

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING BRIAN GOSSETT

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, whereas, Brian Gossett has been awarded the Rodney D. Hanson Memorial Scholarship for the 2002–03 academic year; and

Whereas, Brian Gossett is a senior at Ohio University Eastern majoring in middle childhood education; and

Whereas, Brian Gossett should be commended for his dedication and hard work; and

Whereas, Brian Gossett has demonstrated a steadfast commitment to meeting challenges in juggling work and classes with enthusiasm and confidence;

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in honoring and congratulating Brian Gossett for his outstanding accomplishment.

HONORING HERBERT H. PEARCE FOR HIS DEDICATED SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to recognize an outstanding community member and my good friend, Herbert H. Pearce, as he is honored by the New Haven Colony Historical Society with the Seal of the City Award.

The Seal of the City Award is presented annually to an individual or individuals who have strived to improve the quality of life for New Haven residents and have demonstrated a commitment to the overall improvement of the community. First presented to Mayor Richard C. Lee in 1992, this award reflects the dedication which we, the New Haven community, have toward the continued growth and revitalization of our city. Today, Herb will receive this award as a token of our sincere appreciation for his contributions to our community.

A New Haven native, Herb has a long and proud history of service to our community. He has been a strong leader in business and a vocal advocate for many local non-profit organizations. The founder of H. Pearce Real Estate, Herb has directed this company since its inception nearly half a century ago, introducing a number of innovative ideas in advertising and promotion. He also served as President of the Connecticut Association of Realtors and was a member of the National Board of Realtors.

The Quinipiac Council of Boy Scouts, Yale-New Haven Hospital, American Red Cross and the New Haven Symphony are just some of the local, state and national organizations

who have benefitted from his dedicated work. Past President of the Greater New Haven Chamber of Commerce and the United Way of Greater New Haven, Herb's efforts have made a real difference in the lives of many. His generosity and good will are reflected in the myriad of awards and recognitions he has received throughout his lifetime. The City of New Haven is indeed fortunate to have such a dedicated individual working on behalf of our community.

His support of and active participation with non-profit organizations has served to enhance the quality and prosperity of the City of New Haven. I am proud to join with family, friends, and community members to recognize Herbert U. Pearce, as he is honored with this very special award. His outstanding record of service is an example for other community leaders—an embodiment of the very spirit of the Seat of the City Award.

HONORING TONY HALL

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, rise to congratulate and celebrate the accomplishments of my fellow Ohioan and good friend, TONY HALL, as he is confirmed today as the United States Ambassador to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, Italy.

Over the years, I had the pleasure of working with TONY on the House Rules Committee, as well as on many issues important to our state. TONY has done so much good work for the people of Ohio. However, I rise today not just to recognize his service to my state, but to emphasize the immeasurable contributions he has made to our nation and our global community.

TONY was a voice of conscience to all of us and kept us keenly aware of human rights conditions around the world. Through his far reaching travels to the Philippines, East Timor, Paraguay, North Korea, Romania, and the former Soviet Union, TONY took an interest in relieving human suffering wherever it exists. With his personal experience, TONY was able to present us with a greater understanding of the realities of the human condition.

I will always remember TONY's life-long determination to fight and alleviate hunger in our poorest neighborhoods, towns, and cities at home and around the world. For four years, TONY served as the Chairman of the Select Committee on Hunger, and he went on hunger strike to protest the abolition of the committee. He founded and chaired the Congressional Hunger Center. He sponsored innumerable legislative efforts to provide food to war-torn areas around the globe, increase assistance to low-income Americans, and fight hunger-related disease.

His devotion and tireless effort to rid the world of hunger have been widely respected

and recognized. TONY received the 1992 Silver World Food Day Medal from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United States Committee for UNICEF 1995 Children's Legislative Advocate Award, the U.S. AID Presidential End Hunger Award, the 1992 Oxfam America Partners Award, the Bread for the World Distinguished Service Against Hunger Award, and the NCAA Silver Anniversary Award. He has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize no less than three times so far in his career.

I can think of no individual with more expertise, better experience, or a bigger heart to take on this position with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

TONY has a long and proud record of public service—as a member of the Peace Corps, the Ohio House of Representatives, the Ohio Senate, and finally as a member of Congress for nearly 24 years. I know that in his new role, he will be serve the United States with the same dignity and dedication with which he has served in all his prior roles.

TONY, you will be truly missed around here. We have shared our happiness for legislative victories for our state, and shared our grief when we lost our children to cancer. You may no longer be a fellow-Member of the House, but you will always be a friend.

I congratulate TONY on his life of accomplishments and wish him the best of luck in his new position. He will be greatly missed by all of us here, and his legacy of passion, determination, and perseverance will be remembered and followed here in Congress for years to come.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATES FOR H.R. 4919

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I request that the attached cost estimates for H.R. 4919 be submitted for the RECORD under General Leave.

As you know, H.R. 4919 passed the House under suspension of the rules on Tuesday, September 24, 2002. At the time of passage, the Committee on Resources had not yet received a cost estimate from the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 24, 2002.

Hon. JAMES V. HANSEN,
*Chairman, Committee on Resources,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 4919, the Tonto and Coconino National Forests Land Exchange Act.

• 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.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Megan Carroll.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON,
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST
ESTIMATE

H.R. 4919—Tonto and Coconino National Forests Land Exchange Act—As ordered reported by the House Committee on Resources on September 12, 2002

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 4919 would not significantly affect the federal budget. The bill would affect direct spending (including offsetting receipts); therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply, but we estimate that any net change in direct spending would be insignificant. H.R. 4919 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would have no significant impact on the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

H.R. 4919 would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to two private parties about 330 acres of federal lands in Arizona in exchange for roughly 760 acres of lands owned by those parties. If the value of those lands are not equal, the Secretary could make or accept cash equalization payments. The bill would authorize the Secretary to spend any receipts from such payments to acquire nonfederal lands in Arizona.

CBO estimates that enactment of H.R. 4919 would result in an insignificant increase in direct spending. According to the agency, the federal lands to be conveyed currently generate offsetting receipts (a credit against direct spending) from special use permits totaling less than \$20,000 a year. Those receipts would be forgone if H.R. 4919 is enacted. Based on information from the agency, we estimate that any cash equalization payments received under H.R. 4919 would total less than \$500,000. We also estimate that the agency would spend receipts from such payments in the same year they are received and that any resulting net change in direct spending would be negligible.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Megan Carroll. This estimate was approved by Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

HONORING THE 180TH ANNIVERSARY
CELEBRATION OF THE
BRENTSVILLE HISTORIC COURTHOUSE
SEPTEMBER 26, 2002

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the anniversary of the historic Brentsville Courthouse in Brentsville, Virginia.

On Saturday, September 28, 2002, the first annual "Brentsville Court Day" will commemorate the national significance of this courthouse and the prominent position it held in Prince William County during the 19th Century. The day will be filled with activities designed to entertain and educate citizens of all ages on the key role this courthouse played 180 years ago.

When the Brentsville Courthouse was first in use, Washington City had been the Nation's Capital for only twenty-two years and the U.S. Constitution had been in place for a mere thir-

ty-four. It is believed that the first Fourth of July in Prince William County was celebrated on the front steps of the Brentsville Courthouse, with a speech given by Dr. Thomas Ewell, a noted surgeon of that time.

Recapturing the patriotic spirit of the American Revolution was of growing importance at that time, as the war generation was aging and memories of their sacrifices were fading. As a result, speeches honoring these patriots became the norm. Yet research undertaken by local historians indicates the speech given by Dr. Ewell that day was extraordinary.

The research uncovered twenty-five letters spanning twenty years of correspondence between Dr. Ewell and Thomas Jefferson. In his letter responding to Dr. Ewell's July 4th oration, Jefferson recognized Ewell's July 4, 1823 speech—on the 50th anniversary of the United States—as a reflection of "the true spirit of '76."

The 180th anniversary celebration will occur, Mr. Speaker, in a town new to the 11th Congressional district of Virginia, but rich in American history.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, given the historical significance and roots of Brentsville Courthouse, we have great reason to celebrate today. Accordingly, I extend my warmest congratulations on its 180th Anniversary. The Courthouse is a national treasure and a source of pride for both my constituents and me. I call upon my colleagues to join me in applauding 180 years of excellence and American spirit.

A PROCLAMATION
CONGRATULATING 5 B'S

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, whereas, 5 B's of Zanesville is successfully responding to Chapter 11 Bankruptcy and has been simultaneously expanding services and opportunities for employees; and

Whereas, 5 B's amazing success story is due to the determination, sacrifice, vision, and hard work of the company's owner, Lee Biles, and employees; and

Whereas, 5 B's has brought employment, investment, and progress to the Ohio valley; and

Whereas, the founders and employees must be commended for their long hours and commitment to excellence, which has allowed 5 B's to succeed;

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in celebrating 5 B's record of determination and exceptional service.

HONORING THE BETHEL AFRICAN
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
ON THEIR 165 ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to join Reverend

Daylan Greer, Sr. and the congregation of the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church of New Haven, Connecticut as they celebrate their 165th Anniversary—a tremendous milestone for this New Haven institution.

Founded in Philadelphia in response to discrimination found in the Methodist Church, the first Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, now fondly known as Mother Bethel, opened its doors in 1794. The vision of the Reverend Richard Allen, a freed slave, the African Methodist Episcopal Church was the successful development of a separate religious identity for African Americans and was the first fully independent black denomination in America. Upon his election as the first Bishop of the A.M.E., Reverend Allen set the stage for the church in New England by sending preachers to cities that had a population of one hundred or more African Americans. New Haven was one of those cities.

The year 1838 is marked with the Reverend Eli N. Hall as becoming the first pastor of the Bethel-New Haven, Connecticut. Under the direction of Reverend Hall and the many pastors who followed, the church has flourished and become an important fixture in the Dixwell community. It is the dedication and commitment of their congregation that has made this church such a great success. Our churches play a vital role in our communities—providing people with a place to turn to for comfort when they are most in need. In over a century, there have been many who have worshiped within their halls and many who have found peace and strength in the outstretched arms of the congregation.

It is with honor and the deepest thanks and appreciation for all of their good work that I rise today to extend my sincere congratulations to the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church of New Haven on their 165th Anniversary.

IN MEMORY OF THE TRAGEDY OF
SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, just over one year after the tragic events that touched the life of every American, to give solemn remembrance to that darkest of days.

As do all Americans', my heart continues to ache when I think about the countless victims and families struck by the sad and shocking attacks of September 11, 2001. But, there is also pride in my heart for our great nation and the men and women who have responded so resolutely and valiantly to this challenge to our very way of life.

The stories of tragedy, and the compelling stories of heroism, that emerged from the smoke and shattered buildings will forever be a part of our memory that day.

When I rose to the House floor one-year ago filled with so many deep and powerful emotions, I pledged that we would not let the days that followed be remembered just for our sadness and anger, but for our national resolve. As a nation, we have pulled together in so many ways to overcome the vicious attempt to break our national spirit.

We are living in historic times, and I have been so proud of the American people. New York City has been the personification of American strength and resiliency.

I have also been proud of our work here in Congress to put aside politics to provide our armed forces and law enforcement officers with the resources and tools they need to fight the war on terrorism, and to make this nation safer than it was on September 10, 2001. This war is not an issue of politics, it is an issue of patriotism.

Those responsible for last year's horrific events seriously miscalculated the strength and resolve of Americans. Our sense of security may have been temporarily unsteady, but our unity is unwavering. Our bonds of liberty, our bonds of freedom, our bonds of democracy are stronger and run deeper than any individual, than any building, than any monument. No act of violence, no sharpened razor, can sever them.

America has been committed through this last year to the difficult realities of living in the shadows of war. We have gone on living our lives because to do otherwise would be giving in to the evil behind September 11. But there should be no doubt that we will remain committed until those responsible learn the steep cost of taking innocent lives—innocent American lives—on American soil. We will never stop working to make America safe and secure.

The flame of liberty remains bright and will continue to shine upon the world, casting deep into the dark shadows of violence, intolerance, and extremism. This is a time of remembrance. But it is also a time to renew our dedication to fighting until America is free from the threat of terrorism.

ABORTION NON-DISCRIMINATION ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 2002

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I come to the Floor this morning to express my strong support of the Abortion Non-Discrimination Act (ANDA). I believe the rights of religious hospitals and other health care entities who may be opposed, in conscience to abortion, from ever having to perform, provide medical training or fund induced abortions should be protected.

Lynn Wardle, Professor of Law at Brigham Young University, in his testimony before the Energy and Commerce Committee this summer noted, ANDA, "The basic issue in the Abortion Non-Discrimination Act is forced abortion. A forced abortion occurs not only when a woman is forced to have an abortion she does not want, but also when a health-care provider is forced to provide or participate in an abortion against her will. The right of individuals and organizations of individuals to choose in accordance with their conscience to not have and to not participate in abortion must be protected against extremists who are trying to coerce others to provide abortion services that these extremists want but which others find morally repugnant. That is what ANDA is about." The rights of individuals to

choose according to their conscience must be protected; it is the principle of freedom that we have the duty to defend.

As we face an ever-increasing rise in the cost of managed care many smaller, private, sometimes religious hospitals are forced to merge with larger hospitals in order to survive. Conscience protection would ensure that these smaller, often denominational, hospitals would not have to choose between providing services that violate their conscience and closing their doors. These hospitals were often first organized to serve the poor and needy, it is these very people that will suffer should these hospitals be forced to close. The heart of the matter is this: Health care entities, as well as individuals, deserve the right to choose.

Currently, 49 states have some kind of conscience protection for health care providers. It is time we clarify in law once and for all every doctor, hospital, and individual's right to act according to his or her conscience.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SPENCER BACHUS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, September 25th I missed rollcall votes 411, 412, 413, 414 and 415 due to a family emergency. If I had been present I would have voted "nay" on rollcall 411, "yea" on rollcall 412, "yea" on rollcall 413, "yea" on rollcall 414 and "yea" on rollcall 415.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SEPTEMBER 11TH TERRORIST ATTACK—SPECIAL JOINT MEETING OF CONGRESS IN NEW YORK CITY

HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, like every American, I will always remember September 11th. Today we gather to mourn our nation's losses and to demonstrate our resolve that America will not be slowed or diminished by terrorist attacks.

September 11th was an unsettling day for each of us, wherever we were. Nearly 3000 Americans lost their lives that day. All of us lost the sense of security that we as Americans had long taken for granted.

The victims came from all across the country and every walk of life. They had one thing in common—they were simply going about their business. It was a crisp, clear, sunny morning. I will never forget the contrast between the beautiful weather and the acrid smoke, dust and rubble at each of the impact sites.

Each of us shares the grief of families who lost loved ones. Each of us mourns the loss of innocence that resulted from the attacks.

Even in those darkest hours, however, America's light shined through. Millions of us joined together to donate blood and money to help the victims and their families. I visited the

Pentagon to encourage rescue workers, and worked with the FAA to ensure that medical supplies would continue to arrive at Maine hospitals during the shutdown of airline service. Maine businesses and individuals donated food and supplies for workers and displaced families.

The great irony of September 11th is that the terrorists sought to drive America apart, but instead brought us together as a nation. Our people have once again shown an incredible resilience and an ability to come together in times of need. America is, indeed, one nation, under God, indivisible.

The acts of terrorism perpetrated against our country have reminded us of the precarious nature of life and of the lives of those around us. We will always carry in our hearts the memories of those who were lost on September 11th. May we also always remember the patriotism and unity that we have experienced in its aftermath.

We stand together today as Americans, united in mourning and also in our resolve to triumph over factions that would tear us apart. Together, we will ensure that hope, freedom and justice will prevail.

BARBARA ANN "BOBBIE" HOUSEHOLDER

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Barbara Ann "Bobbie" Householder, one of my constituents, passed away last week after losing a battle with cancer.

Barbara Ann was a longtime community volunteer and was well-known in my District for her extensive community service, as well as her years of association with the Blount County Chamber of Commerce. Barbara Ann helped organize events for the Adopt-A-School program, she volunteered for Leadership Blount and the Blount County Dogwood Arts Festival and also was a great volunteer in her church.

She retired with the title of vice president of community development for the Blount County Chamber of Commerce. Although retired, she continued to work hard on her volunteer work. Up until a week before her death, she was recruiting volunteers for the United Way from her hospital bed.

Bobbie Householder was one of the finest people I have ever known and will be greatly missed by the whole community. Her efforts and achievements are an inspiration to us all, and I would like to call a newspaper article that was printed in the Maryville Daily Times about her life to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

[From the Daily Times, Aug. 22, 2002]

VOLUNTEER, FORMER CHAMBER OFFICIAL

HOUSEHOLDER DIES OF CANCER AT 74

(From Staff Reports)

Longtime community volunteer Barbara Ann "Bobbie" Householder of Alcoa died Wednesday morning at Blount Memorial Hospital after a battle with cancer.

Although she was never elected to public office, Householder was one of Blount County's best-known people through her volunteer work and her years of association with the Blount County Chamber of Commerce.

"To many people in Blount County and throughout the area, Bobbie was the chamber of commerce," chamber President and CEO Fred Forster said Wednesday. "She was the core of enthusiasm in this community for many years. Many of the things we enjoy here now are the fruits of her work over the years.

"All of us in the chamber family will miss her," Forster said.

Householder, 74, was a native of Knoxville. She and Glen, her husband of 56 years, moved to Blount County in 1952 and became the parents of two sons and a daughter.

Not long after the Householders' move to Blount County, she went to the Chamber of Commerce-United Way office, then located at the Maryville Municipal Building, to help out for a few days. Her volunteer work with the chamber led to a full-time job there, and she retired in 1994 after 33 years with the organization.

Early in her career with the chamber, the staff consisted of the executive director, a bookkeeper and Householder. She handled office responsibilities and coordinated chamber projects, including coordination of Blount County's United Way campaigns for 25 years.

By the end of her tenure with the chamber, Householder was vice president of the Blount County Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber Foundation and the Smoky Mountain Visitors Bureau, three of the four organizations under the Blount Partnership's administrative umbrella.

