct correlation between anti-Semitism and terrorism.

It is therefore our duty, as Americans not to stand silent while our brethren across the pond allow for the spread of this form of terrorism.

To quote the great Dr. King again "Nothing in the world is more dangerous than sincere ignorance and conscientious stupidity." It is therefore our responsibility to pressure the European of governments to root out anti-Semitism. I agree with my colleague, Congressman JOSEPH CROWLEY; who authored the resolution "the governments of Europe should make a concentrated effort to cultivate an atmosphere of cooperation and reconciliation among the Jewish and non-Jewish residents of Europe".

If we do not stop the spread of anti-Semitism in the streets of Germany, in the stadiums of Italy, in the Cafe in France, then what stops this hate from arriving here in the institutions of the United States of America?

**THE MONTGOMERY GI BILL
ENHANCEMENT ACT**

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I was recently contacted by one of my constituents who has dedicated his life to defending our Nation. His honorable service covers 19 plus years in the Air Force but he is denied the opportunity to participate in the Montgomery GI bill. Today, I am introducing the Montgomery GI Enhancement Act of 2002 to correct the unfair restrictions that are preventing some of our career servicemembers from using educational opportunities that they deserve.

Education assistance has been a cornerstone of military benefits for over 50 years. Congress recognized that military service often prevented young people from attending school and attaining higher levels of education. In 1944, Congress passed the original education bill for servicemembers, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. This World War II era legislation provided billion of dollars in education and training incentives for veterans and active duty personnel. The Nation has reaped many times that amount in return investment from a well-trained workforce and a more productive society.

Building on the success of the original GI bill, Congress has passed several other pieces of legislation expending veterans' educational benefits. The Veterans' Educational Assistance Program, VEAP, was enacted in 1976 as a recruitment and retention tool for the post-Vietnam era. This was the first program requiring payment contributions from military personnel while they were on active duty and was available to people who entered active duty between December 31, 1976, and July 1, 1985.

In 1984, Congress passed the All Volunteer Force Educational Assistance Program; more commonly call the Montgomery GI Bill, MGIB. This expanded program provided better benefits that offered under VEAP and last year Congress passed legislation to boost MGIB by

a record 46 percent over 2 years. With the enactment of this legislation, an estimated 409,000 veterans and servicemembers will receive assistance under MGIB for education and training in 2003.

In 1996, Congress passed Public Law 104-275, allowing VEAP participants to transfer their education accounts to MGIB and 41,041 veterans and servicepersons took advantage of the opportunity. The opportunity to convert to MGIB is very important because the benefits available are much greater. Unfortunately, those individuals who were on active duty before 1985 and did not participate in VEAP were not eligible to sign-up for MGIB, leaving a gap in available coverage for certain career military personnel. Congress has voted several times in the last decade to allow VEAP participants opportunities to transfer to MGIB, but there has not been an opportunity for those who did not have VEAP accounts to sign up for the new program, excluding them from taking advantage of great educational benefits.

This unjust situation can easily be remedied. My legislation provides a one-year open enrollment period for individuals falling into this gap to attain the benefits that they deserve. This is a matter of equity. We cannot neglect our career military personnel; they have served bravely and honorably for decades and their experiences are crucial to the security of our Nation. Now is the opportunity to ensure that they are provided for and have the same benefits that are available to other members of the Armed Forces.

**COMMENDING JUANITA JOHNSON-
CLARK**

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Juanita Johnson-Clark as she retires after 25 years of public service in Camden County. While I must be in Washington, DC during a ceremony in her honor, I want to recognize her achievement here in the House of Representatives.

Juanita Johnson-Clark's had work at the Camden County Department of Health and Human Services has benefited scores of people in South Jersey. I especially comment her important work to help people with substance abuse problems. I wish her continued success with whatever she chooses to pursue during this new phase of her life.

HONORING DR. BRUCE TAUSCHER

HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, as we mark the end of Dr. C. Bruce Tarter's tenure as the Director of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, I would like to take this opportunity to celebrate his career and honor his accomplishments. During his more than 30 years with Livermore Laboratory he has served in capacities that truly span the broadest possible range, beginning with a summer internship as a graduate student, and culminating

with his appointment as Director. During his tenure at the lab, Dr. Tarter has been steadfast in his commitment to apply science and technology to the important problems of our time, as well as establishing strong institutional ties with the University of California.

Dr. Tarter received his bachelor's degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and his Ph.D. from Cornell University. His formal career with Livermore lab began in 1967 as a staff member in the Theoretical Physics Division, where he was widely recognized as a future leader. Within the decade he was promoted to head of Theoretical Physics, where he advanced his belief that Livermore should use world-class science and technology of our national priorities.

It was also during this time that Dr. Tarter became a leader in solidifying the Livermore Laboratory and University of California relationship. Throughout the 1980s Dr. Tarter was a major player in the creation of the Laboratory Institutes, notably the Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics, the Center for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry, and the Institute for Scientific Computing Research. These institutes, created under Director Roger Batzel, have become important tools for the laboratory interacting with the university community.

To guarantee the laboratory ability to use science and technology to solve the major problems of our day, Dr. Tarter has long been a champion of building the world's best supercomputers at Livermore. He has worked to ensure that these supercomputers are used for cutting-edge fundamental supercomputing, as well as critical national security computing.

His leadership in these areas and others propelled him to the ranks of senior management in 1989, as associate director physics, during the waning days of the Cold War. Realizing that the political climate demanded a sharpened focus on weapons and space-age technology, he expanded the position to include weapons physics and space technology, leading to the Clementine mission to the moon. He also headed a broadly based environmental program in global climate and other environmental research.

In addition to his work at Livermore Laboratory, Dr. Tarter has served in a number of other outside professional capacities. These include a 6-year-period with the Army Science Board; service as an Adjunct Professor at the University of California at Davis; and membership on the California Council on Science and Technology, the University of California President's Engineering Advisory Council, the Laboratory Operations Board, Pacific Council on International Policy, Nuclear Energy Research Advisory Committee, and the Council on Foreign Relations. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society and received the Roosevelt Gold Medal Award for Science in November 1998.

Since being named director of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in 1994, Dr. Tarter has remained dedicated to the themes developed throughout his career and has continued to adapt to changes in both science and the world at large. Under his stewardship the laboratory has been a principal contributor to the Department of Energy's programs to maintain the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile without testing underground testing and to reduce the international dangers posed by weapons of mass destruction.

Commenting on the Laboratory's mission, Dr. Tarter has said that these efforts have "set the base for major national security program accomplishments in the future." While Dr. Tarter is stepping down as director of Livermore Lab, and his official leadership will be missed, we are grateful that he will remain on staff at Livermore, no doubt continuing to lead in his field. Always forward-looking and full of boundless energy, Bruce would never want me to speculate about his legacy, and I don't need to—his record speaks for itself. Congratulations, Bruce, and on behalf of my colleagues and the American people, thank you.

LINDH PLEA BARGAIN
REASONABLE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member wishes to commend to his colleagues an editorial from the July 17, 2002, edition of the Omaha World Herald entitled "Justice for Lindh."

As the editorial notes, the plea bargain agreement in the case of the "American Taliban" John Walker Lindh is appropriate because it will allow the U.S. Government to shield sensitive information from public release and to perhaps garner additional information through the debriefings in which Lindh has agreed to participate.

Mr. Speaker, this Member does not want to provide false hope that Lindh will be able to provide extensive insights on the operations of the Taliban in Afghanistan. However, this member strongly supports efforts to continue to investigate all available resources in an effort to paint the most complete picture possible of the terrorists' operations.

Furthermore, this Member would commend to his colleagues the editorial from the July 18, 2002, edition of the Lincoln Journal-Star entitled "Lindh's dad just keeps bile flowing." It correctly blasts Frank Lindh's ludicrous statements comparing his son, John Walker Lindh, with South African anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela. Clearly, Frank Lindh does not grasp the full scope of his son's decision to take up arms with the Taliban and the consequences of that decision.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, July 17, 2002]

JUSTICE FOR LINDH

The plea bargain arranged between the U.S. government and John Walker Lindh is a reasonable deal for both sides. Moreover, it offers Lindh, the notorious "American Taliban" captured in Afghanistan last November, an opportunity to atone for his crimes against his native land.

Critics will say—and their view-point is entitled to respect—that the punishment isn't harsh enough. Lindh betrayed his country. True enough. But consideration must also be given to how much damage his enlistment with anti-Western forces actually did to America.

By all evidence, it wasn't much. The young Californian wound up as a grunt—a low-level foot soldier—who apparently never fired a shot at anyone. All parties agree that he was never in direct combat against Americans.

However, it is assuredly also true that he was part of a vicious foreign regime that for

years lent aid and comfort to al-Qaida. For that alone, we'd be content to see him serve the maximum of 20 years to which he has been sentenced.