In addition to her other duties, Householder helped organize and coordinate Homecoming '86 for Blount County, the Adopt-A-School program, Leadership Blount and the Blount County Dogwood Arts Festival. She also was extremely active in the Maryville-Alcoa Jaycettes, an organization involved in initial promotion of tourism efforts.

She retired with the title of vice president of community development for the Blount County Chamber of Commerce.

Retirement did little to slow Householder, and her efforts to better her community were recognized when she received the 2001 Pride of Tennessee Award. The award is given to one person each year who has a history of community involvement.

Since 1994 she has served as president of the Friends of the Library, a member of the Keep Blount Beautiful Board of Directors, a member of the Blount County Bicentennial Committee, an officer with the Blount County Education Foundation, and co-chairman of the Blount County Millennium Committee.

Householder also served several years as chairman for the United Way of Blount County's Day of Caring and in other volunteer roles for United Way.

"She was a great lady with great ideas, but the best thing about Bobbie was that you could count on her," United Way Executive Director Sandra Davis said Wednesday.

"She was still recruiting United Way volunteers from her hospital bed as recently as last week," Davis said. "She was one of the best volunteers any nonprofit organization could ask for—always willing to go the extra mile."

Davis said she and Householder also shared an interest in activities through the Methodist church, not only at the local level but at the conference level as well. Her work in the church included service as communications coordinator for the Holston Conference United Methodist Women.

Householder was a member of Broadway United Methodist Church. Her pastor, the Rev. James Dougherty, will officiate at a celebration of her life at 8 p.m. Friday at the church. The family will receive friends from 6:30 p.m. until 8 p.m. Friday at the church.

In addition to her husband, she is survived by her son and daughter-in-law, Gary and Janet Householder of Louisville, KY, her son Alan Householder of Cosby, and her daughter and son-in-law, Glenda and Darrell Eastridge of Alcoa, grandchildren Cindy and Brian Householder of Louisville, Ky., and Jeff and Amy Eastridge of Alcoa. She is also survived by her sister, Grace Goode of Maryville, her brother, Richard Hubbs of Johnson City, and several nieces and nephews.

The family suggests no flowers. Memorials may be made to Broadway United Methodist Church, to the Blount County Education Foundation, to Friends of the Library or to the United Way of Blount County.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING COLLEEN GEREK

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, whereas, Colleen Gerek has been awarded the Rodney D. Hanson Memorial Scholarship for the 2002–03 academic year; and

Whereas, Colleen Gerek is a senior at Ohio University Eastern majoring in education; and Whereas, Colleen Gerek should be commended for her dedication and hard work; and Whereas, Colleen Gerek has demonstrated a steadfast commitment to meeting challenges in juggling work and classes with enthusiasm and confidence;

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in honoring and congratulating Colleen Gerek for her outstanding accomplishment.

HONORING FRANCES "BITSIE" CLARK ON HER RETIREMENT FROM THE ARTS COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW HAVEN

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to join the New Haven community in extending my sincere congratulations to an outstanding member of our community and a dear friend, Frances "Bitsie" Clark, as she celebrates her retirement.

As the Executive Director of the Arts Council of Greater New Haven for the last twenty years, Bitsie has been the driving force behind the rejuvenation of New Haven's Arts community. Under her leadership, the Arts Council worked diligently, partnering with many local organizations to bring the magic of the arts to our community. During her tenure, I have had the opportunity to work with Bitsie on a variety of projects. Her commitment and dedication is unparalleled and I am in awe of her seemingly endless energy. The City of New Haven has been truly fortunate to have such an advocate.

The Arts Council has taken the lead in supporting cultural development throughout Southern Connecticut. Much of their success can be credited to Bitsie's vision of making New Haven the creative capitol of Connecticut. In the last two decades, we have wit-

nessed the completion of the Audubon Development project, which included the building of 55 Whitney Avenue, the Audubon Court condominium and retail complex and the Audubon Parking Garage; the construction of 70 Audubon Street which houses the offices of the Arts Council, the Community Foundation, and Artspace. We have seen the creation of programs and services like Women in the Arts Month, the African Caribbean Festival Commission, the Hearts for Life Aids benefit and the New Haven Inner City Cultural Development Program and many others—all of which were possible because of the support they received from the Arts Council.

The arts in any medium, play a vital role in all of our lives. They are not only a vehicle of expression, but a means by which our culture and traditions are passed from one generation to another. Bitsie embraced this idea and through her efforts many talented artists and creative individuals were able to realize their dreams—there is no greater gift.

Bitsie's tremendous work and many contributions have left an indelible mark on our community. It is with my deepest thanks and appreciation that I stand today to join the many friends, family, and community members who have gathered today to extend my very best wishes to Frances "Bitsie" Clark as she celebrates her retirement. We will not forget the difference her generosity and commitment have made.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATES FOR H.R. 5099

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I request that the attached cost estimates for H.R. 5099 be submitted for the record under General Leave.

As you know, H.R. 5099 passed the House under suspension of the rules on Tuesday, September 24, 2002. At the time of passage, the Committee on Resources had not yet received a cost estimate for the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 24, 2002.

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN,
*Chairman, Committee on Resources,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 5099, a bill to extend the periods of authorization for the Secretary of the Interior to implement capital construction projects associated with the endangered fish recovery implementation programs for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Julie Middleton.

Sincerely,
BARRY B. ANDERSON,
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

H.R. 5099: A bill to extend the periods of authorization for the Secretary of the Interior to implement capital construction projects associated with the endangered fish recovery implementation programs for the

Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins—As ordered reported by the House Committee on Resources on September 12, 2002

Summary.—H.R. 5099 would amend the current authorization of appropriations for implementing endangered fish recovery programs in the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins. That authority will expire in fiscal year 2005 for the Upper Colorado program and in fiscal year 2007 for the San Juan program. H.R. 5099 would extend the authorization for both programs until 2008.

CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 5509 would have no significant net impact on the federal budget. We estimate that the bill would reduce direct spending by about \$5 million over the 2003–2005 period and increase it by the same amount over the 2006–2008 period, because enacting H.R. 5099 would affect direct spending, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply. H.R. 5099 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimated cost to the federal government.—The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 5099 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Estimated Budget Authority	-2	(¹)	-3	(¹)	2

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Estimated Outlays	-2	(¹)	-3	(¹)	2
Spending subject to appropriation					
Spending Under Current Law:					
Estimated Authorization Level ²	6	6	6	0	0
Estimated Outlays	4	5	5	2	2
Proposed Changes:					
Estimated Authorization Level	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	-1	-2	-2	1	1
Spending Under H.R. 5099:					
Estimated Authorization Level ²	6	6	6	0	0
Estimated Outlays	3	3	3	3	3

¹ Less than \$500,000.
² The estimated authorization levels reflect the current balance of authorized funding for the Bureau of Reclamation to carry out fish recovery programs in the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins. For this estimate, CBO assumes that the remaining \$18 million to be appropriated for these programs will be provided in equal increments over the next three years.

Basis of estimate.—H.R. 5099 would extend current authority to implement fish recovery programs in the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins until 2008. For this estimate, CBO assumes that H.R. 5099 will be enacted near the start of fiscal year 2003 and that funds already authorized for the two fish recovery programs will be appropriated over the next three years.

Direct Spending.—The net effect of H.R. 5099 on direct spending would be insignificant. Under current law, the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) is authorized to pay for its share of the fish recovery programs by borrowing up to \$17 million from the Colorado Water Conservation Board Con-

struction Fund (a fund of the state government). To date, WAPA has borrowed \$5.5 million from that fund. WAPA expects to pay for its remaining costs of \$11.5 million either through borrowing from the state or by spending receipts generated from the sale of electricity. This bill would modify the expected timing of that future spending.

Under this bill, CBO estimates that WAPA's would delay spending about \$5 million over fiscal years 2003 through 2005, but this near-term cash savings would be offset by an increase in spending of an equal amount over fiscal years 2006 through 2008.

Spending Subject to Appropriation.—The net effect of H.R. 5099 on spending also would be insignificant. Under current law, \$46 million is authorized to be appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for its share of the fish recovery programs. To date, the bureau has spent \$28 million on these programs. Assuming appropriation of the remaining \$18 million, CBO estimates that there would be a delay in spending of about \$5 million over fiscal years 2003 through 2005, but this near-term cash savings would be offset by an increase in spending of an equal amount over fiscal years 2006 through 2008.

Pay-as-you-go considerations.—The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act sets up pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or receipts. The net changes in outlays that are subject to pay-as-you-go procedures are shown in the following table. For the purposes of enforcing pay-as-you-go procedures, only the effects through fiscal year 2006 are counted.

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Changes in outlays	0	-2	0	-3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	
Changes in receipts	Not applicable											

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact.—H.R. 5099 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimate prepared by.—Federal Costs: Julie Middleton; Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Marjorie Miller; Impact on the Private Sector: Cecil McPherson.

Estimate approved by.—Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I missed some votes because I was traveling. I left for Iraq yesterday to get a better understanding of how a preemptive US military strike against Iraq will affect the Iraqi people.

Had I been able to, I would have voted: No on H. Res. 547 (Rollcall vote #413); no on H. Res. 540 (Rollcall vote #414); no on H. Res. 544 (Rollcall vote #415).

HONORING JOHN J. BIONDI

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has spent his entire career dedicated to improving the education of our children, particularly those in New Jersey. As a key figure at the New Jersey Education Association, Mr. John J. Biondi demonstrated the type of leadership this country needs to advance its educational system so that students receive the education they deserve and need to compete in the twenty-first century global economy.

Born and raised in New Jersey, Mr. Biondi is a product of the Garden State's school system, where as a teacher he became a part of the school system as well. For 31 years, Mr. Biondi has served as a member of the New Jersey Education Association where his colleagues described him in every positive way possible. Whether it was from the integrity and responsibility he brought to the job each and everyday or his resourcefulness and creativity that helped him meet the changing needs of his organization, John Biondi's presence at the New Jersey Education Association, helped lead that group forward as it advanced its goals of improving the education system throughout the state.

This month, John Biondi is retiring from the New Jersey Education Association. In honor of

his outstanding efforts, the Educational Community of Bergen County has proclaimed the Twenty-Ninth of September to be "John Biondi Day." I join my friends in the education community in saluting this incredible man whose commitment to an improved education system has proved invaluable for countless New Jersey students.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND WILLIAM HALL HARTER

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my thanks to Reverend William Hall Harter for his faithful and diligent service to his community. Reverend Harter became the minister to the Presbyterian Church of Falling Spring in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania in 1977, and 25 years later, continues to be an exemplary spiritual leader. He began his career of service as a tutor and adjunct lecturer in the New Testament at the Union Theological Seminary, during which time he also served as the minister at the Margaretville and New Kingston United Presbyterian Churches in the Catskill Mountains of New York. After serving in New York for approximately 10 years, Reverend Harter, his wife Linda, and their children moved to the Chambersburg area where he continued to minister and give

of his own time to contribute to the betterment of the local community.

In addition to serving as minister to the Falling Spring congregation, Reverend Harter is very involved with numerous community projects and endeavors. Like so many spiritual leaders in communities around the country, Reverend Harter had known the value of faith-based community action programs long before they became a topic of national debate. President George W. Bush is also a great supporter of faith-based programs and has praised their effectiveness because he knows how beneficial they can be to people in all regions of the country. In his own community, Reverend Harter has been instrumental in establishing programs that make a marked improvement in the lives of community residents and provide an atmosphere that allows for their spiritual and personal growth. Some examples of these programs are: Franklin County for the Homeless, Committee for Annual Holocaust Memorial Service, Community Worship Committee, Committee for Annual Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Service, Building Our Pride in Chambersburg, Inc., Carlisle Presbytery Camps and Conference Committee, and the Chambersburg Ministerium.

I would like to commend Reverend William Hall Harter again for his contributions and thank him for his first 25 years of service at the Presbyterian Church of Falling Spring in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. I wish him all the best as he continues to better his community through his ministry and involvement with so many worthy organizations.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING
ERIC J. ROUSE

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, whereas, Eric Rouse is a professional teacher of American history and social studies at Swiss Hills Career Center; and

Whereas, Eric Rouse has been awarded a James Madison Fellowship by the James Madison Fellowship Foundation in its tenth annual competition; and

Whereas, Eric Rouse should be commended for reaching this milestone;

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in honoring and congratulating Eric Rouse for his outstanding accomplishment.

TRIBUTE TO JIM LLOYD

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to extend warmest 80th birthday wishes to our former colleague and good friend from West Covina, California, Jim Lloyd.

Jim was first elected to Congress in 1974 and served until 1981, representing the people of the San Gabriel Valley with distinction. And while many of us remember his tenure on the Armed Services Committee and Science and

Technology Committee, where he served as Chairman of the Investigation and Oversight Subcommittee, Jim Lloyd came to the House with an already distinguished record of public service.

From 1942 to 1963, Jim served as an officer in the United States Navy, flying combat missions during World War II and, at the onset of the Cold War, completed his last duty assignment at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, during the Bay of Pigs and Cuban Missile Crisis. The flying and the excitement had only just begun.

Stateside, Jim owned and operated a small public relations and advertising firm with his beautiful wife, Jackie, in West Covina. He also caught the political bug, ably serving on the West Covina City Council from 1968 to 1974, and as Mayor from 1973 to 1974. In 1974, Jim was elected to the United States House of Representatives, where he served for three terms. And he kept on flying, receiving his helicopter rating and fixed wing license.

Since leaving the House, Jim has served as a consultant for a number of local, national, and international clients. But, most of all, he has maintained his love for flying, logging in over 14,000 hours in approximately 150 different types of aircraft ranging from the single engine Cessna Citation, to the F-18 and F-16 fighter aircraft, to the 747 jumbo jet, and also flying with the British, French, and Israeli Air Forces. Today, Jim owns a Piper Comanche and is still regularly in the air.

I am proud to call Jim Lloyd a friend, and invite my colleagues to join me, his wife Jackie, son Brian Patrick, and grandsons Cameron Scott and Seth James, in saluting him on the happy occasion of his 80th birthday and wishing him many more years in the wild blue yonder.

TRIBUTE TO TOM CASTRONOVA

HON. MICHAEL FERGUSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Tom Castronova, who has been operating his pharmacy, serving the community of Warren, New Jersey, since 1962.

Tonight, with the community leaders from Warren attending, Tom Castronova will be honored for 40 years of service to the community of Warren.

So I stand before you today to honor a man who embodies the American spirit. He is a small businessman, a family businessman, a man who followed his father into the pharmacy business.

He has lived and worked through many changes—changes in the healthcare industry—and changes in the growth of New Jersey. But his care and work ethic over the years has remained the same and I believe Tom has made the difference in his pharmacy's longevity.

I commend Tom Castronova and wish him all the best with the continued success of Edgewood Pharmacy.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE THOMPSON

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute and honor the outstanding accomplishments of George Thompson, who is retiring after 28 exemplary years as Scout Master of Boy Scout Troop 762 in Yorba Linda, California.

During this time, Mr. Thompson impacted the lives of more than 440 young men ages 11 to 18 years of age. The leadership, guidance and support he provided, played a great role in 47 of those young men attaining the elite rank of Eagle Scout, the highest award that a Boy Scout can receive.

Mr. Thompson has been the worthy recipient of many honors and awards for his ongoing dedication and service, among them, the Order of the Arrow, 1973; Scouter's Training Award, 1974; Scouter's Key, 1981; District Award of Merit, 1981; National Eagle Scout Association Regional Award of Excellence, 1986 and the Silver Beaver in 1988.

Mr. Thompson's commitment to scouting has earned him the admiration and respect of those who have had the privilege of working with him. I would like to congratulate him on these impressive accomplishments and sincerely thank him for the difference that he has made in his community.

A PROCLAMATION IN MEMORY OF
J. HARVEY GOODMAN

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I hereby offer my heartfelt condolences to the family and friends of J. Harvey Goodman upon the death of this outstanding person.

J. Harvey Goodman was born May 25, 1912 and has lived in the St. Clairsville area since the 1940's. J. Harvey Goodman was chief executive officer of the Goodman realty firm. His contributions will continue to bless the community, including the St. Clairsville Council of Churches Food Pantry.

Mr. Goodman will certainly be remembered by all those who knew him for his personal sacrifices of time and energy to his family, friends, and community. The understanding and kindness to which he gave to others will stand as a monument to a truly fine person. His life and love gave joy to all who knew him.

I offer this token of profound sympathy to the family and friends of J. Harvey Goodman.

U.S. POSTAL STAMP IN HONOR OF
DIWALI, THE FESTIVAL OF LIGHT

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce a resolution today that expresses the Sense of Congress that the United States

Postal Service should issue a stamp honoring the holiday "Diwali", also known as the Festival of Lights.

The Citizens Stamp Advisory Commission under the U.S. Postal Service currently issues many stamps with holiday themes, including Christmas, Kwanzaa, Hanukkah, and most recently, Eid. The Commission has not issued a stamp honoring Diwali, and I am hopeful that we will soon have a U.S. postal stamp commemorating this beautiful festival celebrated in India and throughout the world.

Diwali is one of the most important and colorful of the Indian festivals and is celebrated enthusiastically by Indians all over the world. It marks the beginning of the Hindu New Year and is seen as a brand new beginning for all.

Traditionally Diwali is celebrated for five days, each day having its own significance, rituals and myths. Light, in the form of candles and lamps, is a crucial part of Diwali, representing the triumph of light over darkness, goodness over evil and hope for the future.

During Diwali people light small oil lamps and place them around the home to pray for health, wealth, knowledge, peace and fame. Fireworks are an exciting part of Diwali and the celebration of the festival is also customarily accompanied by exchanging sweets.

The rich culture associated with the Diwali tradition includes observation of this holiday by Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, Jains, Muslims and Buddhists. Diwali is a time for communal gatherings and spiritual enlightenment. People from across the world make an effort to visit their family, friends and neighbors on this wonderful holiday.

The spirit of Diwali has survived political, economic and social vicissitudes throughout history, while always carrying the universal symbolism of the triumph of light, goodness, knowledge and truth. Lastly, Mr. Speaker, Diwali is an exceptionally rich and culturally significant holiday that expresses hope and for these reasons, this holiday should be commemorated as a United States postal stamp.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that Diwali is truly a marvelous holiday that deserves recognition. As the Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee continues it plans for issuing new stamps, I hope that it will consider issuing a Diwali stamp to honor this culturally significant holiday celebrated in the United States and abroad.