This outcome serves U.S. interests well on at least two counts. First, it allows the government to avoid airing sensitive information that might have become public if it had pressed its case vigorously at trial. Second, Lindh has committed himself to cooperate fully, answering truthfully any questions government investigators come up with. He also has agreed to take lie-detector tests to help assure that he stays on the straight and narrow.

How much is his information worth? That's hard to say, and may never become publicly known. His involvement was so far removed from that of the Sept. 11 hijackers that it seems doubtful he can shed much new light on their operation.

Still, he was a low-level operative with the Taliban's de facto government. He may be able to offer names not previously known to investigators. At a minimum, he probable can describe some levels of the organization's decision-making processes, methods of passing along orders and so on. If the Taliban and al-Qaida soldiers being held at the Guantanamo naval base are remaining as tight-lipped as some news reports have suggested, then Lindh's knowledge has real potential to add to the pool of what's known about these thugs.

From Lindh's standpoint, if he serves the whole sentence, he will emerge from prison having endured about as many years behind bars as he spent as a free American. He'll be 41—still young enough to live something like a real life in his remaining years, especially starting from the advantages that probably will be afforded by his family's wealth.

John Walker Lindh knowingly made himself into a turncoat, whether out of studied enmity or sheltered naivete. No matter—his acts were a danger to the land that nurtured him. His punishment will address that. Now he has a chance to make amends. We hope he'll approach that task with contrition and dedication. It's about time he did something right.

[From the Lincoln Journal-Star,
July 18, 2002]

LINDH'S DAD JUST KEEPS BILE FLOWING

From an objective perspective, the 20-year sentence and plea bargain for John Walker Lindh may very well be reasonable.

But it would be a lot easier to accept if his father would just shut up.

Frank Lindh said he compared his son to Nelson Mandela, "another good man," who spent 26 years in prison.

John Walker Lindh is no Nelson Mandela. Mandela is a hero, a political prisoner who courageously stood for freedom and dignity against the apartheid government of South Africa.

Lindh chose to carry an AK-47 and grenades in the service of one of the most repressive regimes on the planet.

Neither is Lindh quite the friend of America that his father tried to portray. "Never, in all the interrogations . . . did John ever say anything against the United States. Not one word. John loves America, and we love America," his father told reporters. "God bless America."

Before Lindh was facing life in prison he had considerable criticism for the United States. "What has America ever done for anybody?" he asked in a February 2000 note to his mother, urging her to move to Britain after his parents separated. Lindh told his mother. "I don't really want to see America again."

In truth, now that the shock of discovering the dirty, bearded American Taliban in Afghanistan has worn off, Lindh seems more pitiable than threatening.

Lindh said he never fired a gun or tossed a grenade. The government had no evidence to the contrary.

Lindh seems more like the "poor fellow who obviously . . . has been misled" described by President George W. Bush than Abdul Hamid, the holy warrior whom Lindh aspired to be.

What Lindh—known as Johnny Jihad to would-be humorists—actually might have done or not done while in the service of the Taliban probably will remain a mystery. Facts other than Lindh's own statements are in short supply.

Under the circumstances, putting the 21-year-old behind bars for 20 years arguably fits the crime. The government had some legitimate reasons to accept the agreement. Lindh has agreed to share information about his tour of duty with the Taliban. The agreement also shields the government from having to reveal details about its effort to root out the Taliban in the war against terrorism.

And if Frank Lindh can just keep quiet, some of the anger and bitterness Americans feel toward his son might subside by the time he gets out prison in 2023.

TRIBUTE TO REX AND ANN
THOMAS

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the family of Rex and Ann Thomas. For eight generations this farming family has symbolized the tradition of the American family and our community values.

The Thomas family can trace their roots in America back to the early 1700's where their family homestead in North Carolina. The Thomas family remained in North Carolina until the death of William Elias Thomas, who died in the Civil War. His wife, Mary, went south with six of her nine children settling in Alabama. Their grandson, Charles Thomas married Blanche Stevens and moved to Santa Rosa County, FL, to farm new land and raise six children. Upon the retirement of Charles Thomas, he handed the farm over to his two sons, James and John Rex.

Rex Thomas' passions in life were his family and agriculture. Rex farmed from the time of his father's retirement; he also worked in other areas of the agricultural world. This included farm equipment sales, the management of granaries, and the ownership of his farm supply business.

Ann Thomas, with the help of her sons Dale and Richard, farms around 660 acres of row crops and hay while running the farm supply business. John Rex Thomas Jr. lives with his family in Texas, but can be seen helping out around the farm whenever he is home. Lowell, Rex and Ann's second son, can also be seen driving a truck or tractor whenever help is needed.

The Thomas family has been blessed throughout the years by having strong family values. Whether they are watching their grandchildren's T-ball games, enjoying family gatherings or at a local church function, Rex and Ann Thomas like to be surrounded by as many family and friends as possible.

On behalf of the U.S. Congress, I would like to recognize this special family for the example they have set in their community. I offer my sincere thanks for all that they have done for northwest Florida.

CYPRUS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, we are approaching a solemn time in the calendar of Cypriots. Twenty-eight years ago, on July 20, 1974, the Turkish armed forces invaded Cyprus, in a tragic and brutal disregard for the human rights of Cypriots. Since the devastating attack on Cyprus in 1974, 37 percent of Cyprus has remained under Turkish rule.

This year, PSEKA (the International Coordinating Committee Justice for Cyprus), the Cyprus Federation of America (an umbrella organization representing the Cypriot American Community in the United States), SAE (the World Council of Hellenes Abroad) and the Federation of Hellenic Societies are commemorating the anniversary of the invasion with a series of special events in New York. They have chosen to hold these events in New York City out of respect for the terrible tragedy that occurred here on 9/11 and in support of New York, which bore the brunt of the terrorist attack on America. The largest Hellenic Cypriot community outside of Cyprus is located in the 14th Congressional District of New York, which I am fortunate to represent.

In a spirit of remembrance and commemoration, a concert will be held on July 20, 2002 at the SummerStage in Central Park, New York, with the participation of two exemplary artists from Greece, Dionyssios Savopoulos and Alkinoos Ioannides. These remarkable performers have been strong advocates against the division of Cyprus and the human rights violations perpetrated by the Turkish army in Cyprus.

On July 21, 2002, memorial services will be held for the victims of the Turkish invasion and occupation of Cyprus at the Cathedral of Holy Trinity in Manhattan. His Eminence, Archbishop Demetrios, Primate of the Greek Church of America, will officiate.

The occupation of Cyprus has had a devastating impact on the people of Cyprus. Families have been separated, parents have lost the right to bequeath land that has been in their families for generations, churches have been desecrated and historical sites destroyed. More than 1,500 Greek Cypriots, including four American citizens, were missing after the invasion and we still do not know what happened to many of them. By commemorating the tragic anniversary of the invasion of Cyprus, we keep alive the memory of those who perished and those who have suffered under occupation.

After twenty-eight years of occupation, all Cypriots deserve to live in peace and security, with full enjoyment of their human rights. I am hopeful that their desire for freedom will one day be fulfilled.

In recognition of the spirit of the people of Cyprus, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring PSEKA, the Cyprus Federation of Amer-

ica, SAE and the Federation of Hellenic Societies and in solemnly commemorating the twenty-eighth anniversary of the invasion of Cyprus. I hope that this anniversary will make the advent of true freedom and peace for Cyprus.

JAN NOWAK SAYS, "THANK YOU,
AMERICA"

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I want to do two things today. First, I want to pay tribute to Jan Nowak, who like me is an American by choice. Second, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues in this House an outstanding article by Mr. Nowak that appeared in *The Washington Post* earlier this month.

Jan Nowak is a Polish patriot and an American patriot. He was born in Poland, was a Ph.D. student in economics at Poznan University, and was drafted into the Polish army in 1939 as his native land was threatened by Adolf Hitler's Nazi Germany. Jan was captured by German troops, but he successfully escaped from a German prison camp. During World War II, he became a critical link between the underground fighting against the Germans in Poland and the Polish government-in-exile which was forced to flee to London. He recounted his experiences during this time in his autobiography *Courier from Warsaw*.

Jan was in Poland at the time of the Warsaw Uprising of 1944. In that heroic but tragic battle, the Soviet army stood just east of Warsaw poised to march into the Polish capital, but Stalin did not order his troops to assist the heroic Polish partisans as they fought a losing battle against the Nazi German forces. The city of Warsaw was largely destroyed and much of the partisan movement was killed by the Nazis. This eliminated Polish leadership in Poland and made it much easier for the Soviet Union to impose a communist regime at the end of the war. During the Warsaw Uprising, Nowak ran the radio station "Lightening" to keep Poles informed of partisan activities, and he managed to escape from the German forces as they destroyed Warsaw.

Mr. Speaker, in 1951 with Central and Eastern Europe under Soviet dominance, the United States established Radio Free Europe (RFE) to provide information and democratic ideas to the peoples of these communist countries. Jan Nowak was asked to direct the Polish Service of RFE. He continued in that key position of responsibility for 25 years—until his retirement in 1976.