COMMEMORATIVE JOINT MEETING
OF CONGRESS, FEDERAL HALL,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, today we gather here in Federal Hall to honor and recognized the courage and determination of the survivors of the horrible terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. It is fitting that we do so.

It was here in Federal Hall that the new Congress of the United States first met in 1789 to govern our new Nation. It was here in New York that our founding fathers passed the laws that are the foundation for our democratic political system. From this solid foundation, our Nation has grown and prospered. Our people have excelled in science, in the hu-

manities, in art and culture. We have grown to be a great Nation, home to a great people, with tremendous hopes and incredible dreams for the future. And it all began right here in Federal Hall.

One year ago, terrorists attacked America. Their targets were not simply the buildings they destroyed and the people they murdered. They were attacking the very ideals that define what it means to be an American. They wanted to drive us apart and make us afraid.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that they failed.

Faced with tragedy and destruction, the people of the United States, and particularly the people of New York, came together as one community. We gathered the emotional resources to survive and heal, and we pulled together the financial resources to rebuild. This has not been easy. It takes incredible courage to move forward after a tragedy like 9-11. But we did find that courage within ourselves.

That is why it is so fitting that we are here in New York today. One year after September 11, we are rededicating our Nation. The terrorists have not won. They have lost. Our Nation is stronger and more united. Our freedom, our courage, our determination, our unity, our diversity, our charity and our democracy are our strengths. New York has exhibited all of these strengths in abundance in the last year. And they are everywhere in America.

WELCOMING HER MAJESTY QUEEN
SIRIKIT OF THAILAND TO THE
UNITED STATES

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome Her Majesty Queen Sirikit of Thailand on her visit to the United States from October 4 to 16, 2002.

Mr. Speaker, as many of my colleagues in the House are undoubtedly aware, Thailand and the United States have been friends for almost two centuries. Our formal relations extend back 169 years to the signing of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between our two nations on March 20, 1833, during the Presidency of Andrew Jackson, the seventh United States President, and the reign of His Majesty King Phra Nang Klao, or King Rama III, of the Chakri Dynasty. This Treaty was the first such treaty that the United States had concluded with any Asian country and it contains a pledge to establish "a perpetual peace" between our two countries. I believe that this pledge has been honored during the long and happy relationship between Thailand and the United States as we have so often fought side by side and have made countless sacrifices for one another in defense of our common values. I'd also like to remind my colleagues that His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej Maharaj, Thailand's present King, was born some 75 years ago in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where His father, His Royal Highness Prince Mahidol, was studying at the Harvard Medical School.

In addition to highlighting the strong ties between the United States and Thailand, the Queen's visit to the United States will allow

also us to become more aware of the many charitable organizations which She has founded and has worked so hard to make successful. One of the more important of these is the Foundation for the Promotion of Supplementary Occupations and Related Techniques, or SUPPORT. SUPPORT was founded in 1976 under Her Majesty's royal patronage and chairmanship and provides outlets for local wares and handicrafts from all regions of the Kingdom. The promotion and sales of these items provide extra income-generating occupations for farmers who find it difficult to subsist on farm incomes alone. By supporting these cottage and indigenous industries, the Foundation also help keep alive dying arts, such as traditional clay "chao wang" dolls and tie-dye "mud-mee" silk. Many of my colleagues and I are looking forward to seeing the display of products and activities of the SUPPORT Foundation at the gala dinner which will be presided over by Her Majesty at the Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress on October 9.

One of the highlights of the Queen's visit will be to preside over the premier of the Thai film *The Legend of Suriyothai* at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts here in Washington. This critically acclaimed film by one of Thailand's most experienced filmmakers, Prince Chatrichalem Yukol, is an epic historical motion picture that portrays one of Thailand's foremost heroines, Queen Phra Suriyothai. She fought and died to protect Her husband and king's life and Her actions united Her people to win a war against an invading army in the 14th century.

During Her visit to the United States, Queen Sirikit will also travel to Houston, Texas, where She will be presented with The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center Award for Humanitarian Service. This award will recognize Her Majesty's lifelong dedication to improving the health and well being of the people of Thailand and for international leadership in health and the environment. Former President and Mrs. George Bush will also host tea for Her Majesty during Her stay in Houston.

Mr. Speaker, given the importance of our relationship with Thailand and in recognition all Queen Sirikit has done to improve the lives of Her subjects and people throughout the world, I rise today to welcome Her Majesty to the United States and to urge my colleagues in joining me in honoring one of the world's most respected humanitarians.

HONORING MR. MICHAEL G.
ANZILOTTI FOR HIS YEARS OF
DEDICATION TO HIS COMMUNITY

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Michael G. Anzilotti for receiving the 2002 Gala & Community Leadership Award.

Mr. Anzilotti deserves praise for his long-time commitment, and the ongoing involvement of his firm, to community service. He graduated in 1971 from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University with a Bachelor's of Science Degree in marketing. In addition he has received a Masters's Degree in Business

Administration from George Mason University and is a graduate of the Stonier Graduate School of Banking.

In 1971, Mr. Anzilotti joined First Virginia Bank as a management trainee in the accounting department. In recognition of his superior work, he was promoted to Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in 1982. The following year, he was promoted as President of Northern Operations Center, Inc. Then, in 1986, he was promoted to the post of Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer. Finally, in 1995, he was promoted to his current position, President and Chief Executive Officer.

Mr. Anzilotti is currently a member of the Board of Trustees of George Mason University Foundations, Inc. He is a member of the Boards of the Fairfax County School Superintendent's Business/Industry Advisory Council (BIAC), The Virginia Business Higher Educational Council, the Northern Virginia Business Roundtable, the Northern Virginia Transportation Alliance, and is chairman of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce. He is also Past Chairman of the Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce, Past President of the Northern Virginia Community College Educational Foundation, Inc., and Past Chairman of the Arts Council of Fairfax County. All of these impressive accomplishments and titles, however, pale in comparison to his work to improve our schools, better our communities, and enhance the quality of life for all Virginians.

Mr. Anzilotti resides in Chantilly, Virginia with his wonderful wife, Jane Anzilotti. Together, they have raised two children, who are now fully grown.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I wish the very best to Mr. Anzilotti as he is recognized for his years of service to the First Virginia Bank. He certainly has earned this recognition, and I call upon all of my colleagues to join me in applauding his remarkable service to our community.

TRIBUTE TO OLIVER W. WADDELL

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Oliver W. Waddell, a distinguished constituent, dear friend and an accomplished business leader who will receive the National Multiple Sclerosis Society's Silver Hope Award at the 2002 Dinner of Champions on October 3, 2002. The Silver Hope Award is the highest honor given by the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, and Ollie is being honored for his dedication to ending the devastating effects of Multiple Sclerosis (MS).

Ollie is from Falmouth, Kentucky, and is perhaps best known from his long and very successful career with Star Bank (formerly the First National Bank of Cincinnati), which he joined in 1957 as a management trainee. In 1980, he was appointed president and director, and, in 1982, chief executive officer of Star Bank, N.A. Shortly thereafter, Ollie was made a director of Star Banc Corporation, the parent company of Star Bank, N.A. By August, 1990, Ollie was chairman, president and chief executive officer of Star Banc Corporation. Under his direction, Star Banc Corporation

doubled in size, becoming a multi-state bank holding company with offices located in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana.

Ollie was chairman, president and chief executive officer of Star Banc Corporation until May, 1993, when he stepped down as president and chief executive officer. Ollie cares deeply about his wife, Virgilee, and wanted to spend more time with her. Years before this decision, Virgilee was diagnosed with MS. Although the Waddells' battle against MS has been a very personal and private one, they recently made the decision to help others in that fight by creating the Waddell Center for Multiple Sclerosis through the University of Cincinnati. The Center will have an important role in helping to end the devastating effects of MS.

Over the years, Ollie has been very active in our community. He has served on the board of directors for several organizations which include: Star Banc Corporation; Star Bank, N.A.; Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company; Myers Y. Cooper Company; Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport; and Ohio National Life Insurance Company. He also has been active in the community as a member of the Commercial Club, Commonwealth Club, Optimists Club, Queen City Club and Rotary Club.

Ollie is very dedicated to his family. Ollie and Virgilee have been married for 47 years. They have 3 children and 6 grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, all of us in Southwestern Ohio thank Ollie for his commitment to fighting MS, and we congratulate him on receiving the prestigious Silver Hope Award. I hope my colleagues will join me in wishing Ollie and Virgilee the very best as they continue to fight their own battle against this difficult disease.

HONORING JANETT MARTIN

HON. JIM DAVIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Janett Martin, a very strong leader in the City of Tampa who devoted her life to her church and community.

Janett was a pioneer in the advancement of diversity and fairness in the workplace and will be greatly missed by family, friends, and admirers. She led the way by becoming Tampa's first African-American city clerk, as well as president of the American Society of Public Administrators. Many in the Tampa Bay area were drawn to her intelligence, hard work, and perseverance.

Janett took on as many responsibilities as possible, showing all heart and boundless determination. Even after she became ill, she still served a term as president of Tampa's League of Women Voters. Janett continued to make a difference in the African-American community by recently heading the Lincoln-Douglas Ball.

Without a doubt, Janett Martin left a unique mark throughout the entire Tampa Bay community. I would like to express my upmost admiration for the person Janett was and my condolences to the Martin family. She will be well-remembered for her integrity, strength, and commitment to her ideals.

ALOPECIA AREATA AWARENESS MONTH

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize that September is Alopecia Areata Awareness Month, and to commend the efforts of the National Alopecia Areata Foundation in San Rafael, CA, which is part of the district that I am privileged to represent. For over twenty years this organization has dedicated itself to researching this horrible disease and providing support for those with this condition.

Very few people may know about this disease, or have even heard of it, but alopecia areata is a serious condition that can affect the entire population, although it most commonly affects children. Alopecia areata is the partial to complete loss of hair over the entire body. Without eyelashes, eyebrows, and hair on the scalp, those affected are left unprotected from the weather and other environmental conditions. While not medically disabling or life threatening, this disease causes much emotional pain. Suffers of this disease may have difficulty adjusting to the changes to their body and the differences between themselves and others around them. Children may encounter frustrating situations at school with other children who do not understand this disease.

Alopecia areata is an autoimmune disease, with no known cause and no known cure. Greater awareness and an increased investment in alopecia areata research are critical components in our quest for a cure. That is why the National Alopecia Areata Foundation plays an important role in the lives of those who suffer from this disease. This foundation provides funding for research, as well as support services and resources for the sufferers. I am so proud to represent this foundation in my district and offer them my continued support.

Mr. Speaker, especially during the month of September, as well as throughout the year, we must continue to raise awareness for alopecia areata and work to find a cure for this devastating disease.

ABORTION NON-DISCRIMINATION ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 2002

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by clarifying a point of debate.

Nothing in existing law requires hospitals, clinics, or any health care provider to perform an abortion against their religious or moral beliefs.

This is true at the Federal level, and this is true in California, where additional legislation protects individual doctors and nurses from retaliation if they do not wish to participate in an abortion.

The pending legislation claims to solve a problem that does not exist, and it does so by

restricting women's access to information about abortion.

Clinics and hospitals are not required to offer abortion services, but in certain circumstances, are required to refer women to a doctor who will perform an abortion. The legislation we are debating today would allow a facility to accept federal funds for family planning, but not provide a woman information on what all of her options are. It would allow them to care for a Medicaid patient who has been raped, but not inform her that Medicaid would pay for an abortion, even if she asks for this information.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot have the right to choose without full information about our choices.

I would never advocate forcing an individual or organization to act against their conscience. And nothing in current law does so. But providing information is not the same thing as providing services. Women, particularly women who have been the victim of an attack, deserve information about all their choices, no matter where they get their health care.

I strongly oppose this legislation, and urge my colleagues to vote against it.

THE WILL OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, recently, I came across an e-mail that had been circulated last year shortly after the September 11 attacks. It was sent by a former military professor in which he stated that the will of the American people is the fulcrum of this Nation's war on terrorism. He stated that the terrorists that attacked on 9-11 counted on a "soft and spoiled" America, who would eventually quit if retaliation did not result in immediate success.

What the author of the e-mail discovered was an outpouring of "what can I do" to help in response. And I believe this amply illustrates what we continue to see across the United States. What the terrorists actually demonstrated with their attacks on 9-11, was their profound ignorance of the American people and of history.

Military theorist Clausewitz, terms war as a "remarkable trinity composed of the primordial passions of the people, the rational policies of the state, and the combination of incidents in battle."

The "passions of the people" were awakened after Pearl Harbor and again were awakened after 9-11. One year later, the passions are still high. American's are aware that what we are facing is that which America's has never seen up close. We were attacked on our own soil by an organization of individuals bent—not on removing our presence from certain parts of the world—but on our utter destruction.

We are facing an enemy who despises our very existence. They are consumed by hatred for the United States, that despite its faults, is open to all people regardless race or religion. We operate under principles of freedom, the ability to pursue life, liberty and happiness. As such, our country is fighting with hope against terror and freedom against oppression. Our

enemies will never know freedom, because they are imprisoned by hate; and for that they have already lost.

Former U.S. defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, stated "The will of the American people once aroused . . . is capable of accomplishing all the things that have to be done." As long as we continue to maintain a moral high ground in this campaign against terrorism and its supporters and take the appropriate and precise responsive measures, the will of the people of this county will know no bounds.

CONDEMNING THE ATTACK ON THE SWAMINARAYAN TEMPLE IN GUJARAT

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, this week, the world witnessed yet another act of senseless violence. I rise as the Co-Chairman of the Congressional Caucus on India and Indian Americans to express my condolences to the families of the victims of the brutal attack on the Swaminarayan Temple in Gujarat.

Thirty-two—including many children—died in an attack in Gandhinagar.

Last year, I lead a congressional delegation to Gujarat immediately following the devastating earthquake that hit the state. From that trip and my dealings with the Gujarati community in the U.S., I have developed a deep fondness for the people of Gujarat.

During my visit, I visited the Swaminarayan Temple and witnessed first hand the efforts of the Swaminarayan Temple to assist victims of the earthquake. Our heart goes out to all Gujaratis harmed by this violent act.

The Swaminarayan organization was established in 1907. It is a religion that preaches religious tolerance and practical spirituality. I only wish that more people in this world shared those values.

ABORTION NON-DISCRIMINATION ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 2002

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this bill.

I support the right of an individual to follow his or her conscience and personally refuse to participate in abortion services, and if that was what this bill was about, I would be voting for it today.

Current law already allows health providers to refrain from providing any service to which they object. This bill goes too far by allowing insurance companies or HMOs to opt out of any reproductive services for any reason—not necessarily a religious or moral objection. It would even allow states to refuse to provide currently available abortion services to Medicaid beneficiaries who are victims of rape or incest or when the mother's life is in danger.

Most critically, this legislation bans the provision of information. People have many dif-

ferent opinions and beliefs about abortion. I believe women should be able to make their own decisions on this very personal matter. This bill goes too far by allowing restrictions on abortion information, counseling and referrals. Under this bill, emergency room physicians could be gagged from telling rape victims about emergency contraception. Even Title X clinics, which are funded by the federal government with the purpose of allowing women to make an informed choice from every available option, could be gagged if this legislation were to be signed into law.

Restricting information and choices is not the way to reduce the number of abortions in America. I challenge my colleagues today to reject election-year politics and work with me toward policies that prevent unintended pregnancies, improve reproductive health, and strongly encourage adoption.

TRIBUTE TO THE VICTIMS AND HEROES OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to the victims and heroes of September 11, 2001. Over the past year, this country has tried to come to terms with the tragedy we experienced on September 11th. Although I have written or spoken about that day many times, I have found that words often fail to describe the magnitude of that day. There are the haunting stories of loss and grief as well as stories of heroism and triumph. We learned about ourselves and our country that day and while we grieved for those we lost, we also cultivated a new sense of unity and patriotism. As a nation we renewed our belief in the American spirit and in the bravery of fellow Americans who would willingly risk their lives for a stranger. The stories of what ordinary men and women did under extraordinary circumstances continue to amaze me.

As we remember September 11, 2001, let us remember all the brave men and women who not only saved lives but saved our sense of brotherhood. Let us extend our prayers to all our brave men and women in the Armed Forces who right now are protecting our way of life and let us extend our deepest gratitude to our fire and police forces who have redefined the word 'sacrifice'.

COMMEMORATING SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

HON. DENNIS R. REHBERG

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Speaker, Americans should be proud of how they've handled the past 12 months. Yes, September 11th changed America forever, but not in the way the terrorists anticipated.

Those who committed this horrible act of war were intent on destroying America and our way of life—but they failed miserably. They tried to make us question our dedication

to democracy but they only increased our resolve in preserving the greatest form of government the world has ever known. They tried to destroy our economy—but the whole world knows America is still open for business, for farming, for travel. And they tried to extinguish the flame of liberty and hope in our country, but they only made it burn brighter. Yes, America has changed—we're stronger than ever.

CRISIS IN THE CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, over the past few days, millions of Americans watched their television screens transfixed by the horrific images of a woman repeatedly striking her 4-year-old daughter in a department store parking lot. As a result of intense media coverage, the mother eventually turned herself in and the state took protective custody of the child.

The unsettling incident has unfortunately played itself out in the media like a tragic movie of the week. Clearly, the child needs protection to determine if this violence was a pattern of abuse, and to prevent additional incidences of mistreatment. The mother faces up to three years in prison. The 4-year-old child is left to struggle with the emotional scars caused by the mother's physical abuse and the subsequent trauma of being removed from familiar, albeit dangerously dysfunctional, family surroundings.

The assumption and hope is that the child is now under the custody and supervision of the state and has been placed in a safe home. Unfortunately for the thousands of nameless children under the protective custody of state child welfare systems, the assurance of a safe and healthy environment is inconsistent with the reality.

Nationwide more than 550,000 children are currently in foster care. Class action lawsuits and multiple newspaper reports have documented the failure of states to meet the social service needs of vulnerable children and families in crisis, despite billions of dollars in federal assistance. Across the nation, allegations of limited access to services, improper placements, inadequate staff training, poor wage compensation coupled with massive caseloads, and high staff turnover rates are commonplace.

In the following article, the Columbus Dispatch identifies an innovative program aimed at meeting the challenging objective of ensuring child safety and providing much needed support services to parents in crisis. The Family to Family program detailed in the article is based on the belief that some families in crisis can receive services in their own homes. The family preservation program links troubled families with social service agencies, community centers, and other social service networks. The goal is to coordinate service delivery in efforts to increase quality and continuity of services.

The disturbing incident of child abuse caught on videotape taps into our greatest fears about abusive parents and the harmful

experiences of children, who through no fault of their own, are subjected to inadequate care. This incident highlights the need for a competent child welfare system that swiftly and effectively meets the needs of vulnerable children and families in crisis. To that effect the following article presents one possible solution to this ongoing child welfare crisis.

The article follows:

[From The Columbus Dispatch, Sept. 22, 2002]
HELPING MEND TROUBLED FAMILIES; AGENCY'S INNOVATIVE PROGRAM KEEPS KIDS AT HOME OR NEARBY

(By Encarnacion Pyle)

Sabrina Martin's oldest daughter told a teacher last winter that her mother had whipped her so hard that she had bruises.

In the past, a social worker likely would have stopped by Martin's house, packed her two children's clothes into a garbage bag and dropped the kids off at a foster house far from their family, friends and school.

But under a new program, Franklin County Children Services worked with the single mother from South Linden to safely care for her daughters as it investigated the abuse charge.

Family to Family is built on the belief that families often can be helped to care for their children in their own homes. Or, when children need to be removed, that they should be placed with a relative, close friend or foster family in the neighborhood.

The program linked Martin, 31, to St. Stephen's Community House, where she learned new skills for being a parent and the girls learned ways to control their behavior.

During its investigation, Children Services discovered that a baby sitter had hit 8-year-old Sadie. And although Martin would rather not have been involved with the agency, she said, the Family to Family program helped her become a better parent.

"Parenting is hard, especially if you're single and your children are challenging," she said. "I used to be so hot-tempered, I'd snatch the girls up by their arms. But I've since learned better ways to discipline them and deal with stress."

Children Services and St. Stephen's introduced Family to Family in North and South Linden in 2000. It was so successful that the agency, with help from the Gladden Community House, expanded the program to Franklinton last year and hopes to start it on the Near East Side in October.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation in Baltimore created the program 10 years ago as a way of meeting the growing challenges facing the child-welfare system, said John Mattingly, the group's senior associate.

"It is not another social-services pilot, fad or new model for child-welfare work," he said. "There is no quick fix."

The number of children being cared for away from their parents' homes nationwide has more than doubled from 260,000 in the 1980s to more than 550,000 today, with only a few communities reporting a decline in the past few years.

In Ohio, 26,000 children are in foster care. In Franklin County, 2,585 children are in paid placement, which includes all temporary and permanent custody, said John Saros, executive director of Children Services.

As a result, social workers carry enormous caseloads, and children are staying longer in foster care and group homes and suffering more-difficult behavioral and physical problems.

At the same time, the number of foster families nationally has dropped, so that fewer than 50 percent of the children who need temporary placement are placed with

foster families. The others go to group homes, institutions and—in some cities but not Columbus—to homeless shelters.

With Family to Family, instead of automatically taking custody of children, social workers from Children Services and the community centers meet with parents to work out ways to keep them home.

When that doesn't work, the parents are invited to sit down with foster parents and social workers to plan the child's care.

Friends, family, teachers, counselors, pastors, juvenile-justice workers and anyone else who can help the family are encouraged to attend. That's largely because children today have so many needs that parents must be experts in discipline, special education, learning disabilities, health care and mental health, said Marilyn Mehaffie, associate director of St. Stephens.

During the meetings, parents are praised for their strengths before their weaknesses are discussed.

"Before, we'd start by criticizing them for being a crack addict with no money and no food in the house," said Walter Torain, who heads Family to Family and Children Services' north region. "Now, we'd first praise them for being active in their children's schooling and caring enough to show up to the meeting."

Family to Family has placed nine children in foster homes in their Linden-area neighborhoods. Five more stayed in their own homes. Thirteen new foster homes were created in the area.

The biological parents are encouraged to tell the foster family what their children's favorite foods are, how they like their hair done, what makes them grumpy and how they can be comforted.

"That keeps birth parents from trying to find fault with the foster parents," said LaTisha Hines, Family to Family coordinator at St. Stephen's.

Children, who rarely were consulted about what is best for them, often are included in the discussion.

"It helps the kids from feeling like something is being forced on them," said Marika Sanders, a social worker at St. Stephens. "And it lessens their anxiety about divided loyalties."

To help limit the alienation that comes with removing children from their parents, friends, school and everything they know, Children Services heavily recruits foster parents in the neighborhood.

"Keeping kids in their community cuts down on the trauma," said Cordelia Foster, 53, who has cared for more than 65 children in 14 years as a foster mother.

The strategy represents an about-face to the traditional goal of child-welfare agencies of pulling children away from abusive or neglectful parents at all costs, often to the detriment of the child, said Richard Wexler, executive director of the National Coalition for Child Protection Reform in Alexandria, Va.

"It's the first good news I've heard about Franklin County Children Services in years."

Despite the benefits, the program's introduction presents formidable challenges, notably because child-welfare agencies have to accept a new way of doing business. Compounding the task are the traditionally ill feelings between foster parents and birth parents and the public's general mistrust of child-welfare agencies.

Still, Mattingly said, the program has flourished.

It began in Ohio and four other states, and now is in 32 communities nationwide. Combined, they've received nearly \$75 million in grants and technical assistance from the Casey Foundation, a private organization that works to improve the lives of disadvantaged children.

"Child-welfare agencies can improve," Mattingly said, "but it's hard work."

To become more community-friendly, Children Services plans to hire more translators and workers who speak foreign languages, because of the growing diversity in the county. And it will create a committee of child-welfare workers, court officials and mental-health and addiction experts to help decide where to place children with severe behavioral and mental-health problems.

"We've had such great success with Family to Family, it's time for more-revolutionary changes," Saros said.

Sabrina Martin credits Family to Family with smoothing out her relationship with her daughters.

"I don't think we would have been able to get back on track without it," she said.

SUCCESS OF THE NAGORNO-KARABAKH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, on August 11, 2002, the men and women of Nagorno-Karabakh exercised their right to vote—a right which we have cherished for more than two centuries and a right that we hope will spread across the world.

Democracy, Mr. Speaker, is at the core of our existence as a nation, and democracy and democratic values are what we fought for in Europe during two World Wars and are continuing to fight for in the war on terrorism.

As freedom loving people who stood up against tyranny, we have a duty to applaud and support others who aspire to the principles that resulted in the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights.

Mr. Speaker, on August 11, 2002, the people of Nagorno-Karabakh re-elected President Arkady Ghoukassian by a majority vote in what the independent election observers from the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, Italy and Armenia called a free and transparent election.

The independent international observers, who monitored the election and the subsequent vote count, included a number of acting and former parliamentarians, former diplomats, foreign policy experts, and representatives of non-governmental human rights organizations. In addition, journalists from the United States, Russia, France, Spain, Great Britain and Armenia covered the course of the election.

The democratic presidential election of Nagorno-Karabakh, with an impressive 76 percent turnout, is evidence of the people's adherence to Western values and its determination to form a civil society and organize its affairs through a representative body based on the rule of law.

Observers from the British Helsinki Human Rights Group, which had observed 85 elections within the jurisdiction of the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe, stated that the election in Nagorno-Karabakh had surpassed many elections internationally recognized and approved by the OSCE and the Council of Europe, in particular, the elections in Bosnia and Kosovo.

The five independent observers from the United States, which included former high-

ranking foreign service officers and foreign policy experts, were extremely impressed with the election process and the people's resolute determination to live in freedom. One observer described it as "an impressive exercise in democracy."

Mr. Speaker, last summer I visited Nagorno-Karabakh and saw first-hand the harsh yet dramatic terrain of Nagorno-Karabakh and the rugged individualism of its people and leadership. Their compassion and conviction to forge ahead despite the difficult challenges was reminiscent of our founding fathers, who when faced with the choice of liberty or tyranny fought to live in freedom.

The people of Nagorno-Karabakh continue to live with the daily reminders of the war—landmines, collapsed buildings, and the noticeable absence of fathers, brothers and sons. Yet, they have chosen to rebuild their lives and their towns so their children will live in freedom.

Congratulations President Ghoukassian and congratulations to the people of Nagorno-Karabakh for your spirit and your commitment to freedom and democracy.

TRIBUTE TO STERLING HEIGHTS FIREFIGHTERS

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, September 11, 2001 stands as a stark reminder of the valor, commitment, and sacrifice exhibited every day by firefighters and law enforcement officers throughout our nation. Like so many others in public life they serve the community, but they do so at great risk of peril to their own health and lives.

I am particularly pleased and proud to rise today in recognition of the careers of two distinguished firefighters from Sterling Heights, Michigan upon their retirement and as they embark upon a new phase of their lives.

Training Chief Rick Williams began his firefighting career in 1978. Since then, he has obtained numerous certifications ranging from appointment of Chief of Training in 1996, to receiving the Fire Chief's Award in 2002 for presenting the Fire Department's annual report and conducting many public education programs.

Fire Inspector John Vought was appointed a firefighter in 1978, and has received many certifications from receiving the Outstanding Firefighter of the Year Award presented by the Sterling Heights Elks Club in 1992 to the Meritorious Unit Citation for the rescue of three children from a house fire in 1989.

We are indeed grateful for the service that these two individuals have provided the community and the citizens of Sterling Heights over their long careers. They have served the public well and have received many letters of thanks and commendation from the community in response.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking these men and wishing them a healthy and happy retirement.

THE NEW YORK SPECIAL JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. NADLER. Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, today marks a historic occasion for New York and for the United States Congress. This is the first Congress that has convened here in New York since the First Congress convened here to watch President Washington take the oath of office and to pass the Bill of Rights.

We join here today not as Republicans or Democrats, but as Americans. The symbolic gesture of our joint meeting is both solemn and celebratory.

It is solemn because we come here today to honor a city devastated by the most terrible single attack on American soil in our history, and the thousands of innocent people lost in that attack. As the elected Representative for the area of New York most directly impacted by the attacks of September 11, 2001, I can tell you that my constituents are grateful for the act of solidarity with New York that we show here today. I can also tell you that they are even more grateful that Congress has rallied to help this City for the past year.

Our joint meeting today is also celebratory. One year ago, a group of vicious and heartless terrorists sought to cripple this city and this country by obliterating one of its great landmarks. It was their hope that not only would thousands be rendered lifeless, but that our way of life, our democracy, would be extinguished. Today, we celebrate the life and vibrancy of our democracy that still lives—and do so in a city that remains the most lively, diverse, and mighty on the face of the earth, despite the worst efforts of those terrorists.

It is only right that we seek out those who sought to destroy us. But bombs and bullets are merely the tools we use in our self-defense. Revenge against our foes will come not through bloodshed, but through acts defiant of their goals. For the last year, despite the aim of the terrorists to kill our national spirit, this nation has proudly and defiantly displayed the flag from our homes, our cars, our community centers, and our houses of worship. Despite the murderous foes who sought to divide us, our people have joined in concerts celebrating our country and its ideals, and vigils marking our unity.

Over two centuries ago, after stumbling through a government under the Articles of Confederation, with most of the world wishing to see our demise, we gathered here, defiant of the world and its wishes, resolved to make our great democratic experiment work. It is only fitting then, that we stand here again defiant of those who wish for our demise. Let there be no doubt, today we are telling the world that New York lives on, America lives on, and her ideals live on!

MISSILE DEFENSE

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit the following correspondence for the

RECORD regarding America's security. It conveys my objections to the Defense Science Board's recent report favoring a ground-based over a space-based missile defense system. As America stands in the face of growing threats of long-range ballistic missile attack, I consider the subject matter particularly timely.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

September 25, 2002.

Re "Missile Defense Choices Sought"—Defense Science Board

Congressman BOB STUMP,
Chairman, House Armed Services Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR BOB: A troubling Washington Post article appeared on September 3, 2002 relaying the principal points of a study conducted by the Defense Science Board to develop the architecture for the ballistic missile defense program of the Bush administration. Evidently under pressure to focus the program on achieving a narrow set of initial capabilities to reach deployment—believing this narrow focus to be the key to building a defense in an evolutionary approach—the Defense Science Board has discredited itself in embracing the plans and architecture for a ground-based defense while ignoring the advantages and feasibility of a space-based defense.

Its program has already redefined the architecture of the Bush administration's ballistic missile defense. It is becoming less a product of the president's well-stated vision on missile defense and more a carryover of the plans and programs of the preceding Clinton administration, which focused on building a limited defense comprised of ground-based interceptors deployed at a site in Alaska. It would have the potential for adding new sites.

With the exception of deploying the interceptors in Alaska rather than near an ICBM field or Washington D.C., it is a program for building an ABM Treaty-compliant defense, notwithstanding the Bush administration's withdrawal from that treaty. In its treatment of theater missile defense programs, the Board seems to be abandoning the comprehensive architecture articulated by President Bush in deference to the planning of the Clinton administration that sought to develop a reduced number of theater missile defense programs, although it hopes to utilize Navy Theater Wide in a national missile defense.

The Defense Science Board is presenting a conclusion made after the fact. It is not a study of ballistic missile defense architectures. It is a study supporting the decision of the previous Clinton administration to build an ABM Treaty-compliant defense with the exception of deployment in Alaska.

Such a defense would be expensive and relatively ineffective. The Clinton administration was fully aware its decision to build a ground-based, as opposed to a space-based defense, would result in forfeiting the technical advantages that accrue from deployment in space.

The Clinton administration adhered to the strategy of Mutual Assured Destruction introduced in the 1960's by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara. Mutual Assured Destruction required that the United States leave itself vulnerable to destruction carried by ballistic missiles to support Clinton's decision not to deploy a national ballistic missile defense. Under Mutual Assured Destruction, the ballistic missile assumed the role of an ultimate, indestructible weapon.

As often happens to pet theories, the continued viability of Mutual Assured Destruction was viewed as more important than the defense of the American people. It became more important for ballistic missiles to re-

main indestructible than to build a defense against those missiles. Mutual Assured Destruction thus created and reflected a wellspring of opposition toward the development of ballistic missile defenses and advanced technology for space.

Mutual Assured Destruction reflected a belief commonly held by "arms control" advocates that slowing down the pace of technological development would slow down the arms race. As the deployment of a ballistic missile defense would involve the application and development of advanced technology, especially technology for space, it would be criticized by those who wanted to "demilitarize" space, leaving space as an open avenue for ballistic missiles to carry weapons of mass destruction.

As feared by "arms control" proponents, the deployment of a space-based ballistic missile defense called for by President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative resulted in a technological surge, which benefited the economy while providing improved defensive capabilities. The development of space spurs the development of new technology. However, rather than create a new arms race, the Strategic Defense Initiative helped end the Cold War, and provided a new focus on the development of precision weapons rather than the construction of more weapons of mass destruction.

Mr. Chairman, the Defense Science Board has limited discussion as to how and why the Clinton administration decided to support the deployment of a ground-based over a space-based defense. Moreover, it has not questioned why, or even whether, the Bush administration has consented to Clinton's philosophy on this important matter.

In reaching their decision to support the deployment of a ground-based over a space-based ballistic missile defense, the Board is ignoring the revolutionary advantages provided by a space-based defense, which include global coverage, a boost-phase interception capability, and multiple opportunities for intercepting a missile.

You are aware, of course, how in 1993 the Clinton administration implemented its vision to take the stars out of "Star Wars" by terminating the Brilliant Pebbles space-based interceptor after it was fully approved as a Major Defense Acquisition Program in 1991, and cutting the Space Based Laser Program when it had reached a stage of technological maturity, enabling it to be considered for deployment. In 1995, three contractors prepared an estimate for building a Space-Based Laser defense, clearly indicating its technological feasibility.

Space-based ballistic missile defenses have been feasible for years, and would be more effective and less costly than a ground-based defense as noted by former SDIO Director Ambassador Henry F. Cooper and others. The Defense Science Board, however, focused on building a narrow set of initial capabilities in order to achieve deployment, which apparently stemmed from a belief that a ballistic missile defense must be built as an evolutionary capability, virtually precluding the use of space-based defenses.

Despite the protestations of the Clinton administration in presenting its 3+3 plan to develop and deploy a national missile defense that would be ABM Treaty-compliant requiring the use of ground-based interceptors (and which would cost only \$5-6 billion, less than the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization's estimate of \$22-24 billion in Fiscal Year 1991 dollars for an initial deployment of ground-based interceptors at a single site), the Congress is now facing the ramifications of having bought into narrow plans to build a ground-based interceptor defense.

To respond to issues surrounding the cost of a ground-based defense and its effective-

ness, which should invite considerable comment and discussion, the Defense Science Board is presenting as a conclusion that a ground-based defense is the only feasible architecture, and requires an evolutionary approach that starts by focusing on achieving a narrow set of initial capabilities—the deployment of a very limited defense. The article noted the findings of the Defense Science Board seemingly reflected the thinking of Air Force Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, Director of the Missile Defense Agency. It was not an independent review, apparently.

Essentially, the findings of the Defense Science Board were pre-ordained by the limitations of the ABM Treaty, including those limitations unilaterally placed on U.S. ballistic missile defense programs by those who wished to liberally apply the treaty. The limited capability of a ground-based interceptor defense requires that its progress be measured by an evolutionary approach with a narrow set of initial capabilities.

By expressing a belief that a ballistic missile defense must be built in an evolutionary approach where a network is assembled "a piece at a time when it's ready," the feasibility of building a ballistic missile defense was redefined to accommodate the special views of General Kadish. This approach engenders itself to the construction of a single site of ground-based interceptors where additional sites could be added a piece at a time as their construction is finished. However, it is an inappropriate abridgement of design, reflecting an inherent bias against space.