Following his retirement from RFE, Jan Nowak came to Washington, where he served as a consultant on Central and Eastern Europe to the National Security Council staff of Presidents Ronald Reagan and George H. W. Bush. He has continued to promote freedom and democracy in Poland, and he has been one of the most visible and vocal leaders of the Polish community in the United States. Certainly one of the highlights of his recent activity in behalf of Polish democracy—and one that Jan most enthusiastically welcomed—was Poland's admission to NATO in 1999. A reflection of his continued vigor and involvement in

Polish-American issues was his attendance at the state dinner last week in connection with the visit to the United States of Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski.

Jan recently celebrated his 89th birthday, and he has decided to return to Poland—though he will retain his American citizenship. We will certainly miss his wisdom and energy on issues involving Central and Eastern Europe, but we wish him well as he changes his residence.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of his departure from the United States and on the occasion of the celebration of American Independence on July 4th, The Washington Post published an article by Jan Nowak—"Thank You, America." The Post not only published Jan's article, it editorially commented on his "Fourth of July thank-you note to the United States for its support of freedom in his native Poland during his nine decades."

As the Post editorial observed, the consistent and steadfast American commitment to freedom and democracy in Central and Eastern Europe—for which Jan Nowak expresses eloquent thanks to the American people—must continue to be an integral part of our nation's foreign policy. We must pursue democracy and respect for human rights with the same tenacity in Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan and Indonesia and China in the current century as we did in Poland and Hungary and Czechoslovakia throughout the Cold War of the last century.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Jan Nowak's excellent article be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to join me in thanking Mr. Nowak for his great contribution to democracy and respect for human rights in the United States, in Poland, and throughout the world.

[From the Washington Post, July 3, 2002]

THANK YOU, AMERICA

(By Jan Nowak)

This July 4, many Americans may feel baffled and disappointed by the waves of anti-Americanism sweeping through countries that, not too long ago, were either saved or helped by the United States. Allies such as France and Great Britain and former enemies such as Germany and Japan benefitted greatly from America's generosity and support in their time of need, as did Belgium, Holland, Italy, Russia, Poland, South Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan and others. Without the United States, some of these countries might no longer exist.

Those of us who remember and remain grateful should no longer remain silent. For people like me—and there are millions of us—this Fourth of July is a good opportunity to say, "Thank you, America." My old country, Poland, is a good example. I was born 89 years ago on the eve of World War I in Warsaw, when Poles were forced to live under the despotic rule of the Russian czars. In 1917 Woodrow Wilson made the restoration of Polish independence one of his 14 conditions for peace. If it had not been for Wilson, Poland might have disappeared forever from the map of Europe. The United States did not have any strategic or economic interests in this remote eastern part of the European continent. But thanks to America, the ambitions of the Hohenzollern empire to dominate all of Europe were thwarted.

The war in Poland did not end in 1918, however. For six more years, the wheels of war rolled over the Polish countryside as Poles fought to repel the invasions of the Red Army. The country was left in ruins. Food was scarce. The undernourished population

was hit by epidemics of typhoid and Spanish flu.

I belong to the generation of children of this era, the early 1920s, who were saved by the benevolent intervention of the United States, in the person of the future president Herbert Hoover. As a private citizen, Hoover organized the emergency supplies of food, medicine and clothing that saved a starving and sick nation. I still remember the tin boxes inscribed "American Relief Committee for Poland."

The Polish state survived, but with no economic resources, no reserves of gold or foreign currencies. Roaring inflation had brought the country to the verge of collapse. The United States came forward once again, providing the Dillon loans, which helped stabilize the Polish economy.

Following the surrender of France in 1940, Hitler was only one step from victory. The United States, by joining Great Britain as it faced alone the greater might of Nazi Germany, and at enormous sacrifice of young American lives, saved European civilization and its values. It is known that Hitler's post-war plans called for elimination of Poland's educated classes, while the rest of the population was to become slave workers.

Once again, the United States saved the lives of millions. I am grateful to have been one of them.

Tragically, the defeat of Nazi Germany did not bring freedom to the nations of east and central Europe. Hitler's tyranny was replaced by Stalin's terror. It was the United States that contained the Soviet Union's drive for domination of Europe. It understood before others that the Cold War would be a struggle for human minds.

One of its major weapons in this war was the skillful use of radio. As a former radio operator with the Polish underground and later a broadcaster with the BBC foreign service, I was recruited in the early 1950s to start the Polish service of Radio Free Europe (RFE). No country but the United States would launch or could have launched such an ambitious undertaking, broadcasting from dawn to midnight.

RFE destroyed the monopoly of the Communist public media and frustrated the efforts of the Soviet Union to isolate the satellite countries from the outside world. Citizens of these countries had only to tune in to the RFE frequency to learn what their governments were attempting to hide from them. People were able to get the information they needed to form their own views, even if they could not speak them. Their minds remained free.

Workers' strikes were banned under communism. So when Polish shipyard workers in Gdansk, led by Lech Walesa, defiantly called a strike in August 1980, the government immediately ordered a news blackout. But within hours, the whole country knew of the workers' resistance and related developments from RFE broadcasts. Because the Communists feared a general strike might follow, they quickly agreed to a compromise settlement with the shipyard workers. Solidarity was born.

The following year, however, the Communist leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, sought to destroy the movement by imposing martial law. The United States responded by applying a sophisticated carrot-and-stick policy in which Jaruzelski was never forced into a position where he had nothing to lose and nothing to gain. Economic sanctions were imposed, but economic assistance was promised. The patient and consistent application of this policy over the next eight years resulted in the survival of Solidarity, which emerged triumphant in 1989.

News of this victory spread rapidly to East Berlin, Prague, Budapest, Bucharest and

Sofia, as well as Moscow, through the broadcasts of RFE, Radio Liberty, RIAS (Radio in the American Sector, Berlin) and the Voice of America. The overthrow of Poland's Communist dictatorship inspired millions throughout the Soviet orbit, unleashing an avalanche that brought down the Berlin Wall and led to the reunification of Germany, the self-liberation of the nations of east-central Europe and eventually the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Poland formed the first non-communist government in the former Soviet empire. But the nation's economy remained a disaster area. Again the United States came to the rescue. Poland's first democratic government and the nation's economy were saved by U.S. leadership in proposing and aggressively promoting an emergency international financial assistance package.

In the spring of 1998, I watched from the public gallery of the U.S. Senate as it ratified the admission into NATO of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic. For the first time in its history, my old country was not only free but also secure.

Thank you, America.

CYPRUS

SPEECH OF

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 2002

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of the 28th Anniversary of the Turkish Invasion of Cyprus and to commemorate this tragedy for the Greek Cypriot people.

It was over a quarter of a century ago that Turkey illegally invaded the island of Cyprus and created one of the most militarized zones in the world on one-third of the island. This invasion resulted in the death of 5,000 Greek Cypriots, and in the expulsion of 200,000 Greek Cypriots from their homes. More than 1,400 people have been missing and unaccounted for since the invasion, including Americans of Cypriot descent. Today, we mourn the deaths of these innocent people and condemn the 28 year occupation of Cyprus by Turkey.

While we honor those who lost their lives in this tragedy, we also must look to the future when the Turkish military forces will withdraw completely and unconditionally from Cyprus, and a bi-zonal and bi-communal republic with respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity can be established. This year marked a turning point in the quest for the independence of Cyprus when both the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leadership began direct talks. It is my sincere hope that the division of Cyprus will be rectified by these leaders in the near future.

Nevertheless, it is the obligation of the U.S. Congress to renounce the violence that separated the island nation of Cyprus, and to affirm that the reunification of the island nation is a priority for this Congress and the international community. On this anniversary of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, we mourn the losses of the past 28 years, and we continue to encourage the restoration of fundamental freedoms to the people of Cyprus.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER GUAM SENATOR ELIZABETH PEREZ ARRIOLA

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the island of Guam bids farewell to an esteemed public servant who has committed her life to the people of Guam. The Honorable Elizabeth Perez Arriola, a member of the 17th through the 22nd Guam Legislatures, passed away on June 26, 2002, at the age of 73.

A woman who earned respect and admiration throughout the region, Senator Arriola represented the best the island of Guam has to offer in terms of the strong but gentle leadership role of women in Chamorro society. Graduating as class salutatorian from George Washington High School in Mangilao, she went on to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree from Rosemont College in Rosemont, Pennsylvania. She later acquired special training through leadership management workshops at Boston University in Massachusetts.

Among the honors she acquired early in her career included election to the Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities. She was also named Honorary Citizen of Palmetto State, South Carolina, and was selected as the Most Inspirational Woman at a Women's Conference in 1977. Beck was the first chairperson of the Women's Democratic Party of Guam, as well as a Charter member and former Vice President of the American Association of University Women. She also had the honor and privilege of being the first female lector at St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, during the Beatification of Padre Luis Diego de San Vitores in October 1986.