To illustrate the differences in initial capability between deploying an evolutionary ground-based defense over a revolutionary space-based defense, the two defenses may be contrasted in terms of the capability that would result from an initial deployment. The ground-based approach would first call for deploying perhaps 100 interceptors at Alaska. This defense would provide limited protection against ballistic missiles coming in over the North Polar Region, presumably originating from North Korea. It may result in the defense having two shots at a missile during the mid-course phase.

In contrast, an initial deployment of 1,000 Brilliant Pebbles could provide global coverage, have a potential boost phase interception capability, and offer repeated shots at a missile—more than two in a shoot-look-shoot sequence.

In addition, a Brilliant Pebbles defense would be capable of intercepting ballistic missiles of all types—long, intermediate, and short-range down to ranges of about 300 miles—in even theater defense applications. This same capability for theater defense would not exist for the ground-based interceptor defense.

Alternatively, an initial deployment of 12 Space-Based Lasers could provide global coverage, boost-phase interception, and a powerful ability to discriminate decoys during the mid-course phase not duplicated by a ground-based defense. Similar to Brilliant Pebbles, Space-Based Lasers could engage ballistic missiles of all types, down to ranges as short as 75 miles. Either space-based defense—Brilliant Pebbles or Space-Based Lasers—would provide a broader set of initial capabilities than the initial deployment of 100 ground-based interceptors in Alaska.

I repeat the observation that Brilliant Pebbles had been fully approved as a Major Defense Acquisition Program in 1992. Progress on the Space-Based Laser was close behind but only lacked funding—the 1995 proposal for building a Space-Based Laser defense being one sign of its technological maturity. The principle should be clear. Deployment in space leverages the advantages to be obtained in an initial deployment. It provides a broader set of initial capabilities than can be

achieved by a ground-based defense, and the technology has been feasible for years.

Another key principle for building an effective defense needs to be discussed—multiple layers, preferably capable of independent operation. An evolutionary ground-based defense can do very little to build a multiple layer defense. It may build larger, faster interceptors to attempt boost phase interception, and may build more sites. It lacks, however, the inherent advantages of a space-based defense where it can engage a missile during its boost phase and entire mid-course phase. In addition, a ground-based defense lacks the ability to use high-energy lasers and particle beams to intercept ballistic missiles during their boost phase, discriminate decoys, and for particle beams, internally destroy the warhead elements during the mid-course phase.

A key difference needs to be noted in how a space-based defense can use a distributed architecture for the command and control of independent, yet coordinated, layers, instead of requiring a centralized approach used in a ground-based defense. Unlike a ground-based defense, a space-based defense provides an autonomous operation capability, taking advantage of advances in computers. This type of architecture would be less susceptible to countermeasures directed against a centralized command-and-control center.

In addition, a space-based defense using Brilliant Pebbles and Space-Based Lasers would provide a complementary ability between the different layers. Space-Based Lasers could provide Brilliant Pebbles with key mid-course phase-discrimination information. Brilliant Pebbles could provide a mid-course phase defense capability. This multiple-layer defense employing different technologies and lethality mechanisms would be harder to defeat than a defense comprised solely of ground-based interceptors. Adding a layer of particle beams, which would provide a third method of lethality against ballistic missiles, would further improve the robustness of the defense.

The use of space for defense, science, or commercial purposes is an issue that transcends party line or division. It is neither Republican nor Democratic. The current ambiguity in administering the Missile Defense Agency compared to the Strategy Defense Initiative begun by President Reagan should be proof. Space is a broad and encompassing issue, including vision for its use and the development of technology. As noted, the development of space spurs the development of technology. A pro-space policy will necessarily support the development of advanced technology, benefiting the economy.

That the Missile Defense Agency and Defense Science Board are unable to advance the advantages and feasibility of a space-based defense after the United States developed Brilliant Pebbles and Space-Based Laser technology, and considering the over forty years experience the United States has had in developing space systems, is a statement of policy that opposes the use of space. The technology has existed for a decade to build a highly effective space-based ballistic missile defense. This policy of opposition to space may reflect a belief unable to comprehend a systems approach in building a multiple-layer defense, and unable to comprehend the revolutionary development of space-based defenses. Either omission is inexcusable.

The issues facing Congress over the deployment of a ballistic-missile defense transcend party line. The issue is space—whether Congress will confront the failings of the past administrations to develop space-based defenses. To remain silent is to tacitly embrace a policy of technological and military mediocrity, allowing the United States to be

overtaken by China, which has made no secret of its ambitions for space, seeking to claim it as its “fourth territory” and making plans to build a space station and colonize the Moon.

Since the end of the Strategic Defense Initiative nearly a decade ago, the progress of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization and Missile Defense Agency in deploying ballistic-missile defenses has been feeble. After nearly ten years, all that has come out is an initial deployment of PAC-3, a short range interceptor. Israel has benefited more from the Strategic Defense Initiative than the United States, achieving an operational deployment of the Arrow. This sad state of affairs will continue as long as the United States has no bold vision to put a ballistic-missile defense in space.

The United States will continue to develop an inferior ballistic-missile defense as long as it chooses to ignore the inherent and invaluable benefits of space. Its ballistic-missile defense programs will continue to swirl in controversy and increase in cost. More studies and more reviews will be created to answer an endless stream of questions, and demonstrate the seeming inability of the Missile Defense Agency to decide upon a final architecture, being unable to reconcile itself to taking advantage of the benefits that accrue from deployment in space.

The Defense Science Board supports the idea of building a ship-based ballistic missile defense—Navy Theater Wide. It concluded, however, that for Navy Theater Wide to participate in a national missile defense, it needed to develop a much faster interceptor than the Standard Missile-3. This solution, however, apparently neglected how Navy Theater Wide was an application of the LEAP (Lightweight Exo-atmospheric Projectile) technology developed for Brilliant Pebbles. Navy Theater Wide was an application of technology developed for a space-based defense! Had this understanding been present, the technical solution would have been clearer and more elegant.

The Defense Science Board should have recommended a restart of Brilliant Pebbles attended with a program for developing a second-generation Brilliant Pebbles that would reflect a new emphasis on miniaturization. The miniaturization of Brilliant Pebbles made it possible for LEAP technology to be applied to the Navy for ballistic-missile defense. Going back to the origin of Navy Theater Wide—going back to space—would provide a better solution than attempting to force the Navy to accommodate a more muscular interceptor. While some degree of effort would be needed to develop a faster interceptor, miniaturization of the payload would simplify that problem, and provide spin-offs into other ballistic missile defense programs using hit-to-kill technology.

The article is grossly misleading in saying, “work on space-based systems has remained beset by technical problems and congressional opposition.” While there is little doubt about the technical challenges involved in developing space-based defenses, the article does not impart how space based ballistic missile defense technology was developed a decade ago. Both Brilliant Pebbles and the Space-Based Laser were noted for being well run programs. Space-based defenses have not been deployed because of opposition to the use of space as a matter of policy, not feasibility.

Notably, the article quoted one informed source as saying, “If you’re going to meet the guidance to get something deployed, you’re going to have to do some things faster than most of the panel thought that space-based could be done.” However, as Brilliant Pebbles was approved for acquisition a dec-

ade ago, the correct statement is that a deep prejudice exists against the use of space for ballistic-missile defense, blinding even members of the scientific community who would not come to terms with the fact that space-based defenses were ready to move into their acquisition phase a decade ago. The question of whether space-based defenses could be deployed was settled years ago. The United States simply does not wish to defend itself using the advantages of a space-based defense.

It was very shocking that the Defense Science Board remained silent, unable to oppose the apparent plans of the Missile Defense Agency to disassemble the infrastructure and technology for the Space-Based Laser. The lack of professional integrity is most disturbing. The Missile Defense Agency deserves the very harshest of criticism for its plans to eliminate two decades of technological progress in building a highly effective defense, using Space-Based Lasers. It would ordinarily be thought that scientists would support science and technology, rather than remain voiceless over a deliberate regression.

Furthermore, it is unusual the Defense Science Board was unable to offer any opinion or suggestions for the technical difficulties encountered in completing the development of the Navy Area Wide interceptor, particularly its forward-looking fuze incorporating an infrared seeker and short-range radar. Some type of technical opinion would have been in order.

In conclusion Mr. Chairman, nearly two decades ago the Strategic Defense Initiative investigated and developed a number of different technologies for ballistic-missile defense. It studied the architecture of various ballistic-missile defenses. The results favored the deployment of space-based defenses, and recommended a multiple-layer approach involving technologies such as Brilliant Pebbles and Space-Based Lasers. Other technologies showed promise, including high-energy particle beams. While a ground-based defense would form a final, reserve layer, the front lines of the defense would be found in space.

On the contrary, the advent of the Clinton administration and its opposition to space-based defenses from a Democratic-controlled Congress of ten years ago wrought a perilous error of strategy as the United States turned its back on space. Instead of pursuing a space-based defense with Brilliant Pebbles, Space-based Lasers, and developing other advanced technologies, the United States chose to chase its tail around the deployment of an expensive and relatively ineffective ground-based defense, seeking to find refuge in the ABM Treaty and Mutual Assured Destruction.

This error of strategy haunts us today. Despite the bold and perceptive public pronouncements of President Bush, others in his administration seem to be moving us in a different direction evidently beholden to the programs and policies of the Clinton administration. I am inclined to believe our president would prefer something other than a technological regression of U.S. defense capabilities, not the recommendation to turn America’s back on using the advantages of space for a ballistic-missile defense. This is unconscionable when the United States faces an increasing threat from ballistic missiles. Space, not the ground, is the battlefield of the ballistic missile. We must place our defenses in space. In so doing, we will realize the defensive advantages that accrue from space, and the development of a space-based defense will spur the development of

advanced technology, benefiting the economy.

Very truly yours,

BOB SCHAFFER,
Member of Congress from Colorado.

A TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR
NECDET KENT OF TURKEY, HOL-
OCAUST HERO

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sorrow that I rise today, after learning of the passing of Ambassador Necdet Kent on Friday, September 20, at the age of 91. Ambassador Kent was a Turkish diplomat who served with distinction at many posts. Between 1941 and 1944, he was posted as deputy consul in the Turkish Consulate-General in Marseilles, France. He used that position to bestow Turkish citizenship on—and thereby save—dozens of Turkish Jews who were resident in France and otherwise lacked proper identity papers to prevent their deportation to Nazi gas chambers. Most of those Jews had left Turkey years earlier with no intention of returning but technically had remained Turkish citizens. Necdet Kent exploited their all-but-lapsed Turkish citizenship to stay their execution and spare their lives.

On one occasion, Kent boarded a train bound for Auschwitz after Nazi guards refused to honor his demand to allow all its passengers—some 70 Turkish Jews—to disembark. At subsequent stops, Nazi officials tried to persuade Kent to leave the train, assuring him that its passengers were not real Turks but merely Jews. Kent made clear that he and his nation made no such distinction, and he steadfastly refused to disembark without his fellow citizens. Finally, after an hour of effort to dissuade Kent from his course, the Nazi guards gave up. Apparently cautious not to create an international incident in this instance, the Nazis allowed the stunned Jews to leave the train with Kent and with their lives.

Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Kent had an uncommon love of humanity and an even more rare combination of moral and physical courage that saved many Jewish lives during the Holocaust. As a Holocaust survivor who was saved by the great Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, I am constantly mindful that I owe my life to that rare breed of humanity to which Necdet Kent belonged.

Although I never had the pleasure of meeting Ambassador Kent, I know from reading his words and seeing him in a documentary released last year that he was a very modest man—excessively so, in my opinion, since his modesty long precluded him from winning the widespread accolades that he so richly deserved. Necdet Kent was so special that he seemed unable to recognize his own extraordinary character. I recall his simple reply when asked how he summoned the courage to defy the Gestapo and board that Nazi cattle car with the 70 Turkish Jews, knowing that he could have been riding to his death. “I’m a human being,” he said. “I couldn’t do anything else.” If only that statement were as true as it is humble, far more diplomats would have had the courage to behave similarly, and countless

more lives could have been saved. Happily, towards the end of his life, Ambassador Kent received far more of the tributes and praise he earned, thanks mainly to the aforementioned documentary, called “Desperate Hours.”

Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Kent leaves this world with the admiration and gratitude of humanitarians, and particularly Jews, everywhere. I avail myself of this opportunity and urge all of my colleagues to join me in expressing deep condolences to the Turkish nation, to Ambassador Kent’s family, and to the wider human family to which he belonged, on the loss of one of its noblest representatives—a man who, as a mere deputy consul, truly granted “visas for life.”

SUMMARY OF DRAFT NUCLEAR
WORKERS COMPENSATION IM-
PROVEMENT AMENDMENTS

HON. TED STRICKLAND

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I include the following for the RECORD.

TITLE I—WORKER COMPENSATION BENEFITS FOR DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES EXPOSED TO TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Overview: Title I revises EEOICPA Subtitle D (as currently enacted) to designate the Department of Labor (DOL) as the “willing payor” for disability claims for occupational illnesses arising out of employment at DOE facilities, instead of having the Department of Energy “assist” claimants with state worker compensation claims. DOL would evaluate disability and adjust payments accordingly. Without a uniform process to pay meritorious claims, it is possible that nearly half of the claims will have no “willing payor.” Payment would match FECA levels of benefits, and use the same administrative processes now used by the DOL for radiation, beryllium and silica claims. Payments come from EEOICPA Fund as direct spending. Eliminates MOAs with states.

Section 3662—DOE Physician’s Panels (appointed by HHS) will determine causation, based on DOE’s Final Rule issued August 14, 2002. Authorizes DOE to send meritorious claims for payment to the DOL, instead of “assisting” claimants with state worker compensation systems. Authorizes the DOE to provide medical tests and exposure assessments required by Physicians Panel, and requires outreach. Retains the portions of DOE’s final rule that will continue to apply to these amendments. DOE will adjudicate disputes of adverse Physician Panel findings.

Section 3663—Authorizes DOL to administer payment of disability and medical benefits that have been approved by DOE’s Physicians Panel. Claims administered using the FECA to set level of benefits for partial and total disability, plus medical and survivor benefits. Benefits paid from EEOICPA Fund as direct spending. DOL will adjudicate disputes over amount of payments and degree of disability, but not disputes over causation. DOL to expand list of organs or physiological systems covered in its existing FECA rules to address the DOE claims.

Section 3664—Claims administered through a non-adversarial system and no statutes of limitations (same as Subtitle B claims).

Section 3665—DOL will reduce payments by the amounts that are being paid in a state worker comp proceeding.

Section 3666—DOL cannot recover costs from a contractor, state or insurer for benefits provided in this Title.

Section 3667—Benefits are tax exempt and cannot be offset against certain other federal programs, such as housing and transitional assistance payments.

Section 3668—Benefits cannot be offset from private insurance policies.

Section 3669—Convicted felons forfeiture of benefits.

Section 3670—This will be an exclusive remedy against the U.S. government or a contractor acting in its capacity as an employer, except for intentional torts or state worker comp.

Section 3671—For claimants who have received \$150,000 lump sum for an illness, and is disabled and wants to file under Subtitle D, they can receive wage replacement benefits reduced by the \$150,000 lump sum. This would form a wrap around payment. However, claimants cannot collect two sets of benefits for the same illness.

Section 3672—Compensation and claims for compensation are exempt from claims of creditors.

TITLE II—AMENDMENTS RELATING TO
SUBTITLE B OF THE EEOICPA (RADI-
ATION, BERYLLIUM, SILICA)

Overview: This section adds two illnesses related to uranium and beryllium, provides a means for incorporating latest science for listing radiogenic cancers, provides for an ombudsman to assist claimants, authorizes expanded dates of coverage for beryllium and atomic weapons vendors where there is significant residual contamination and NIOSH has issued recommended dates of coverage, sets forth time limits on dose reconstruction and Special Exposure Cohort petitions, and makes some improvements to the NIOSH IREP Model.

Section 201—Adds chronic renal disease as a covered illness eligible for lump sum payments for workers employed for at least 1 year at a covered uranium facility. DOE will define what are “covered” facilities based on whether the facility processed, machined, forged or enriched uranium for the DOE. RECA Amendments of 2002 currently provides a lump sum benefit for uranium millers and transporters, and this would provide parity.

Section 202—Adds lung cancer to the list of covered beryllium diseases. If the lung cancer arose 5 years after first exposure to beryllium in the course of employment at a covered facility, claimant would be eligible for lump sum payment. Beryllium is classified as a known human carcinogen with respect to lung cancer.

Section 203—Sets 150 day deadline for NIOSH to complete dose reconstruction, and 180 day deadline for NIOSH to responding to Special Exposure Cohort petitions. Petitions are granted if NIOSH fails to act within 180 day time frame.

Section 204—Removes consideration of smoking in the NIOSH Compensation model, and requires NIOSH to adjust its compensation model to provide claimants with the benefit of the doubt where there is reasonable scientific evidence to justify compensation. Where there is scientific uncertainty, model is now neutral.

Section 205—Authorizes NIOSH to recommend to Congress additional radiogenic cancers for the Special Exposure Cohort. Provides for public review and comment.

Section 206—Authorizes expanded dates of coverage for beryllium vendors and atomic weapons employer facilities based on the findings of the NIOSH Report to Congress required in the FY 02 Defense Authorization Act. NIOSH is to assess whether the presence of residual contamination from DOE funded

activities could have substantially contributed to or caused the cancer or beryllium disease of a covered employee.

TITLE III—RELIEF FOR CLAIMANTS UNDER ANY SUBTITLE OF THE ACT

Section 301—When medical records necessary for processing a claim cannot be produced by DOE or a DOE contractor, this section authorizes DOE or DOL to consider affidavits (coupled with other available information) in evaluating medical evidence for a claim.

Section 302—Requires that the Secretaries of DOL and DOE maintain resource centers and outreach programs relating to the availability of benefits until September 30, 2004. Or, in the case of an under-served area, such center shall be maintained until demand is exhausted.

Section 303—Authorizes an Office of Ombudsman in the DOL to assist claimants with all three agencies, and directs an annual report to DOL and Congress on recommended improvements. Appointment by Secretary of Labor.

“SAY ‘NO’ TO UNESCO” ACT

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the “Say ‘No’ to UNESCO” act.

This bill expresses the sense of the Congress that the United States should not rejoin the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Mr. Speaker, in 1984 President Ronald Reagan withdrew the United States from membership in that UNESCO, citing egregious financial mis-management, blatant anti-Americanism, and UNESCO’s general anti-freedom policies. President Reagan was correct in identifying UNESCO as an organization that does not act in America’s interest, and he was correct in questioning why the United States should fund 25 percent of UNESCO’s budget for that privilege.

Those calling for the United States to rejoin UNESCO claim that the organization has undertaken fundamental reforms and therefore the United States should re-join. It is strange that in the 18 years since the United States left UNESCO, we only started reading about the beginnings of reform in the year 2000. Are we to believe that after nearly two decades of no change in UNESCO’s way of mis-managing itself things have changed so much in just two years? Is it worth spending \$60 million dollars per year on an organization with such a terrible history of waste, corruption, and anti-Americanism?

Mr. Speaker, even if UNESCO has been “reforming” its finances over the past two years, its programmatic activities are still enough to cause great concern among those of us who value American sovereignty and honor our Constitution. Consider the following as a partial list of UNESCO’s ongoing highly questionable activities:

UNESCO meddles in the education affairs of its member-countries and has sought to construct a UN-based school curriculum for American schools.

UNESCO has been fully supportive of the United Nations’ Population Fund (UNFPA) in its assistance to China’s brutal coercive population control program.

UNESCO has designated 47 U.N. Biosphere Reserves in the United States covering more than 70 million acres, without Congressional consultation.

UNESCO effectively bypasses Congressional authority to manage federal lands, by establishing management policies without Congressional consultation of approval.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all members of this body will join me in opposing renewed United States membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization by co-sponsoring the “Say ‘No’ to UNESCO” act.

STATEMENT ON H.R. 4727

HON. JEFF FLAKE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, on September 5, 2002, I voted against legislation to authorize the Dam Safety and Security Act of 2002. This bill is just another example of federal involvement in projects that are already being conducted by the states. The bill inserts federal management and funding into the already operating state-level programs that ensure the safety of the nation’s dams. It establishes a review board to oversee and monitor state implementation but authorizes \$35 million in government spending. Like many federal programs, the government seeks to lure states with federal tax dollars into ceding control of state responsibilities. The problem is, this program—and the additional spending—does nothing more to ensure the safety of dams than what individual states already do. State and local officials in Arizona determine what is required to ensure the safety of their dams, and what works in some instances might not work in others.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, due to events that required my return to my district, I was unable to vote during the following rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as indicated below.

Rollcall No. 400—On agreeing to H. Res. 525, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the 107th Congress should complete action on and present to the President, before September 30, 2002, legislation extending and strengthening the successful 1996 welfare reforms.—“yes.”

Rollcall No. 401—On agreeing to H. Res. 524, expressing the sense of the House that Congress should complete action on the Permanent Death Tax Repeal Act of 2002.—“yes.”

Rollcall No. 402—On motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Con. Res. 337, Recognizing the Teams and Players of the Negro Baseball Leagues for their Achievements, Dedication, Sacrifices, and Contributions to Baseball and the Nation.—“yes.”

Rollcall No. 403—On motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 3295, the Help America Vote Act.—“yes.”

SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, on September 11, 2001, America awoke to the worst terrorist attack in history. As we went to work and school, we left with a feeling of security that we have long since forgotten. By the time we returned to our families, our lives and our Nation had forever changed. It had been many years since America felt so insecure, so vulnerable. On that morning, the American people’s resolve was put to the ultimate test. Everything appeared to be so uncertain that day. Who would do such a thing? Why would they do it? Is there more to come? How can I protect my family?

But there was much that was certain that day. America made a promise to the victims and their families, to future generations of Americans, and to the world. The American people promised that this action would not go unanswered. We promised that this action would only strengthen and unite us, not divide us. We would respond forcefully to those who were responsible while tending to our neighbors, our fellow countrymen. Together, you and people across northwest Missouri and our Nation donated blood for the victims, and donated money for their families. Together, we prayed for those who lost so much that day. We prayed for our soldiers who stood ready—preparing to defend our freedom.

As we stop to remember that terrible day, some of the pain and fear has subsided. But our determination to defeat those who seek to terrorize us must never fall victim to the passage of time. In the coming months, the American people will face a choice: Live up to our responsibility by making tough choices and sacrifices to continue our assault on terrorism, or quit now and hope that they choose to stop planning future attacks. The American people should never have to endure such a tragedy again. As we have learned over the past year, we can do something about it. We must never mislead ourselves that we have to wait to be attacked again to continue our defense from terrorism. The more than 3,000 lives lost is all the justification we need to have to defend against a certain threat of terrorism. The United States must remain vigilant and prepared, so that we remain forever free.

H.R. 2982

SPEECH OF

HON. VITO FOSSELLA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 2002

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2982 authorizing the establishment of a memorial within the District of Columbia to the victims of terrorist attacks on the United States.

Words are generally inadequate to give voice to the loss we suffered on September 11, 2001. Today, we will try to leave a more worthy token.

The enormity of what happened last year is still difficult to grasp, especially to those of us in the communities most directly affected. The

scope of the casualty list is particularly overwhelming when considering each individual that was taken from us. Each had a name, a face, a family, a personality, a legacy that they have left behind.

Susan Conlon said goodbye to her 6-year-old daughter, Kimberly, before going to work that day in the World Trade Center, in an office she had occupied for less than 3 months. Robert Curatolo was a newlywed who charged into danger as one of all too many firemen that never returned that day. Vassill Haramis was a hero of the 1993 WTC bombing, an engineer who loved working there as he had since the 1970's, not long after coming to this country.

These stories, times a thousand and more, can only begin to trace the outline of the victims of the 9–11 attacks. I offer them as examples from my own district of heartbreaking losses.

I believe what we are proposing today will be an eloquent testament to the memory of the victims. By acting today, while the memory of that terrible day has not yet faded, we can be sure future generations will have a better understanding of the victims and heroes of September 11th, and their legacies will never be forgotten.

NEW YORK JOINT SESSION OF
CONGRESS, SEPTEMBER 6, 2002

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago, America watched with horror as the tragic events of September 11 unfolded here in New York City and in our Nation's capital. On that morning, already aghast at the attack on the Twin Towers, I looked out the window of my Capitol Hill Office and gasped in horror as I watched the black smoke billow out of the Pentagon and drift across the clear blue sky. Still stunned, I was quickly shuffled out of my office to safety.

Today, as I reflect on the profound loss that our nation faced in midst of these horrific attacks, I am also heartened by the selfless acts of valor, community spirit, and national unity that have followed this tragedy. Despite the stresses that our nation has experienced, the ties that bind our diverse country together are stronger than ever.

Immediately following, the terrorist attacks on America, President Bush called on all of us to volunteer to bring our country together and reestablish those local ties that often times are neglected. Americans responded. The resurgence of commitment to community can be found in our homes, our houses of worship, our schools, and our workplaces. From New York City to San Diego, citizens responded with soup kitchens, mentoring programs and charitable donations of goods and time. And the proud men and women of the U.S. military responded, allowing our country to take an aggressive lead in the War on Terrorism.

I have heard many stories of outstanding individuals who have gone above and beyond this call to aid those in their community through extraordinary service and exemplary acts. While we reflect on the American spirit, it is also important to highlight the measures

we have taken to prevent future attacks of this magnitude.

The attacks on our Nation were motivated by intolerant and ignorant individuals seeking to forever change our way of life and destroy this great Nation. Much like Washington, Adams and Jefferson, we must seek to ensure that this country remains an example of democracy and freedom—we must be the Patriots of today.

Since September 11, 2001, all levels and branches of government have cooperated to strengthen aviation and border security, stockpile more medicines to defend against bio-terrorism, improve information sharing among our intelligence agencies and deploy more resources and personnel to protect our critical infrastructure.

At the same time, the changing nature of threats to our nation requires a new and reformed government structure to protect against enemies who can strike at any time with any number of weapons. As I write this column, no single government agency has homeland security as its primary mission. In fact, responsibilities for homeland security are dispersed among more than one hundred different government organizations. America needs a unified homeland security structure that will improve protection against today's threats and be flexible enough to help meet the unknown threats of the future.

President Bush has proposed the most significant transformation of the U.S. government in over a half-century by consolidating the current confusing patchwork of government activities into a single department called the Department of Homeland Security. Changing threats require a new government structure to meet these threats. The Department of Homeland Security will have in one place all the resources needed to do what it takes to protect our country. The reorganization of America's homeland security infrastructure is crucial to overcoming the enormous threat we face today.

The shocking and tragic events of September 11 reminded us of the frailty of life, but today's special session demonstrates our resilience and strength in the face of adversity. Thousands went to work on September 11 thinking about their jobs, their families, their friends—most likely not contemplating their own mortality. Yet in an instant, death and injury met them face to face. We must never forget those who perished, and we honor them again today. We owe it to their memory to ensure that we never face such a loss again. Regrouping as individuals and as a nation, we must continue rebuilding, and working to defeat the terrorists by growing even stronger as a nation.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF ELECTRICIANS
MATE (SUBMARINES) JOSEPH
AIMON MANGIN, U.S. NAVY

HON. JO ANN DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chief Electricians Mate (Submarines) Joseph Aimon Mangin, United States Navy. Chief Petty Officer Mangin will retire on Monday, 30 September

2002 after 23 years of faithful service to our Nation.

Chief Mangin enlisted in the United States Army in September 1978. Following Army Basic Training and Army Cooking School at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, he reported to his first assignment as part of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 70th Armor in Wiesbaden, Germany in January 1979. During his European tour he participated in several field exercises including Return of Forces to Germany (REFORGER) and exercises at the Fulda Gap.

In October 1981 Chief Mangin transferred to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry (Golden Dragons) of the 25th Infantry Division at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. While attached to the Golden Dragons he again participated in many field exercises including Team Spirit in Korea and jungle operations in the Republic of the Philippines. During his Hawaii tour Chief Mangin was named the battalion, brigade, division, and US Army Western Command Cook of the Year for 1982. In March 1984 Chief Mangin left the Army and spent nine months with the California National Guard.

In December 1984, feeling again the call to serve he joined the United States Navy. He attended Navy Recruit Training, Basic Electricity and Electronics School and Electricians' Mate 'A' School at Great Lakes, Illinois, graduating number one in his 'A' school class. Chief Mangin then completed Nuclear Power School in Orlando, Florida, and in May of 1986 was assigned for training to Nuclear Power Training Unit Idaho Falls, Idaho, where he was the first student in his class to graduate.

In February 1987 Chief Mangin joined the crew of USS *Olympia* (SSN 717) in Pearl Harbor. Serving as *Olympia's* Command Career Counselor, his efforts helped the ship earn the Commander Pacific Submarine Force Silver Anchor award for retention excellence. During his time on *Olympia*, the ship completed three Western Pacific deployments and two northern deployments. After graduating first in his class at Radiological Controls Maintenance School, Chief Mangin completed a three-year tour assigned to SUBASE Pearl Harbor, qualifying as Radiological Controls Shift Supervisor and serving as Leading Petty Officer.

Chief Mangin then received orders to the USS *Oklahoma City* (SSN 723) in Norfolk, Virginia. Serving as Leading Petty Officer of Electrical Division, he was named *Oklahoma City's* Sailor of the Year for 1995. During this tour, the ship completed a Mediterranean deployment. In 1996, following his selection as a Chief Petty Officer, Chief Mangin reported to USS *Norfolk* (SSN 714) as Electrical Division Leading Chief Petty Officer. In 1998, Chief Mangin relieved as the Navy's Submarine Pay (SUBPAY) Monitor, working on the staff of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations at the Navy Annex in Washington DC. In this position, he oversaw all aspects of the \$45M SUBPAY budget. His thorough analysis built the compelling business case that resulted in targeted increases to the SUBPAY program, the first increases in fifteen years.

Chief Mangin's contributions have had a direct and lasting impact on the overall readiness and effectiveness of Naval Submarine Force personnel. He is an individual of uncommon character and his professionalism will be sincerely missed. I am proud, Mr. Speaker, to thank him for his honorable service in the

United States Navy, and to wish him fair winds and following seas as he closes his distinguished military career.

COMMENDING UNC PRESIDENT
HANK BROWN

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a former congressional colleague and good friend, Senator Hank Brown. Senator Brown recently stepped down as president of the University of Northern Colorado, a highly regarded institution of nearly 11,000 students in Greeley, CO. As president of the University, Senator Brown combined his past experiences in law, business, politics, and higher education to truly transform the school into a leading university.

Prior to becoming president of the University of Northern Colorado, Senator Brown served a distinguished career in the Colorado State Legislature, U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate. While a U.S. Senator, he also taught night classes in political science at Catholic University and public policy at the Graduate School at Georgetown University. I am honored to follow Senator Brown in serving the Fourth Congressional District of Colorado.

Mr. Speaker, the House will recall Senator Brown as a remarkable American. His service to the country was marked by his courage, thoughtful deliberative style, his cogent rhetorical manner, and his honest character. Hank Brown embodied Colorado in the Congress, and he still does today as Citizen Brown. He represented his state and country throughout the world with clarity of purpose and a noble vision steeped in the nation's glorious history. He was and remains an authentic statesman. Coloradans are forever grateful for Senator Brown's contributions to the state, for his leadership, and for his compassion. He's a Colorado hero.

Mr. Speaker, I have the great honor to know Senator Brown as a friend and mentor. From the time I served in the Colorado State Senate, while Brown was my Congressman, I relied on his counsel, wisdom and example. As his successor in Congress, I continue to be driven by his legacy in hopes that I might come close to achieving even a portion of Senator Brown's accomplishments on behalf of the people of Colorado. The agenda he established for his constituency has clearly endured. It is a plan for freedom, liberty, and prosperity that has been followed by Senator WAYNE ALLARD, and me, and I am confident that my replacement here will likewise follow in the Hank Brown tradition. He is one of the most decent people I know. Moreover, I am continually assured by our colleagues who served with him that he earned from all in this Capitol the greatest degree of respect and admiration. Hardly a day goes by without someone saying, "Bob, please say 'hello' to Hank for me."

On October 18, 2002, Senator Brown will be honored at a roast on his behalf to benefit the Hank Brown Scholarship for Excellence Endowment Fund. The Endowment Fund will assist countless students in attending the Univer-

sity of Northern Colorado. There is no other individual more deserving of a UNC scholarship namesake than Senator Brown.

As UNC's 11th president, Senator Brown has made a profound impact upon the University. He has helped increase admissions standards three times while maintaining the lowest faculty-to-student teaching ratio of all four-year universities in Colorado. He has reduced the budget for administration by \$6 million, redirecting funding to faculty salaries. Under Senator Brown's leadership, the UNC Foundation has doubled and total assets under management rose from \$43.9 million to nearly \$100 million. Additionally, Senator Brown has secured more than \$270 million in state support for the building and renovation of educational and residential facilities on the campus, more than what had been received in the previous 30 years.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, please join me in commending Senator Hank Brown for his 22 years of public service and his deep commitment to the students and faculty at the University of Northern Colorado. It is fitting and appropriate for us to honor this man upon the establishment of the Hank Brown Scholarship for Excellence Endowment Fund. For generations to come, students will benefit from the opportunities presented by its lasting legacy.

IN RECOGNITION OF FORMER CONGRESSMAN ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay my respects to a former colleague and dear friend, Mr. Roman Pucinski. Mr. Pucinski, who passed away in Park Ridge, Illinois, on September 25, 2002, represented the northwest side of the City of Chicago in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1959 to 1973.

Pucinski grew up in a heavily Polish neighborhood now called Wicker Park. His youth was shaped by his father's abandonment of his mother and siblings when he was a child and by the Depression in his pre-teen years when he wore government-issued shoes, said his daughter Aurelia, who followed her father into politics and served as Cook County Circuit Court clerk from 1988 to 2000.

Pucinski, articulate and never at a loss for words, had an early interest in public affairs. After graduating from Northwestern University, he worked as a reporter, as a bombardier during World War II and as a bilingual chief investigator for a special House subcommittee investigating the Katyn Forest massacre of thousands of Polish military officers by the Soviets during the war. Urged by Mayor Richard J. Daley to run for Congress, Pucinski entered the 11th District race on the Northwest Side in 1958 and won.

From the start of his tenure in Congress, Representative Pucinski ("Pooch" to colleagues and friends) mounted a one-man effort to require airlines to install crash-proof cockpit voice recorders in airplanes. Despite organized opposition from the major airlines, Pucinski kept the pressure on and in 1964 the Federal Aviation Administration issued an order requiring air carriers to install crash-

proof cockpit voice recorders in their aircraft. Commonly referred to as the "black box", cockpit voice recorders are now a critical component of aviation safety. Black boxes provide vital information about the final minutes of airline disasters to accident investigators and have helped determine the cause of several plane crashes.

As a decorated Air Force pilot, Pucinski knew that a recording of last minute cockpit conversations would provide vital clues to the cause of airline tragedies. During World War II, Pucinski led his bomber group in the first B-29 bombing raid over Tokyo. He flew 48 other combat missions over Japan and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with Clusters. From his own personal experience as a pilot, Pucinski understood that, in the last few minutes preceding an air tragedy, the cockpit crew is far too busy trying to save their passengers and aircraft to radio formal reports to a ground station. However, a crash-proof tape recorder operating automatically during flight preserves a record of everything said in the cockpit for accident investigators.

As a result of Roman Pucinski's dedicated and courageous leadership in the establishment of crash-proof tape recorders in commercial airliners, accident investigation and aviation safety have been significantly advanced in the public interest, and outstanding results for the national aviation system have been achieved.

In addition, Pucinski spent much of his career serving Chicago's Polish community. After serving in Congress, Pucinski became the longtime president of the Illinois Division of the Polish American Congress, and he led a number of rallies in Chicago protesting communism in Poland. He supported Poland's Solidarity labor movement, and over the years he helped to raise \$1.5 million as the movement gained international prominence.