Senator Arriola's career with the Government of Guam began when she was elected to the 17th Guam Legislature. For two consecutive terms, in the 17th and 18th Guam Legislatures, she held the post of legislative secretary. Throughout her twelve years as a senator she held memberships in the Committees on Rules; Education; General Governmental Operations; Welfare and Ecology; Federal, Foreign and Legal Affairs; Ethics and Standards; Economic Development; and Ways and Means. She also chaired the Committee on Youth, Senior Citizens and Cultural Affairs.

It was as a senator that she greatly demonstrated her dedication to the island, her family and, as a devout Roman Catholic, her faith. As the wife and mother of eight children, she relied upon distinctive experiences and abilities as she performed her official responsibilities. She was known for her tough stances against gambling and abortion and introduced legislation addressing a wide range of issues affecting the island and its culture focusing special concern on those affecting women, youth and senior citizens.

Her membership in the Guam Legislature enabled her to bring further prestige for Guam. She served as Vice President of the Association of Pacific Island Legislatures (APIL) and was a member of the Commerce and Labor Committee on the State Federal Assembly of the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). She also served the Health Task Force as well as the Economic Development and International Trade Committee of the Western Legislative Conference (WLC).

Beck Arriola's community and civic affiliations and activities included memberships in Beauty World Guam, Ltd and the Soroptimist International of Guam. She was also a former president of the Kundirana Guam Charity Association and the charter president and executive advisor of St. Dominic's Senior Care Volunteers Association. She was a worthy regent of the Catholic Daughters of America and a board member of the Guam Lytico and Bodig Association. She also served as executive director of the Guam Museum Board of Trustees.

She leaves behind a great legacy of service and accomplishments. She was a well loved role model. She leaves behind not only a husband and family, but a proud and grateful island. I join her husband, former Speaker Joaquin Arriola, her children, Vincent, Franklin, Michael, Joaquin Jr., Anthony, Jacqueline, Anita and Lisa, her many grandchildren, and the people of Guam in celebrating her life, honoring her achievements and mourning the loss of a wife, mother, community leader, and fellow public servant. Adios, Beck.

THE SCOURGE OF HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a brewing crisis in southern Africa that threatens the lives of millions of men, women, and children. The scourge of hunger and malnutrition is far too common around the world, yet there is compelling evidence that we should be particularly concerned about what is taking place in six different countries.

The World Food Program reports that many families in the region have resorted to eating such foods as unripe melons and poisonous berries just to have something to fill the stomach. The numbers are staggering—7 million people require immediate assistance, and this number is expected to rise to 13 million by the end of this year. When people are so desperate to eat that they harvest their unripe crops and consume their seed corn, it is time that the world takes notice and lends a hand.

Mr. Speaker, the causes for the worst food crisis in southern Africa in more than a decade are many. Irregular rains and prolonged drought have upset the rhythm of the planting season and destroyed crops. The HIV/AIDS crisis has seriously harmed the productive capacity of many families since in some areas up to 20 percent of the adult population is infected with the virus. The frailty caused by pre-existing malnutrition has exacerbated the effects of hunger and disease. And corrupt governments have sometimes disrupted food production and distribution.

As the breadbasket of the world, it is imperative that United States increase our efforts to provide immediate assistance to the millions of starving people in southern Africa. Mr. Speaker, we also must address the root causes of this crisis. We need to promote more efficient farming methods, such as improved irrigation and new agricultural technologies. We need to encourage good governance and political stability in the region. And we need to address

the HIV/AIDS crisis in the region. But for now, we must do what we can in the short term so that we can save as many of these people as possible.

RECOGNITION OF CAPTURE OF MEMBERS OF NOVEMBER 17 TERRORISTS GROUP

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Greek authorities and the Greek people for their successful apprehension of several members of the November 17 terrorist group, including the group's mastermind Alexandros Yiotopoulos. This terrible organization has group operated with impunity underground for more than a quarter of a century and inflicted egregious harm on both Greek people and the United States. They are behind the killings of 23 people, including Richard Welch, the CIA station chief in Athens in 1975. I understand that three of the captured members have already confessed to the killings, including the murders of military attaches from the United States and Britain. This is just one-step in our march towards victory in the war on terrorism but it is an important step, I applaud the efforts of the Greek authorities and the vigilance of the Greek people.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. FRANK MASCARA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, on July 15, 2002, I was unavoidably absent for personal reasons and missed rollcall votes numbered 296, 297, and 298. For the record, had I been present I would have voted yea on all three votes.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO FARMWORKER APPRECIATION DAY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride that I rise to pay a very special tribute to an outstanding event taking place in my district in Northwest Ohio. On Saturday, August 3, 2002, people from across the district will gather in Fremont to celebrate Farmworker Appreciation Day.

Mr. Speaker, there is no question that farming is the backbone of our nation. From the earliest days of our nation's history, hardworking men and women have taken to the fields to plant and harvest crops and raise livestock in order to feed their families, their neighbors, and their fellow countrymen.

Farming is an honorable profession that takes a great deal of skill, patience, and hard work. Those hardworking men and women

who work on our nation's farms deserve much credit for helping to make our lands productive.

Through the arduous process of working and cultivating the soil, these farmworkers help prepare the ground, plant the crops, and harvest the food we need to live. The life of a farmworker is a tough lifestyle. Like the farmer, the farmworker must endure the ever-changing seasons from the harshest winters to the sun-drying, waterless droughts to rain-soaked days that lead to disastrous floods. Farmworkers watch the fields as thunderous storms race across them damaging the crops from which they make their living. However, through it all, farmworkers continue to the fields to do their work.

Mr. Speaker, agriculture is vitally important to the Fifth District of Ohio as we are home to nineteen percent of all of Ohio's farmland. We know that the economy of our part of Ohio depends on farming and a big factor in our prosperity is due to the tireless efforts of farmworkers who bring in the crops. I can think of no better way to celebrate the contributions of these individuals than to take part in Farmworker Appreciation Day.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to farmworkers by helping me to proclaim August 3, 2002, as Farmworker Appreciation Day. We thank them for all they have done and wish them the very best for the future.

IN SUPPORT OF THE FLIGHT 93 NATIONAL MEMORIAL ACT (H.R. 3917) AND THE TRUE AMERICAN HEROES ACT (H.R. 5138)

HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Flight 93 National Memorial Act, H.R. 3917; and the True American Heroes Act, H.R. 5138. These two pieces of legislation will serve as the first steps toward finalizing a tribute to our nation's citizens whom, on September 11, 2001, represented the true American spirit through their heroic efforts.

No one will ever forget the events of September 11, 2001 that devastated our nation. Three of the four planes hijacked that unforgettable morning crashed into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, leaving thousands dead.

Many believe terrorists were going to use the fourth plane as a weapon to crash into the United States Capitol Building. But the passengers and flight crew made the decision to take down the plane that morning in Stonycreek Township, Pennsylvania after learning from cellular phone conversations with loved ones of the fates of the three other hijacked aircraft. As a result, countless innocent lives were saved, including our own, and the fate of our nation's Capitol was changed.

This was the ultimate act of bravery and sacrifice from the passengers and crew of United Flight 93, and those who enter our nation's Capitol each day should cherish their valiance.

Several residents of California, including two of my own constituents—Tom Burnett and

Hilda Marcin—were on United Flight 93. Citizens around the country have asked for the United States government to recognize the bravery and sacrifice of these passengers and the others that perished in these tragic events, by awarding a gold medal to a representative on their behalf.

The Congressional Gold Medal is considered the nation's highest civilian award given by Congress to recognize a lifetime contribution or a singular achievement. I believe that everyone on United Flight 93, as well as police officers, emergency workers and other employees at the Pentagon and World Trade Center should be recognized for their efforts and sacrifice to save the lives of so many others. I would like to see all of these extraordinary individuals commemorated for such bravery. This medal is the least we can do in Congress to remember the courage of our fellow citizens.

In the months following the horrific attacks, thousands of people from around the world have remembered the final moments of the heroes of Flight 93 at the crash site itself, in Stonycreek Township, Pennsylvania. Serving as a place where families and friends of the passengers and flight crew can grieve for their loved ones, the symbolism of this area will be etched in the memories of those who visit to pay their tributes. Like Pearl Harbor, Oklahoma City, New York City and Washington, this is another piece of U.S. soil that now bears the markings of our nation's history.

It is time that we ensure protection of the site by placing it under jurisdiction of the National Park System, so that an appropriate memorial can be created, following the recommendations of the Flight 93 Task Force.

There may never be answers for all the questions that surround the events of September 11, 2001 or closure for all of those around the world who suffered the loss of loved ones in this tragedy.

But it is in our power to make sure that we appropriately honor our fellow Americans, who not only saved our lives and so many others, but also protected our nation's symbol of democracy and freedom—our United States Capitol—by passing these landmark pieces of legislation. I urge my colleagues to support these two bills and yield back the balance of my time.

SPECIAL ORDER ON CYPRUS

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 2002

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, today I join with my colleagues on the Hellenic Caucus to mark the 28th anniversary of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. I thank Mrs. Maloney and Mr. Bilirakis for their ongoing leadership in the Hellenic Caucus and for organizing events such as today's, which draw much-needed attention to issues of importance to the Hellenic community.