Roman Pucinski's legacy will surely include his lasting contribution to aviation safety and involvement with the Polish American community, but it will also show him as a caring and dedicated leader. His daughter, Aurelia, has said of him "He understood that in order to get things done for ordinary people, you had to be in the position where people would listen to you. He loved the problem solving part of it. That energized him. He loved meeting people, loved wading into a room of strangers to find out what they were thinking, identify with them, and have the chance to represent them."

Mr. Speaker, Roman Pucinski was a committed public servant and was revered and respected by nearly all who knew him. I ask our colleagues to join me in honoring the memory of such a dedicated and courageous man. He will be greatly missed.

IN HONOR OF MS. DORELLA BOND

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Ms. Dorella Bond, from my district in Grand Prairie, Texas. On October 2nd of this year, Ms. Bond will celebrate her 50th anniversary working for Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control and its predecessor companies.

Ms. Bond has spent a lifetime in dedicated service to her country and her company; a company that has produced many of the military's most recognizable defensive systems: systems that have helped guarantee our freedoms as Americans.

Dorella first joined the Lockheed Martin family at the tender age of 18 when, on October 2nd, 1952, she was hired by one of Lockheed Martin's predecessor companies, Temco Electronics and Missiles. Although she began her career as a Production Control Clerk-B, she quickly progressed up company ranks. Today, five decades later, Dorella serves as Executive Assistant to the Senior Vice President of Finance/Chief Financial Officer. She still displays the same tenacity and dedication that she brought to the job 50 years ago, and shows no sign of stopping.

Ms. Bond truly exemplifies the positive work ethic, experience, loyalty and dependability so important to our society today. She is truly a shining example of the American worker.

Mr. Speaker, fifty years of service with an organization is a tremendous accomplishment, one deserving special recognition and honor for a job well done. I know my colleagues will join me today in honoring a remarkable woman and a tireless worker. We salute Dorella Bond today, and wish her continued success and accomplishment at Lockheed Martin.

THE IDENTITY THEFT CONSUMER
NOTIFICATION ACT

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, hundreds of residents of Wisconsin were notified by their bank that their personal information had been stolen by a former employee. While the bank in question had discovered last September that this crime had taken place, it did not notify the victims until May 2002. This is completely unacceptable. In the meantime, those whose information had been compromised had no idea that their information had been sold to a ring of identity thieves, who were using the financial records to make purchases in the victims' names, including high-end automobiles.

Today I am introducing legislation that requires financial institutions to notify their customers if their personal information was compromised as the result of employee misconduct or computer hacking.

Identity theft is a crime that occurs with increasing frequency every year, and I have introduced legislation in three consecutive sessions of Congress to increase the level of control and protection one has over personal information. However, the fact that there is nothing in law that compels financial institutions to notify customers that their personal information had been compromised in a timely fashion requires action.

My legislation, the Identity Theft Consumer Notification Act, would require banks to promptly notify consumers that their information has been stolen, assist the customer in repairing his or her credit history, and cover any false charges made by the criminal for which the victim is liable. In addition, the an-

nual privacy notices that financial institutions are required to send customers on an annual basis would have to include a description of the bank's obligation to provide notification and assistance in cases in which a customer's information had been compromised.

There could be instances in which identity theft is discovered, but law enforcement would be in a better position to successfully complete an investigation and collect sufficient evidence for conviction if notification was delayed. As a result, this bill allows for a temporary waiver of disclosure if law enforcement makes such a request.

Lastly, a recent Supreme Court case limited the statute of limitations for victims seeking compensation from credit reporting agencies that allowed criminals to falsely use another person's financial information. The Court held that the statute of limitations begins to toll at the time a crime was committed, rather than at the time that the crime was eventually discovered by the victim. Given that the statute of limitation is only two years, it makes sense to start the clock at the time the crime is discovered, rather than at the time the crime was committed, since that abbreviated time limit leaves some victims unable to seek compensation.

This legislation will give consumers confidence that institutions that they have entrusted with their finances have an obligation to notify them if their personal information has been compromised, and that the institution will help them through the often arduous task of correcting their credit history and compensate them for losses incurred as a result of this crime. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation and give consumers the notification they need to minimize and quickly repair the damage done by identity thieves.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 75TH AN-
NIVERSARY OF THE ROSEMEAD
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of the 75th Anniversary of the Rosemead Chamber of Commerce, I rise to recognize the accomplishments of the Chamber.

Since its inception in 1924 as the Rosemead Improvement Association, the organization that three years after became the Rosemead Chamber of Commerce, has been instrumental in the operations and well-being of the city. Throughout the years, it has maintained its pivotal role as the commercial heart of the city by bringing together community leaders, business owners and residents.

The Rosemead Chamber of Commerce has made numerous contributions to Rosemead. It has fostered economic growth by giving the business sector a voice and has helped to establish a tradition of community events. At one point, these included Fiesta Day and the Halloween Parade; now they are composed of trade shows, career fairs and "One on One Breakfasts." The Rosemead Chamber of Commerce has changed according to the changing needs and interests of the city of Rosemead.

Over the past 75 years, the Chamber has played an important role in the lives of

Rosemead residents and fostered a strong economy for the City. I wish the Chamber continued success and growth and I ask you to join me in honoring it for 75 years of service to the community.

COMMEMORATING SEPTEMBER 11,
2001

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, since September 11 last year, life has taken on new meaning. For some, that day's devastation has caused them to become more cynical, changed by the events of a few hours. For others, each day since then has taken on more significance as they realize what it means when people say that you can't take life for granted. But for all of us the memories of that day will live on as we not only think about the people trapped in the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and the hijacked planes, but also remember their loved ones who were helpless to prevent the tragedies. As the President said in his Proclamation earlier this month, "Those whom we lost last September 11 will forever hold a cherished place in our hearts and in the history of our Nation. As we mark the first anniversary of that tragic day, we remember their sacrifice; and we commit ourselves to honoring their memory by pursuing peace and justice in the world and security at home."

Life after September 11 took on new meaning for Members of Congress too. We reacted by changing our priorities, and began work on legislation to respond to that day's horrific events. One of the first things we did was pass legislation authorizing the use of US Armed Forces against those responsible for the attacks. Since then, Congress passed numerous bills dealing with the issues that are widely believed to have allowed the events of September 11 to occur. They include: beefing up airline security, strengthening our nation's borders, restructuring the Immigration and Naturalization Service to make it a more efficient agency, and passing the USA-PATRIOT Act to improve information sharing between law enforcement and intelligence communities. More recently, the House passed legislation to create a new Department of Homeland Security in response to the President's request for a flexible, effective department, with the singular mission of protecting our nation. Financially, we have also passed legislation to provide the Department of Defense with the resources it will need to address the new challenges that now face the nation.

Many individuals have changed their priorities too. Spurred by our war against terrorism and the words of the Administration and various law enforcement agencies, Americans have begun to pay more attention to their surroundings and take better note of anything that appears out of the ordinary, particularly in airports. Gone are the days when one can easily dismiss peoples' errant behavior as harmless without making sure that that is indeed the case. As we learned, the price to pay for not checking can be awfully steep.

After the events of that Tuesday, life in Washington, DC, returned to some semblance

of normalcy. Yet, a year later, although life appears the same as always, there is a difference. Certainly, Congress is in the middle of its appropriations debates as it almost always is this time of year and Republicans and Democrats are embroiled in many of the same arguments that typically take place around now. However, there is now an underlying sense of wariness in our nation that didn't exist before—but this is good, as it shows that we have learned from last year's events. It demonstrates that as a nation, we have grown. September 11, 2001, wasn't that long ago, but America has lived a lifetime in the year since that fateful day.

SENSE OF THE HOUSE THAT CONGRESS SHOULD COMPLETE ACTION ON H.R. 3762, PENSION SECURITY ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 2002

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 540. Nine months ago, in his State of the Union address, President George W. Bush called on Congress to enact important new safe guards to protect the pensions of millions of American workers. The President called on Congress to move quickly to enact these important reforms so that people who work hard and save for their retirement can have full confidence in our retirement system.

In response to the President's call, the House immediately took action by holding several hearings on the Enron Collapse and its implications for worker retirement security. We heard from hard working Americans who loyally dedicated decades of their lives to Enron only to loose their life savings when the company collapsed due to corporate corruption. These employees were not millionaire corporate big wigs. They were regular blue collar Americans who had diligently saved their hard earned money for their family's future. We also heard from honest employers who voluntarily offer their employees retirement plans.

But the House did more than just hold hearings.

In April, this body took action and passed a comprehensive Pension Security Act, which would give workers unprecedented new retirement security protections and new freedoms to diversify their retirement savings. The Senate has yet to pass a Pension Security Act.

In April, the House took action and passed a Pension Security Act that would have helped protect thousands of Enron and WorldCom employees who lost their savings during the collapses due to corporate corruption. The Senate has yet to pass a Pension Security Act.

Mr. Speaker, more than 160 days ago, the House took action to help hard working Americans protect their retirement savings. The Senate has not yet acted on the Pension Security Act.

The President is waiting for a bill to sign to protect worker retirement savings from corporate meltdowns.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this resolution because I strongly support the Pension Security Act passed by the House several months ago.

HONORING REAR ADMIRAL LESLIE GEHRES

HON. THOMAS M. REYNOLDS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a true American hero, Rear Admiral Leslie Gehres. A native of Newark in Wayne County, NY, Admiral Gehres will be honored by his community on Saturday, September 28, 2002, with the dedication of a monument and memorial exhibit at Newark High School.

Admiral Gehres began his long and illustrious naval career in 1914, when he enlisted in the New York Naval Militia. When his unit was mobilized on April 6, 1917, he was appointed to the rank of Ensign, and transferred to the regular navy, following completion of course work at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD.

Admiral Gehres became a Naval Aviator in 1927, and in 1929, trained and led "The Nine High Hats," a prestigious nine-plane acrobatic formation. After the outbreak of World War II, Admiral Gehres took command of Patrol Wing 4, and took part in the Aleutians campaigns. He was responsible for driving the Japanese out of the Aleutian Islands, and for his services, earned the Army's Distinguished Flying Cross, Legion of Merit, and Gold Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit. He was also promoted to the rank of Commodore for his leadership in that campaign, a rank that had not been given to any naval officer since Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in the War of 1812.

Following his detachment from Fleet Wing 4, Admiral Gehres assumed command of the USS *Franklin* in the Pacific Fleet. Admiral Gehres courageously and successfully returned that carrier to the Naval Yard in New York, after being heavily damaged by Japanese forces. "For extraordinary heroism as Commanding Officer of the USS *Franklin*," read his Navy citation, Admiral Gehres was awarded the Navy Cross.

Mr. Speaker, Rear Admiral Leslie Edward Gehres passed away in 1975, but he will now be forever remembered for his heroism and selfless service to his nation, and I ask that this Congress join me in saluting his proud career, and in thanking the community of Newark, NY, for honoring his leadership and valor.

"LESS WE FORGET" THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

HON. BRIAN D. KERNS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. KERNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to your attention an event which took place in my district over the weekend.

This past Saturday in Crawfordsville, Indiana, I had the honor of participating in a special ceremony to unveil the monument of the Ten Commandments. This monument was dedicated with over 100 of my fellow Hoosiers present. The monument depicts two tablets containing the Ten Commandments with the words "Less We Forget" inscribed between them.

La'Shar Sharp, who is only 15 years old is one of the key persons who made this memorial possible. Ms. Sharp had the vision of creating the Ten Commandments monument to be dedicated on the September 11 one year anniversary. The Hoosiers in my district took this young girl's vision and helped make it a reality. The Church of Pentecostals of Crawfordsville donated the land and the Allen Monument Company built the memorial. A number of other individuals, businesses and organizations contributed to the dedication ceremony, including the Veterans of Foreign Wars whose members raised the flag and served as the ceremonial color guard.

There is no better symbol for this memorial than the Ten Commandments. As you may know Mr. Speaker, the Crawfordsville Courthouse was forced to take down its depiction of the Ten Commandments. For this reason, I introduced legislation (H. Con. Res. 315), which would prominently display the Ten Commandments in both the House and Senate Chambers. It is important in these times of uncertainty that we be steadfast in our beliefs and mindful of our roots.

I would like to leave you with the words of Crawfordsville's Mayor Steve Gentry, who at the dedication said "The stone may, in time, grow old and become hard to read, but the words and their meaning will carry on for future generations. May God bless the effort that gave us this ceremony, and may God bless the United States of America."

FIRE PLAN ON FEDERAL LANDS

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the efforts of the Colorado General Assembly concerning implementation of the National Fire Plan on Federal Lands. Joint Resolution 02S-1007, passed by Colorado's General Assembly, endorses H.R. 3948, introduced in the 107th U.S. Congress to improve the implementation of the National Fire Plan by reducing fuels in the wildland-urban interface. I commend the work of the Colorado General Assembly for its strong efforts toward the betterment of the state and well being of the people of the great state of Colorado.

I hereby submit for the RECORD Colorado House Joint Resolution 02S-1007.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 02S-1007

By Representative(s) Hefley, Alexander, Johnson, Madden, Snook, Witwer, Cloer, Coleman, Crane, Dean, Fritz, Harvey, Lawrence, Mace, Marshall, Plant, Rhodes, Romanoff, Smith, Spradley, Stafford, Tapia, Velga, Vigil, Williams S., Decker, and Weddig; also Senator(s) Fitz-Gerald, Isgar, Tupa, Hernandez, Phillips, and Windels.

CONCERNING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL FIRE PLAN ON FEDERAL LANDS.

Whereas, The paramount goal of fire policy must be the protection of lives, homes, and communities; and

Whereas, 1.3 million Colorado citizens reside in and adjacent to forested areas with high wildfire risk, and the number living in a wildland-urban interface is predicted to increase substantially over the next few decades; and

Whereas, Hundreds of firefighters heroically put their lives at risk to save homes and communities every year; and

Whereas, Intermixed land ownership means that Colorado's federal land managers, state land managers, and private property owners are all responsible for the protection of private property; and

Whereas, USDA Forest Service research has demonstrated that fuel reduction within the immediate vicinity of structures and the use of nonflammable building material are the most important factors determining whether a structure will survive a wildfire; and

Whereas, A primary purpose of the National Fire Plan is to reduce the risk of severe wildfires in the wildland-urban interface where communities adjoin or intermingle with federal public lands, and substantial funds have been appropriated to the federal land management agencies to implement this plan; and

Whereas, At a 1998 Colorado forest conference sponsored by Governor Romer and the USDA Forest Service, consensus developed between the environmental community, the timber industry, and the USDA wildland-urban interface red zone; and

Whereas, In January 2002, the General Accounting Office concluded that USDA Forest Service accounting and tracking is so poor that there is no way to determine whether the USDA Forest Service had appropriately spent over \$750 million allocated to thinning and prescribed fire in the wildland-urban interface red zone; and

Whereas, The USDA Forest Service has aggressively fought efforts to require 60% of the National Fire Plan funds to be spent on fuel reduction projects that will provide the greatest protection to the at-risk communities; and

Whereas, The federal land managers in Colorado are using National Fire Plan moneys in some instances to assist in the completion of projects that do little to reduce fuels in the wildland-urban interface; and

Whereas, Colorado Congressmen Joel Hefley and Mark Udall have recognized this problem and introduced a bipartisan resolution, H.R. 3948, to improve implementation of the National Fire Plan by reducing the build-up of fuels in the wildland-urban interface by establishing an interagency council to coordinate implementation of the National Fire Plan, directing the council to define consent criteria to identify the communities within the wildland-urban interface that are most at risk from severe wildfires, requiring that fuel reduction be accomplished in at-risk communities before other fuel reduction efforts are undertaken in the state, and directing the council to determine the most effective and appropriate methods to utilize fuel removed pursuant to the National Fire Plan; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:

That the General Assembly endorses H.R. 3948 to improve the implementation of the National Fire Plan by reducing fuels in the wildland-urban interface, and urges the Colorado Congressional Delegation to support and cosponsor this resolution.

Be It Further Resolved, That copies of this Joint Resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and each member of the Colorado Congressional Delegation.

DOUG DEAN,
Speaker of the House.
ED PERLMUTTER,
President Pro Tem of the Senate.
JUDITH RODRIGUE,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

KAREN GOLDMAN,
Secretary of the Senate.

SPECIAL JOINT MEETING OF CONGRESS IN NEW YORK ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2002

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, it was a historic experience to join with my colleagues in the Special Joint Meeting of Congress held in New York City. I have visited New York many times since the terrorist attacks on September 11 2001. It is a city that has recovered from, but not forgotten, the events of that tragic day.

The families and friends of those who perished have endured a year of unbearable loss. They have my deepest sympathy. Rarely have we felt vile acts of terrorism perpetrated on our shores, and never on the scale of September 11th, 2001. Our response has shown the strength of character of the American people. The sadness that we all felt that day, and in the days since, has hardened into a resolve to honor the memories of those who perished, to heal our wounds so that our nation is even stronger than before, and to bring righteous justice to those who perpetrated the attacks.

The Congressional Session in New York was a fitting salute to that great metropolis, and a dramatic affirmation that all Americans stand united with the people of New York as we move forward to root out terrorism and build a free and secure world community.

TRAINING OUR FIRST RESPONDERS IN ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, protecting the people of the United States is Congress' number one responsibility. Since the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, we have passed laws in the House to improve our readiness at home, and our agencies are meeting with state and local governments to share information and formulate emergency plans with our first responders.

I wanted to let you know about a private initiative that took place this summer in the district I represent that will improve local readiness and help protect the people in northern Illinois.

On July 20, 2002, Marathon Ashland Petroleum invited members of the Winnebago, Rockford, Blackhawk, Win-Bur-Sew, West Suburban, Byron and North West fire departments, along with the Winnebago County Sheriff's Department and Bomb Disposal Team to a full-scale bomb drill at its Rockford terminal. The drill was designed to not only familiarize local, area and regional responders with the terminal's facilities and equipment, but to also train and prepare our first responders for a credible threat against the terminal. The drill was the first of its kind in the petroleum industry following the Sept. 11 attacks on our nation.

The all-day event began with tours of the facility and opportunities for police and fire responders to familiarize themselves with the equipment and set-up at the terminal, which can store up to 20 million gallons of fuel, including gasoline and diesel. The Winnebago County Bomb Squad then participated in a simulation where area Emergency Medical Technicians were able to familiarize themselves with the special suits that bomb squad members must wear.