Two days from now will be the 28th anniversary of the invasion. On July 20, 1974, Turkish troops seized control of northern Cyprus, establishing an occupation that exists to this day. The invasion and occupation caused the deaths of 5,000 Cypriots and the expulsion of

200,000 Greek Cypriots from their homes. To add insult to injury, Turkey promoted an independence declaration in the controlled area, drawing the condemnation of the United States and the United Nations Security Council.

Our Nation's top foreign policy priorities must include the reunification of Cyprus. One of my first acts as a Member of Congress was to join many of my colleagues in sending a letter to President Bush requesting that his administration immediately address this matter and work toward a peaceful solution. The United States holds a unique position of trust with both Greece and Turkey, and must use its influence to encourage the Turkish-Cypriots to continue negotiations, so that Cyprus may once again be whole.

This year, the United Nations has redoubled its efforts to encourage unification negotiations between the Republic of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriots, with Secretary General Kofi Aman visiting the island in May to meet with government leaders. Unfortunately, LTN negotiators, as well as other international observers, have noted that Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash has shown little interest in negotiating a settlement, while noting that Cypriot President Glafcos Clen'des has shown far more flexibility. The United States must remain engaged in negotiations in Cyprus to promote a lasting settlement to this ongoing problem.

Cyprus, like the United States, shares a commitment to democracy, human rights, and the concept of equal justice under the law. The nation's economic growth and high standard of living make it a prime candidate for membership in the European Union. I am a proud cosponsor of H. Con. Res. 164, which supports the accession of Cyprus to the European Union, as it would greatly contribute to the diversity and shared history of the EU. Membership would provide Cyprus with greater opportunities to contribute to the international community and could also serve as a catalyst for settlement of the unification problem.

On this important anniversary, we mourn those who lost their lives in the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. However, we can also look forward to a time when Cyprus is again unified and able to reach its fullest potential in the international arena. The United States has stood beside her in the past, and we will undoubtedly maintain this strong relationship for years to come.

Again, I thank my colleagues on the Hellenic Caucus for addressing this important matter, and I yield back the balance of my time.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. FRANK MASCARA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, on July 16, 2002, I was unavoidably absent for personal reasons and missed rollcall votes numbered 299 through 308. For the record, had I been present I would have voted yea on rollcall votes 299, 300, 301, 302, 304, 306, and 308, and I would have voted nay on rollcall votes 303, 305, and 307.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, please be advised that I will not be voting on Monday, due to a commitment in my District. Had I been present, the record would reflect that I would have voted on:

- (1) H.R. 1209—Child Status Protection Act, “yea”;
- (2) H.R. 4558—To Extend The Irish Peace Process Cultural And Training Program, “yea”;
- (3) S.J. Res. 13—Conferring Honorary Citizenship On the Marquis de Lafayette, “yea”;
- (4) H.R. 3892—Judicial Improvements Act, “yea”;
- (5) H.R. 4870—Mount Naomi Wilderness Boundary Adjustment Act, “yea”;
- (6) H.R. 1401—California Five Mile Regional Learning Center Transfer Act, “yea”;
- (7) H.R. 3048—Russian River Land Act, “yea”;
- (8) H.R. 3258—Reasonable Right-of-Way Fees Act, “yea”;
- (9) H.R. 3917—Flight 93 National Memorial Act, “yea”;
- (10) H.R. 2990—Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Improvement Act, “yea”;
- (11) H.R. 4940—Arlington National Cemetery Burial Eligibility Act, “yea”;
- (12) H.R. 5055—Authorizing The World War II Battle Of The Bulge Memorial, “yea”;
- (13) H.R. 3645—Veterans Health-Care Items Procurement Improvement Act, “yea”;
- (14) H.R. 5138—True American Heroes Act, “yea”;
- (15) H.R. 4901—Keep Monticello On The Nickel Act, “yea”;
- (16) H. Con. Res. 439—Honoring Corinne “Lindy” Claiborne Boggs On The Occasion Of The 25th Anniversary Of The Founding Of The Congressional Women’s Caucus, “yea”;
- (17) H. Res. 471—Recognizing The Contributions Of Paul Ecke, Jr. To The Poinsettia Industry, “yea”;
- (18) H. Res. 492—Expressing Gratitude For The World Trade Center Cleanup And Recovery Efforts At The Fresh Kills Landfill On Staten Island, NY, Following The Terrorist Attacks Of September 11, 2001, “yea”;
- (19) H.R. 5145—William C. Cramer Post Office Building, “yea”;
- (20) H. Con. Res. 352—Sense Of Congress That Federal Land Management Agencies Should Implement The Western Governor’s Association “Collaborative 10-year Strategy For Reducing Wildland Fire Risks To Communities And The Environment”, “yea”;
- (21) H. Res. ____—Sense Of The House That Major League Baseball And The Players Association Should Implement A Mandatory Steroid Testing Program, “yea”;
- (22) H. Con. Res. 385—Sense Of Congress The Secretary Of Health And Human Services Should Conduct Research On Certain Tests To Screen Ovarian Cancer, “yea”;
- (23) H. Con. Res. 188—Sense Of Congress That The Government Of The People’s Republic Of China Should Cease Its Persecution Of Falun Gong Practitioners, “yea”;
- (24) H.R. 3487—Nurse Reinvestment Act, “yea”;
- (25) H.R. 3969—Freedom Promotion Act, “yea.”

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE COMMUNITY OF WEST LEIPSIC, OHIO ON THE OCCASION OF ITS SESQUICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege to stand before my colleagues in the House to pay special tribute to a special community in Ohio’s Fifth Congressional District. On August 17 and 18, 2002, the community of West Leipsic, Ohio is celebrating a truly monumental event—its Sesquicentennial Anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, West Leipsic, Ohio is one of a number of wonderful communities in Northwest Ohio. West Leipsic is located in the heart of the Fifth Congressional District in Putnam County. Throughout its long and traditional-filled history, West Leipsic has established itself as a model community.

We, in Ohio’s Fifth Congressional District, are blessed to have such warm communities, like West Leipsic. The folks who live in West Leipsic are truly some of the most terrific people. They are good friends and neighbors, colleagues and coworkers, and, together, they form a close-knit family all sharing a common bond centered around their dedication to their community.

Over the years I have served in elected office, I have had the good fortune to travel to West Leipsic many times. Each time I visit, I am greeted by friendly people who truly know how to make you feel at home. In West Leipsic, and towns all across the Fifth District, being there is just like being at home.

Mr. Speaker, the individuality of the American culture, the freedom of the American spirit, is embodied in West Leipsic, Ohio. The community of West Leipsic, for one-hundred fifty years, has certainly been a model after which other communities can pattern themselves. As we begin this Sesquicentennial Anniversary Celebration of West Leipsic, Ohio, I would urge my colleagues to join me in this special tribute. It is my hope that the next century and a half will be just as joyous as the first.

TRIBUTE TO MR. KONRAD K.
DANNENBERG

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a great member of the North Alabama community, Mr. Konrad K. Dannenberg. On August 6th, Mr. Dannenberg will celebrate his 90th birthday. Throughout his ninety years, Mr. Dannenberg has been a leader in our nation’s space program, retiring from Marshall Space Flight Center in 1973 as Deputy Director of Program Development’s Mission and Payload Planning Office. Today, Mount Hope Elementary School in Mt. Hope, Alabama is honoring Mr. Dannenberg for his service to their school, the North Alabama community, and the nation.

Konrad Dannenberg, born in Weissenfels, Germany, worked with Wernher von Braun in Peenemunde, Germany and came to the United States after World War II under “Project Paperclip”. He later helped develop and produce the Redstone and Jupiter missile systems for the Army Ballistic Missile Agency at Redstone Arsenal. In 1960, he joined NASA’s Marshall Space Flight Center as Deputy Manager of the Saturn program, where he received the NASA Exceptional Service Medal.

Mr. Dannenberg is a Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and was past president of the Alabama/Mississippi Chapter. He was the recipient of the 1960 DURAND Lectureship and the 1995 Hermann Oberth Award. Additionally, the NASA Alumni League, the Hermann Oberth Society of Germany, and the L-5 Society (now the National Space Society) have the benefit of Mr. Dannenberg’s membership. In 1992, the Alabama Space and Rocket Center created a scholarship in his name to allow one student to attend a Space Academy session.

Mr. Speaker, as you can tell, during Mr. Dannenberg’s career, he was a valuable player in the advancement of our space program and was appreciated by co-workers and important organizations throughout the industry. Following his retirement, he has remained a major influence in the North Alabama community and still serves as a consultant for the Alabama Space and Rocket Center in Huntsville. I want to congratulate Mr. Konrad Dannenberg on his 90th birthday and thank him for the important contributions he has made to our community in North Alabama and the entire United States.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. FRANK MASCARA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, on July 17, 2002, I was unavoidably absent for personal reasons and missed rollcall votes numbered 309 through 318. For the record, had I been present I would have voted yea on rollcall votes 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 315, and 318, and would have voted nay on rollcall votes 314, 316, and 317.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, during an absence last week, I regrettably missed Rollcall votes 319–323. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner: Rollcall No. 319: “nay”; Rollcall No. 320: “yea”; Rollcall No. 321: “yea”; Rollcall No. 322: “yea”; Rollcall No. 323: “nay”.

PROTECT CHINA'S WORKERS

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the suffering of the working class in China. I recently read an article, "Worked Till They Drop" by Philip P. Pan, in the Washington Post on May 13th, 2002, and it shocked me. According to the Washington Post, 19-year-old Li Chunmei died due to work exhaustion. She had been on her feet for nearly 16 hours that day, running back and forth carrying toy parts from machine to machine. Later that evening, she had complained that she was very tired and hungry. During the night, her roommates had awakened to the sounds of violent coughing and tracked the source of the sound to find Ms. Chunmei curled-up on the bathroom floor, coughing up blood. They immediately called an ambulance, but she died before it had arrived.

Cases of *guolaosi*, meaning "over-work death", are never documented but many local journalists estimate that dozens occur in the Pearl River Delta area alone, the manufacturing region north of Hong Kong where Ms. Chunmei's factory, Kaiming Industrial, is located. What is sad is that nothing is being done about these horrible deaths. The majority of these workers are young men and women who travel many miles from their poor villages to earn a living in China's factory towns. Many of them never finish school, being taken out by their parents to help work on the farm or in the family business. By the age of 15, most of these youths are urged by their parents to seek employment in a factory to support the family.

These young migrant workers are considered second class citizens in China's industrial cities, receiving less access to the weak courts and trade unions. Many do not even know the Chinese word for labor union! The factories, many of them backed by foreign investment, that they work in are drab, concrete dormitories. Life inside can be compared to the feudal system. An average day begins around 8:00 a.m. and can last until 2 a.m. Breaks are rare. The conditions that these poor souls have to work in are tragic as well. In most of these factories there is no air conditioning, with the temperature climbing above 90 degrees at times, and the air is full of fibers. The average salary for a runner, which was Ms. Chunmei's position, is about 12 cents an hour and, even during the busy season, one might earn as little as \$65 a month, with no money received for overtime work. Moreover, benefits are non-existent and managers tend to make deductions from the workers' salaries for items never received. Managers also tend to impose arbitrary fines on the workers, which include penalties for spending more than five minutes in the bathroom and wasting food during meals.

When these young workers try to complain about these conditions to their supervisors or government officials, they are told to return to their jobs or they will be fired or even arrested. Local officials often overlook labor rights and safety violations, eager to take bribes and generate tax revenue. The concept of subcontracting further complicates the situation, as many foreign investors rely on these contrac-

tors to carry out their operations. It is due to this complicated web that overseas corporations avoid responsibility for the rights of China's working class.

In the case of Li Chunmei, it took her father 28 days to get someone to take responsibility for what had happened to his daughter. He was lead on a wild goose chase when finally the police concluded that Li Chunmei died because of an illness and that her death was non-work related. Her poor father could do nothing about the ruling and now the family again is struggling to make ends meet, this time with empty hearts that money will never be able fill.

Mr. Speaker, I have attached excerpts from this piece but I strongly urge my colleagues to read this article in its entirety. This is an issue that we can no longer ignore. As China and the U.S. improve trade relations, we must continue to press China to improve its labor, environment, and human rights record in general. Let us do all we can to help these young individuals, before we read of another Li Chunmei.

EXCERPTS FROM: "WORKED TILL THEY DROP" BY PHILIP P. PAN, WASHINGTON POST, MAY 13TH 2002

"On the night she died, Li Chunmei must have been exhausted. Co-workers said she had been on her feet for nearly 16 hours, running back and forth inside the Baiman Toy Factory, carrying toy parts from machine to machine. When the quitting bell finally rang shortly after midnight, her young face was covered with sweat."

"... Her roommates had already fallen asleep when Li started coughing up blood. They found her in the bathroom a few hours later, curled up on the floor, moaning softly in the dark, bleeding from her nose and mouth. Someone called an ambulance, but she died before it arrived."

"The exact cause of Li's death remains unknown. But what happened to her last November in this industrial town in southeastern Guangdong province is described by her family, friends and co-workers as an example of what China's more daring newspapers call *guolaosi*. The phrase means "over-work death," and usually applies to young workers who suddenly collapse and die after working exceedingly long hours, day after day."

"These new workers are younger, poorer, and less familiar with the promises of labor rights and job security that once served as the ideological bedrock of the ruling Communist Party. They are more likely to work for private companies, often backed by foreign investment, with no socialist tradition of cradle-to-grave benefits. The young migrants are also second-class citizens, with less access to weak courts and trade unions that sometime temper market forces as China's economy changes from socialist to capitalist. Most of all, they are outsiders, struggling to make a living far away from home."

"Li was a runner . . . always on her feet . . . 'She had the worst job, and the bosses were always telling her to go faster,' said one worker on Li's assembly line . . . 'There were no breaks, and there was no air conditioning.' He added that the air was full of fibers, and with the heat from the machines, sometimes temperatures climbed above 90 degrees."

"Runners required no special skills, and were paid the least, about 12 cents per hour, workers said. During the busy season, including extra pay for overtime, Li could earn about \$65 a month. But there were deductions. Workers said the company withheld about \$12 a month for room and board and charged them for benefits they never re-

ceived. For example, workers said they paid for the temporary residence permits they needed to live and work in Songgang legally, but never received them. Managers also had the power to impose arbitrary fines, including penalties for spending more than five minutes in the bathroom, wasting food during meals and failing to meet production quotas, workers said."

Another colleague, Zhang Fayong, recalled that Li once purchased a new dress, then refused to wear it. She said Li was amazed she had spent money on it, and afraid she somehow might ruin it. After her death, her father found the dress among her belongings, folded and wrapped in plastic, he said. He also found a stack of laminated snapshots, taken at local photo parlors for 50 cents apiece . . . They show Li with her friends . . . She looks surprisingly young, just a teenager with long black hair, holding flowers, or saluting, or sitting with an ID tag pinned to her blouse . . . She was smiling in only one picture."

"Immediately after learning of his daughter's death, Li Zhimin traveled to Songgang. For 28 days, he said, he tried to get someone to take responsibility of what happened . . . Finally, police gave him a letter that said a district medical examiner had concluded Li Chunmei 'suddenly died because of an illness while she was alive.' There were no other details, and the local labor bureau declared her death 'non-work-related' . . . Li said he was unhappy with the finding, but was helpless to do anything about it."

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO FARMWORKER APPRECIATION DAY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride that I rise to pay a very special tribute to an outstanding event taking place in my district in Northwest Ohio. On Saturday, August 3, 2002, people from across the district will gather in Liberty Center to celebrate Farmworker Appreciation Day.

Mr. Speaker, there is no question that farming is the backbone of our nation. From the earliest days of our nation's history, hardworking men and women have taken to the fields to plant and harvest crops and raise livestock in order to feed their families, their neighbors, and their fellow countrymen.

Farming is an honorable profession that takes a great deal of skill, patience, and hard work. Those hardworking men and women who work on our nation's farms deserve much credit for helping to make our lands productive.

Through the arduous process of working and cultivating the soil, these farmworkers help prepare the ground, plant the crops, and harvest the food we need to live. The life of a farmworker is a tough lifestyle. Like the farmer, the farmworker must endure the ever-changing seasons from the harshest winters to the sun-drying, waterless droughts to rain-soaked days that lead to disastrous floods. Farmworkers watch the fields as thunderous storms race across them damaging the crops from which they make their living. However, through it all, farmworkers continue to the fields to do their work.

Mr. Speaker, agriculture is vitally important to the Fifth District of Ohio as we are home to

nineteen percent of all of Ohio's farmland. We know that the economy of our part of Ohio depends on farming and a big factor in our prosperity is due to the tireless efforts of farmworkers who bring in the crops. I can think of no better way to celebrate the contributions of these individuals than to take part in Farmworker Appreciation Day.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to farmworkers by helping me to proclaim August 3, 2002, as Farmworker Appreciation Day. We thank them for all they have done and wish them the very best for the future.

CONGRATULATING LUIS RAUL
AND OLGA CERNA-BACA ON
THEIR 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 50th wedding anniversary of my good friends, loyal patriots, and loving parents and grandparents, Luis Raul and Olga Cerna-Baca. As family and friends gather to celebrate this joyous occasion, I too would like to recognize them at this special time.

Fifty years ago, in New Orleans, Louisiana, while studying English, Luis Raul Cerna-Baca, 33, married a lovely young woman of 17, named Olga Augello. Together, they raised five children, Luis Raul, Juan Francisco, Oscar, Maria Cecilia, and Olga, and were blessed with nine grandchildren.

Their life together serves as a reminder to us all of love, family, civic duty, charity, and the determination of the human spirit. Their work on behalf of human rights and justice for the people of Nicaragua has earned them international recognition and the respect of the people of Nicaragua, the United States, and throughout our global community.

Love has flourished between these two hearts, but not without dedication and hard work. Following their hearts throughout their 50-year journey has led to happiness and a loving life together. However, their love story is one that is still in progress and I can attest firsthand that their love for each other has grown even stronger through the years and serves as an inspiration to us all.

This celebration of 50 years is a remarkable accomplishment and is to be commended by all of us. It is a great honor to provide a tribute for a loving couple who have committed themselves to each other for so many years.

Accordingly, on behalf of the Congress of the United States, permit me to rise to extend our congratulations to Luis Raul and Olga Cerna-Baca on their 50th Wedding Anniversary and to wish them many more years of good health and happiness together.

SALUTING THE LATE VICE-
ADMIRAL THOMAS J. KILCLINE

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the life of Vice Admi-

ral Thomas J. Kilcline, who passed away on July 11 at the age of 76. He was a resident of McLean in northern Virginia.

Admiral Kilcline was a decorated naval officer who served his country for four decades. After graduating from the Naval Academy in 1949, he quickly became a distinguished naval aviator, flying in Korea and commanding a tactical carrier-based squadron in Vietnam. Rising through the ranks, he became commander of the Naval Base at Subic Bay in the Philippines and later commander of U.S. Naval Forces in the Philippines.

He also spent time as the head of naval officer distribution in the Bureau of Naval Personnel. He managed flight test programs at the Navy's test center at Patuxent River in Maryland and later was the program manager in charge of the acquisition of RA5C aircraft in Washington, D.C. Many members may remember him in his position as the Navy's chief of legislative affairs from 1978-81. Ultimately, he ascended to become the commander of Naval Air Forces in the U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

After retiring from the Navy in August of 1983, Admiral Kilcline served as the national president of The Retired Officers Association for nearly 10 years. At the time of his passing, he was a member of the Board of Directors for Alloy Surfaces, Inc. and Kilgore Flares, two defense-related companies. Additionally, he and his wife were active members of Saint John's Catholic Church in McLean, Virginia, and the Cursillo Movement.

Tom Kilcline and his devoted wife of 52 years, Dornell, were the parents of four children and the grandparents of seven.

Thomas J. Kilcline was a true American patriot who served his country with distinction. On behalf of the entire House, we extend our deepest condolences to his family, to his friends, and to the thousands of Navy personnel who were fortunate enough to have known and worked with him.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. FRANK MASCARA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, on July 18, 2002, I was unavoidably absent for personal reasons and missed rollcall votes numbered 319 through 323. For the record, had I been present I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 320, 321, and 322, and would have voted nay on rollcall votes 319 and 323.

CONGRATULATING ELIZABETH
MOORE-STUMP

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Elizabeth Moore-Stump, who has devoted 33 years of her life to public service. Elizabeth is the daughter of the late Elizabeth Thorton Moore and the late great world-boxing champion, Archie Moore.

Elizabeth received her degree in Social Welfare at San Diego State University and used it

to help her beloved city. In 1966, Elizabeth began her career in public service working for the State of California Department of Rehabilitation. Her professional career with the City of San Diego included the Regional Youth Employment Program (RYEP), Community Relations and Community Services departments, and culminated with her appointment in 1985 by the City Manager to the newly established Management Assistant position of Equal Opportunity Program Coordinator. Elizabeth left the City of San Diego in 1989 to join the San Diego Unified Port District and establish their first Equal Opportunity Management department. In 1999, she was appointed Senior Director of Administrative Services and the District Clerk.

Besides working as a public servant for San Diego, Elizabeth has also devoted a lot of her time to various community activities. She served from 1976 to 1983 as a board member of the San Diego Urban League. Since 1987, she has been on the board of the Catholic Charities of San Diego, and starting in 1990 has been a member of the San Diego Police Department's Crisis Intervention Team. Beginning in 1998, Elizabeth has been a member of the Airport Minority Advisory Council (AMAC). AMAC is a national aviation trade association established to promote equal opportunities in employment and contracting within the nation's airport system. After serving as AMAC's Secretary and Vice-Chair, she was elected President and Chairperson.

Mr. Speaker, I know Elizabeth will continue to serve her community and I join Elizabeth's friends and family in thanking her for all that she has done for the City of San Diego.

RECOGNIZING PAM MUICK, EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR, SOLANO LAND
TRUST

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to recognize Pam Muick who is leaving as Executive Director of the Solano Land Trust after six years of dedicated service to her community.

During her tenure, thousands of acres of farmland and open space have been preserved in Solano County to be enjoyed by people for generations to come. Some of the acquisitions she brokered include:

The 1,500 acre Jepson Prairie Preserve, which has a world-wide reputation as an oasis for native California plants, spring wildflowers, rare and endangered species and vernal pools;

The 1,500 acre Lynch Canyon Preserve, which is a working cattle ranch with hiking trails and panoramic views of Mount St. Helena, the Napa Valley, Mount Tamalpais, San Francisco Bay, Mount Diablo, Suisun Bay and the Sacramento River Delta;

The 1,000 acre King-Sweet Ranch located between the cities of Fairfield, Benicia and Vallejo that will eventually become the cornerstone of a regional park system in Solano County; and

The 4,000 acre McCormack and Perry-Anderson Conservation Easement in the Montezuma Hills.

In addition to these contributions, Dr. Muick has distinguished herself through her contributions to the development of a countywide Agricultural Easement Plan and countywide Open Space Plan for Solano County.

She has also provided invaluable assistance in expanding the docent program at Rush Ranch, which each year gives more than 1,500 school children the opportunity to learn about the customs and lives of the Native Americans who were the original inhabitants of this land.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that we recognize Ms. Muick today for her innumerable contributions to her community and that we wish her well in her new position as Executive Director of the California Native Plant Society.

CORPORATE FRAUD AND THE
ECONOMY, "LET'S ROLL!"

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, let's roll!

Earlier today this distinguished body of lawmakers passed H.R. 3917, a measure which acknowledged the bravery of the passengers of Flight 93. As you know, on September 11, 2001, Flight 93 was captured by terrorists who intended to use that aircraft as a weapon of mass destruction. They failed because the American people resisted and said, "Let's roll!" The terrorists that took over Flight 93 were selfish individuals acting without morality, accountability, or shame. Their actions attempted to rob Americans of their security and cast a dark cloud over the future. When faced with that crisis, the passengers of Flight 93 declared, "Let's Roll!"

Well Mr. Speaker, we are once again faced with the actions of selfish individuals that are acting without morality, accountability, or shame. These individuals have managed to rob the American people of their financial security, thereby casting a dark cloud over the future. This time corporate greed, as opposed to an aircraft, is the weapon of mass destruction. We cannot stand by idly while the U.S. economy is robbed for personal gain, American lives are destroyed, investor confidence plummets, and a dark cloud is placed over the retirement plans of millions. Mr. Speaker, let's roll!

Among other things, corporate executives have overstated the profits of their companies by billions of dollars. This fraud has caused stock prices to plummet and wiped out the

savings of hardworking Americans that invested in these companies as they prepared for retirement.

Why would a company find it so easy to overstate their profits? How is it possible to tell such a monumental lie and get away with it? If the average citizen were to overstate their income, the Internal Revenue Service would come after them looking for its share; many Americans have discovered that the IRS can be a relentless creditor. That fact alone is enough to keep the average American honest. However, our biggest corporations and corporate executives are not concerned. They have been allowed to self-regulate, thereby evading tax laws and creating a work ethic that is devoid of ethics and thrives on greed.

Big businesses have not been concerned with their overstatement of profits because they were not making the requisite tax payments and did not believe they would be caught. Consequently, they felt free to lie and evade tax laws without shame or remorse. These companies are apparently indifferent to the public needs that tax revenue is needed to support. They do not seem to care if the elderly are not able to receive prescription drugs and good health care; they do not seem to care if roads and sidewalks are poorly maintained; they do not seem to care if highways and bridges are overcrowded; and they do not seem to care if public schools are understaffed and inadequately supplied. One reason they probably do not seem to care is because they have the tacit assistance of key leadership in the Republican party as they short change the national purse and rob the American public.

For example, last year the President urged, and Republicans passed, a so-called tax cut that in reality gave each American a three hundred-dollar advance that had to be repaid on April 15th, but created even more opportunities for corporations to reduce their tax bill thereby pocketing billions of dollars that could have helped to keep the U.S. economy thriving. It is the big corporations that received real reductions. For those that assert that the American people saved a few dollars, you need only check the balance of pension plans nationwide to realize that the public was indeed taxed in a very big way!

Conversely, when faced with the possibility of paying taxes big corporations have been able to merely shift company assets to offshore tax havens where U.S. tax laws do not apply. Democrats in the House have proposed legislation that would put an end to such corporate abuses but the Republican leadership refused to take up these issues. Consequently, Americans get ripped off three times. They are robbed of their pension and retirement funds, and the US economy is robbed of corporate tax revenue and the

shortfall is made-up by robbing social security funds.

Well the stuff is hitting the fan. Now that the extent of corporate fraud is coming to light, now that Americans have seen their 401K plans disappear, now that the "Kenny Boys" of corporate America have been able to cast a cloud over the future of millions of hardworking Americans, the public is once again ready to resist and declare, "Let's roll" . . . Republicans, however, are urging baby steps.

The Senate passed a strong bill, S. 2673 "The Public Company Accounting Reform and Investor Protection Act" (the Sarbanes Bill) by a unanimous vote of 97-0. This bill is a bill for those that are tired of being robbed by corporate America and are ready to roll. Among other things, by defining new corporate crimes, creating independent oversight, protecting whistle blowers, banning insider loans, extending the statute of limitations, and holding CEO's personally accountable, the Sarbanes bill sends a clear message to big business that further abuses will not be tolerated. Democrats in the House, including myself have been pushing for similar reforms, but the Republican leadership in the House is afraid to roll.

It's true that Republicans in the House have requested longer criminal penalties, but those penalties apply to a shorter range of crimes. They have not embraced new laws against destroying documents or tampering with evidence; they have not embraced new laws which would extend the statute of limitations for bringing cases of corporate fraud; they have not embraced measures that would end conflicts of interest and require greater accountability; they have not embraced measures that would protect whistle blowers and give honest Americans a chance to come forward without fear of retaliation. All they have done is request more years for a narrow range of crimes and they do this with the knowledge that the Attorney General has not bought any criminal charges, against any CEO involved in any of the numerous fraud cases that have surfaced. Millions have suffered because of corporate fraud and the Attorney General is merely watching from the sidelines.

Mr. Speaker I urge this Congress to raise the bar on corporate accountability, and deal a strong blow against corporate fraud. This is a real crisis, we cannot afford to merely give a superficial finger wag as the "Kenny Boys" of corporate America ride off into the sunset with rich indifference. Millions of Americans are struggling to replace their future after being robbed by corporate greed. If my Republican colleagues in the House really want to restore investor confidence and protect the financial security of the American people, the solution is clear, we can not take baby steps . . . Let's roll!

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, July 23, 2002 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 24

9 a.m.

Small Business and Entrepreneurship

Business meeting to markup pending legislation.

SR-428A

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine mental health care issues.

SR-418

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to consider S.2328, to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to ensure a safe pregnancy for all women in the United States, to reduce the rate of maternal morbidity and mortality, to eliminate racial and ethnic disparities in maternal health outcomes, to reduce pre-term, labor, to examine the impact of pregnancy on the short and long term health of women, to expand knowledge about the safety and dosing of drugs to treat pregnant women with chronic conditions and women who become sick during pregnancy, to expand public health prevention, education and outreach, and to develop improved and more accurate data collection related to maternal morbidity and mortality; S.2394, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require labeling containing information applicable to pediatric patients; S.2499, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish labeling requirements regarding allergenic substances in food; S.1998, to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 with respect to the qualifications of foreign schools; proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Child Care and Development Block Grant; and the nominations of Edward J. Fitzmaurice, Jr., of Texas, and Harry R.

SD-430

Hoglander, of Massachusetts, each to be a Member of the National Mediation Board.

Governmental Affairs

Business meeting to reconsider the Committees action of 5/22, with respect to ordering favorably reported, with

amendments S.2452, to establish the Department of National Homeland Security and the National Office for Combating Terrorism; and to consider the nominations of James E. Boasberg, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia; Michael D. Brown, of Colorado, to be Deputy Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and Mark W.

Everson, of Texas, to be Deputy Director for Management, Office of Management and Budget.

SD-342

10 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S.1344, to provide training and technical assistance to Native Americans who are interested in commercial vehicle driving careers.

SR-485

Appropriations

Business meeting to markup an original bill making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003.

S-128, Capitol

Joint Economic Committee

To hold hearings to examine the measuring of economic change. 311, Cannon Building

10:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Foreign Relations

To hold joint hearings to examine implementation of environmental treaties.

SD-406

2:30 p.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Housing and Transportation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to examine management challenges of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-538

Judiciary

Crime and Drugs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine corporate responsibility, focusing on criminal sanctions to deter wrong doing.

SD-226

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine women in science and technology.

SR-253

3 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine issues surrounding the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

SD-366

4 p.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

Business meeting to markup proposed legislation making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003.

SD-116

JULY 25

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the national security implications of the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty.

SD-106

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine aviation security transition.

SR-253

10 a.m.

Intelligence

To hold joint closed hearings with the House Permanent Select Committee on

Intelligence to examine events surrounding September 11, 2001.

S-407, Capitol

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting to consider S.1602, to help protect the public against the threat of chemical attack; S.1746, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 to strengthen security at sensitive nuclear facilities; S.1850, to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to bring underground storage tanks into compliance with subtitle I of that Act, to promote cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks, to provide sufficient resources for such compliance and cleanup; proposed legislation authorizing funds for the John F. Kennedy Center Plaza; and the nominations of John S. Bresland, of New Jersey, to be a Member, and Carolyn W. Merritt, of Illinois, to be Chairperson and Member, each of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board; and John Peter Suarez, of New Jersey, to be Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance of the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-406

Judiciary

To hold oversight hearings to examine the Department of Justice.

SD-226

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the July 2, 2002 Report of the Department of the Interior to Congress on historical accounting of Individual Indian Money Accounts.

SR-485

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine violence against women in the workplace, focusing on the extent of the problem and government and business responses.

SD-430

10:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 18, 1979, and signed on behalf of the United States of America on July 17, 1980 (Treaty Doc.96-53); Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, done at Apia on June 16, 1993 (Treaty Doc.105-32); Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Niue on the Delimitation of a Maritime Boundary, signed in Wellington, May 13, 1997 (Treaty Doc.105-53); S.Res.296, recognizing the accomplishment of Ignacy Jan Paderewski as a musician, composer, statesman, and philanthropist and recognizing the 10th Anniversary of the return of his remains to Poland; S.Res.300, encouraging the peace process in Sri Lanka; and pending nominations.

SD-419

2 p.m.

Appropriations

Business meeting to markup proposed legislation making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003; proposed legislation making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003; proposed legislation

making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003; and proposed legislation making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003.

S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine S.2672, to provide opportunities for collaborative restoration projects on National Forest System and other public domain lands.
SD-366

JULY 26

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services
To hear and consider the nominations of Lt. Gen. James T. Hill, USA, for appointment to the grade of general and assignment as Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command; and Vice Adm. Edmund P. Giambastiani Jr., USN, for appointment to the grade of admiral and assignment as Commander in Chief, United States Joint Forces Command.
SR-222

10 a.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Children and Families Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine birth defect screening.
SD-430

JULY 29

2:30 p.m.

Governmental Affairs
International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine certain measures to strengthen multilateral nonproliferation regimes.
SD-342

JULY 30

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs
Investigations Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine the role of financial institutions in the collapse

of Enron Corporation, focusing on the contribution to Enron's use of complex transactions to make the company look better financially than it actually was.
SD-342

10 a.m.

Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation concerning the Department of the Interior/Tribal Trust Reform Taks Force; and to be followed by S.2212, to establish a direct line of authority for the Office of Trust Reform Implementations and Oversight to oversee the management and reform of Indian trust funds and assets under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and to advance tribal management of such funds and assets, pursuant to the Indian Self-Determinations Act.
SR-485

JULY 31

10 a.m.

Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to examine the application of criteria by the Department of the Interior/Branch of Acknowledgment.
SR-485

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine consumer safety and weight loss supplements, focusing on the extent of the use of supplements for weight loss purposes, the validity of claims currently being made for and against weight loss supplements, and the structure of the current federal system of oversight and regulation for dietary supplements.
SD-342

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S.934, to require the Secretary of the Interior to construct the Rocky Boy's North Central Montana Regional Water System in the State of Montana, to offer to enter into an agreement with the Chippewa Cree Tribe to plan, design, construct, operate, maintain and replace the Rocky Boy's Rural Water System, and to provide

assistance to the North Central Montana Regional Water Authority for the planning, design, and construction of the noncore system; S.1577, to amend the Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation and Improvement Act of 2000 to authorize additional projects under that Act; S.1882, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956; S.2556, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain facilities to the Fremont-Madison Irrigation District in the State of Idaho; and S.2696, to clear title to certain real property in New Mexico associated with the Middle Rio Grande Project.
SD-366

AUGUST 1

10 a.m.

Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to examine the Secretary of the Interior's Report on the Hoopa Yurok Settlement Act.
SR-485

2 p.m.

Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to examine problems facing Native youth.
SR-485

CANCELLATIONS

JULY 24

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

10 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine competition and the cable industry.
SR-253

POSTPONEMENTS

JULY 31

9:30 a.m.

Finance
To hold hearings to examine the Report of the President's Commission to Strengthen Social Security.
SD-215