The bomb squad commander, Chris Cowan, then briefed drill participants on likely tactics and targets within the terminal that terrorists might consider. A safety discussion and tips for locating a device followed.

The day was capped off with a detonation of a small explosive device designed to show the impact that even a small device can make.

Mr. Speaker, this is the kind of leadership from our local governments and our business community that we need to win the war on terrorism and protect our homeland. We in Congress have passed legislation to tighten security in America and provide funding to help our nation prepare. But our first responders in our communities are the ones who will make homeland security work.

The people at Marathon Ashland Petroleum and the brave police officers, firefighters, and EMTs from northern Illinois are leading the charge to protect our people. And I commend them for that.

COMMEMORATING ANNIVERSARY OF SEPTEMBER 11TH

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in recognition of the one year anniversary of the tragic events of September 11, 2001.

Last September, the lives of all Americans were forever changed. Loved ones have been lost, and the grief we feel is as sharp now as it was one year ago. There is an emptiness in families, in offices, in communities, where sons and daughters, husbands and wives, parents, siblings and friends once were.

Our country has changed. We have focused intently on the task of ensuring our homeland security—a term seldom heard before this past year. We have invested billions of dollars in securing our ports and borders, water and food, and airways. We have enhanced the strength of our military and intelligence capacities, undertaking an unprecedented campaign to end the threat of international terrorism. We have a new appreciation for the hard work of our men and women in uniform—whether they are soldiers, police officers, emergency medical technicians, or firefighters.

We joined together with the President, the Governor, and former Mayor Giuliani in passing an emergency spending bill which provided \$21 billion to fund the rescue and recovery efforts at the World Trade Center site and cleanup in lower Manhattan. This funding has also helped alleviate some of the economic ramifications of the terrorist attacks, provide counseling to New York schoolchildren affected by 9/11, and it is now being used to modernize the transportation systems that were devastated by the towers' collapse. The

wounds remain, but our community has shown extraordinary courage in dealing with the challenges before us. We will never forget, but we will recover.

Shattering as this ordeal has been, the fundamental character of America has remained the same. And for this we should all be proud. We are still a strong and diverse nation, focused on the pleasures and challenges of everyday life, caught up in the struggle to provide good homes for our children, achieve meaning in our lives, and leave this world a better place after we've gone. We still believe in the importance of our democratic ideals—the foundation on which our country was built, and continues to thrive.

As a nation, we have joined together to provide support for our neighbors, friends, co-workers and fellow Americans. As I have traveled around New York, I have seen remarkable displays of the resilience of the American spirit as we have worked in the recovery effort, giving from both our hearts and our wallets. The tragedy of September 11th was once unimaginable as were the courage and empathy that were displayed that terrible day. Now, it is this strength and this concern for our fellow citizens that redefine us as Americans.

This is what gives us hope. And this is what gives us confidence that, despite the dangers of the world and the challenges our country faces, we will prevail in perpetuating the values we hold dear. I am humbled and honored to stand before you today in remembrance of the tragedy of September 11th and the heroism and patriotism of New Yorkers and all Americans over the past year.

THE THREAT OF WILDFIRES

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the efforts of the Colorado General Assembly concerning the mitigation of the threat of wildfires in the national forests through the removal of dead fuel. Resolution 02S-1002, passed by Colorado's General Assembly urges federal action on a fire strategy to comprehensively reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire and improve the overall condition of Colorado's forests. The bill further supports utilizing an appropriate mix of fire-prevention activities and management practices including forest restoration, treatment of at-risk forest stands, grazing, selective tree removal, and other measures to control insects and pathogens, removal of excessive dead ground fuels, and small-scale prescribed burns. I commend the work of the Colorado General Assembly for its strong efforts toward the betterment of the state and well being of the people of the great state of Colorado.

I hereby submit for the RECORD Colorado House Resolution 02S-1002: 2002:

Whereas, The current condition of Colorado's national forest lands poses public health and safety risks to citizens of this state in the areas of air quality, water quality and quantity, and potential loss of human life and damage to property and threatens damage to municipal infrastructure; and

Whereas, The USDA Forest Service has allowed an unnatural volume of dead fuels to

build up within national forest lands that poses an immediate threat to nearly 20 million forested acres in Colorado; and

Whereas, The number of forested acres in Colorado treated by the USDA Forest Service has been grossly insufficient to mitigate the threat of unnatural, catastrophic wildfires; and

Whereas, Insect and disease infestations have impacted over 500,000 acres throughout the state, and these conditions have exacerbated the already dangerous wildfire hazard; and

Whereas, Major wildfires that occur in Colorado's backcountry decrease wildlife habitat, including that of federally-listed species, and threaten to denude critical watersheds surrounding high-mountain reservoirs; and

Whereas, The wildfires in Colorado have burned 357,000 acres in 25 counties, cost \$110 million, received 14 FEMA declarations, and burned over 1,000 structures; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

1. That we, the members of the House of Representatives, hereby recognize the dangerous conditions of Colorado's forests and urge aggressive action by the USDA Forest Service to mitigate the threat of wildfire on national forest lands in the State of Colorado through the removal of vast accumulations of dead fuels.

2. That we urge federal action on a fire strategy to comprehensively reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire and improve the overall condition of Colorado's forests.

3. That we support all possible and necessary steps in order for projects to control various insect- and disease-impacted forests in Colorado.

4. That we support utilizing an appropriate mix of fire-prevention activities and management practices including forest restoration, treatment of at-risk forest stands, grazing, selective tree removal, and other measures to control insects and pathogens, removal of excessive dead ground fuels, and small-scale prescribed burns.

5. That we strongly encourage the Congress of the United States to expeditiously pass legislation, maintain sufficient National Fire Plan funding, and encourage refinements of current regulations to address the gridlock issue obstructing active land management by the USDA Forest Service and other federal land management agencies.

Be It Further Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to the USDA Forest Service and to each member of the Colorado Congressional Delegation.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1646, FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 2002

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, first let me congratulate the Chairman of the International Relations Committee, Mr. HYDE, for successfully managing this important piece of legislation. For many years it has proven difficult to reach the stage of final congressional approval of a freestanding State Department authorization act, but in his first term as Chairman he has managed to do just that.

I also congratulate him for including authorizations of appropriations for a number of ac-

counts within the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, where I serve as Chairman. Funding is authorized for the International Military Education and Training account, the Foreign Military Financing account, the account for nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs, and the account for Migration and Refugee Assistance. In the case of the last account, let me say that the Appropriations Committee has recommended a funding level for refugee assistance that is \$95 million above the President's request, or a total of \$800 million. This is due in large part because of the strong interest shown by Chairman HYDE and the International Relations Committee in providing adequate funds to assist overseas refugees. This is but one example of the ways in which the authorization committee and the Appropriations Committee can work together for the public good.

The conference report also follows the lead of the Appropriations Committee in authorizing an additional \$200 million in anti-terrorism assistance for Israel, as well as authorizing ongoing assistance for Israel and Egypt.

However, I did not want this conference report to pass without expressing my strong concern about section 1224, which restricts assistance for Lebanon. This provision would reduce assistance for Lebanon by \$10 million on an annual basis unless the armed forces of Lebanon have been deployed to the border between Israel and Lebanon, and unless the Government of Lebanon is effectively asserting its authority in that area.

Like all Americans, I strongly condemn terrorist attacks that have been launched from Lebanese territory by Hizballah. If I thought this provision would save one life, I would strongly support it.

However, Lebanon is currently not in control of its own destiny, and cannot control much of its own territory, due to the presence of a foreign occupying power. That power is Syria, and it is Syria that has tolerated and encouraged terrorism against Israel.

The effect of this language could be to cut the Lebanon assistance program from \$35 million to \$25 million. Very little of our assistance is provided to the Government; the cut will primarily affect assistance to American educational institutions in Lebanon such as the American University in Beirut and the Lebanese American University. The cut will also adversely impact the other major American program in Lebanon, which promotes community development in villages and towns throughout that country. It is designed to empower local communities by providing assistance for small-scale infrastructure, such as community centers and water systems, and for micro-enterprise activities. It also allows the United States to offer social and economic benefits to impoverished Lebanese citizens, rather than forcing them to rely on the social services that terrorist organizations such as Hamas and Hizballah may offer. In that sense, the provision is counterproductive and will have precisely the opposite effect of that intended by its author.

I hope we can revisit this issue very soon. If we don't, I think we will all regret the fact that this conference report will have diminished the ability of the United States to contribute to a positive future for the people of Lebanon.

INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION
RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS
OF HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTIONS

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a House resolution honoring the contributions made by this country's Hispanic-serving institutions (HSI). In my congressional district in California, California State University-Northridge has been designated as a HSI and it is my privilege to recognize the dedication and service that it provides to the Los Angeles community.

Under Title V of the Higher Education Act of 1965, a Hispanic-serving institution (HSI) is an institution of postsecondary education with a student enrollment that is at least 25 percent Hispanic, with at least 50 percent of its Hispanic students coming from low-income families. These institutions play a vital role in providing a quality postsecondary education for all Americans, and are deserving of our recognition and continued support.

I am proud of the role that this body has played in aiding these important institutions. The Higher Education Amendments of 1998 created a program designed to aid HSIs in strengthening their institutions under Title V of the Higher Education Act. These chances included allowing institutions to use Federal money to build their endowments, and to provide scholarships and fellowships for needy students. Since 1998, we have increased our support for HSIs to \$86 million. President Bush's budget, passed by the House in March, would increase support for these institutions by an additional 3.5 percent.

We have also taken other important steps to serve not only minority students, but all American students. For example, the Pell Grant program is, and has always been, our highest priority for postsecondary education. Since 1995, we have increased the maximum Pell Grant every year. For Fiscal Year 2002, the maximum Pell Grant reached a record high of \$4,000; up from just \$2,340 in FY 1995, and a 33 percent increase from FY 1998 level.

We have also passed the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 to make college more affordable, simplified the student aid system, and stressed academic quality. That legislation ensured that student loans would continue to be available for all qualified students, and resulted in the lowest student loan interest rate in the history of the program. It also provided increased aid to the neediest students, strengthened important financial aid programs such as College Work Study, SEOG, Perkins Loans, and TRIO, and created the government's first Performance Based Organization (PBO) to improve service to schools, students, and parents.

This Nation's HSIs play a vital role in educating America's citizens. It is my goal and the goal of the Committee on Education and the Workforce to build on the record of academic excellence of students attending HSIs. This resolution honors the important work done at HSIs, and encourages all students to attend college and prepare for the challenges and opportunities of the 21st Century. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

A TRIBUTE TO THE 2002 CAROLINA
COURAGE WOMEN'S SOCCER TEAM

HON. MIKE McINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to acknowledge the Women's United Soccer Association's (WUSA) Carolina Courage. On August 24, 2002, the Carolina Courage defeated the Washington Freedom to claim their first WUSA Championship and the Founders Cup.

From their modest beginnings only two short years ago, the WUSA has become one of the catalysts in increasing both interest and participation in soccer for young girls. While soccer remains the most popular sport worldwide, the teams comprising the WUSA have provided young girls with a group of positive, female role models.

In these two short years, the Carolina Courage has cultivated a fan base throughout the State of North Carolina. The women who make up this remarkable team hail from all over the world, and they have united together to form one of the most explosive and entertaining professional teams in the United States. These women work tirelessly to improve their soccer skills and to improve their communities.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in saluting the 2002 Carolina Courage for their efforts. May God's blessings be not only upon this great team, but also upon all of those teams within the WUSA which are setting positive examples for our young people across America.

DISASTER RELIEF

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the efforts of the Colorado General Assembly concerning the recognition of the ability of the state inmate population to provide disaster relief. Resolution 02S-1001, passed by Colorado's General Assembly supports the low-cost alternative of using the Colorado inmate population to assist communities in reestablishing their homes and businesses. I commend the work of the Colorado General Assembly for its strong efforts toward the betterment of the state and well being of the people of the great state of Colorado.

I hereby submit for the RECORD Colorado House Resolution 02S-1001:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 02S-1001

By Representatives(s): Spradley, Cloer, Crane, Dean, Hefley, Hoppe, King, Miller, Rhodes, Schultheis, Stafford, T. Williams, and Young.

CONCERNING THE RECOGNITION OF THE ABILITY
OF THE STATE INMATE POPULATION TO PROVIDE
DISASTER RELIEF

Whereas, Colorado is in the midst of a widespread and lengthy drought, has experienced throughout this summer a plague of dangerous and destructive wildfires in various locations, and may be in danger of experiencing calamitous flash-flooding; and

Whereas, The extraordinary challenges of these and other natural disasters demand creative and innovative approaches to prevent and mitigate the destruction caused by these and other natural and man-made forces; and

Whereas, For decades the Colorado Department of Corrections has supervised the provision of valuable services to the state and its communities by hundreds of inmates; and

Whereas, The Colorado inmate population can provide reliable and needed assistance to combat the onslaught of these disasters and to mitigate their destruction and stands ready as a flexible, trained, and capable workforce for the state; and

Whereas, The Colorado Department of Corrections can easily and quickly train and mobilize hundreds of inmates to perform various critical tasks, including: Forest and vegetation management; mitigation of burned areas; flood control, reforestation and reseedling; trail and road rebuilding; and various reclamation projects; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

(1) That, although the state faces a severe budget crisis and must be fiscally responsible, we, the members of House of Representatives of the Sixty-third General Assembly, recognize that assistance for communities that have been devastated by wildfires is of paramount importance and needs to be accomplished in the most fiscally responsible manner possible, and we support the low-cost alternative of using the Colorado inmate population to assist communities in reestablishing their homes and businesses; and

(2) That we, the members of House of Representatives of the Sixty-third General Assembly, believe the use of inmates for mitigation and rehabilitation is a quicker and more cost-effective alternative for the citizens of Colorado in the current emergencies than the extensive long-term training needed to allow inmates to directly fight forest fires; and

(3) That we, the members the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third General Assembly hereby encourage all relevant agencies of federal, state, and local government to consider that the Colorado inmate population may be easily trained and mobilized on request to perform numerous assignments in preparing for and responding to various disasters; and

(4) That the Colorado Department of Corrections can provide the necessary training and supervision for those inmates to carry out those critical assignments.

Be It Further Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to each member of the state's congressional delegation, to the President of the United States, to the Governor, to the Executive Director of the Department of Corrections, and to any state-wide organizations representing counties and municipalities.

JUDITH RODRIGUE,
*Chief Clerk of the
House of Representatives.*

DOUG DEAN,
*Speaker of the House
of Representatives.*

RECOGNIZING 100TH ANNIVERSARY
OF 4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM

SPEECH OF

HON. ANÍBAL ACEVEDO-VILÁ

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 2002

Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of 4-H and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this important resolution. This is a wonderful time to cherish our country's youth and their achievements. However, it important to remember those who have fought for farmer workers fair treatment. One great example is Dolores Huerta. As we mark National Hispanic Heritage Month, I urge the leadership to bring House Concurrent Resolution 177 to the floor. This Resolution recognizes the achievements of a great American; moreover, of a great woman. Dolores Huerta was a leader for farm workers' rights. She was the cofounder of American Farm Workers with Cesar Chavez. They have fought for fair wages, safe working conditions, and against harmful pesticides. The Women's Hall of Fame recognized her great achievements by inducting her in 1993. Additionally, she has recently been named as one of the six women sustaining the American Spirit by the National Women's History Project. It is important that we bring special attention to this woman's achievements. In closing, as a original cosponsor to H. Con. Res. 177, I urge you to bring this to the floor.

CONSUMER RENTAL PURCHASE
AGREEMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 2002

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 1701, the Consumer Rental Purchase Agreement Act. While supporters of this bill claim that it will protect the interests of consumers, it will do the exact opposite in my state of Minnesota and other states that have enacted strong protections against abuses by the "rent-to-own" industry.

If enacted, H.R. 1701 would pre-empt laws in Minnesota, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Vermont that currently treat "rent-to-own" as consumer credit transactions subject to state credit sales laws. These strong state laws protect consumers from being charged exorbitant prices for items purchased through "rent-to-own" transactions. Conversely, H.R. 1701 would require all states to treat these transactions as renewable leases subject to minimum disclosures.

H.R. 1701 would allow "rent-to-own" businesses to charge even more outrageous prices to consumers. While "rent-to-own" businesses must currently comply with usury laws that set maximum interests that may be charged for these transactions, H.R. 1701 will completely undermine this protection.

Further, this bill would allow the "rent-to-own" industry to avoid millions of dollars in legal penalties that are collected from businesses in violation of Minnesota's consumer

protection laws. With strong enforcement of these laws, Minnesota courts have collected \$30 million in penalties since 1997 from just one "rent-to-own" chain. Clearly, the "rent-to-own" industry stands to benefit greatly from the "get out of jail free" card that H.R. 1701 would provide.

During my time in the Minnesota House of Representatives, I fought attempts by the "rent-to-own" industry to strip these important protections from our state law. Now, as a member of Congress, I must fight these attempts again to protect the interests of the low- and moderate-income consumers who are targeted by the deceptive practices of the "rent-to-own" industry.

IMPACTS OF UNCOMPENSATED
CARE ON SOUTHWEST BORDER
COUNTIES

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, this morning, the United States/Mexico Border Counties Coalition released an important report detailing the increased healthcare burden incurred by our nation's twenty-four counties that share a border with our southern neighbor, Mexico. I am privileged to represent a congressional district that includes nearly all of the California/Mexico international border. As a result, I can tell this body firsthand what the study proves—border communities suffer a significant financial burden from providing unreimbursable healthcare services to undocumented aliens.

The study, titled "Medical Emergency: Costs of Uncompensated Care in Southwest Border Counties," estimates that at least 25 percent of the border county hospitals uncompensated care costs, or \$190 million in 2000, are incurred from providing services to undocumented aliens. In addition, emergency medical service providers lost about \$13 million providing care and transportation for illegal aliens injured while crossing the border.

In 1998, Imperial County alone incurred nearly \$1.3 million in unreimbursed healthcare services provided to undocumented aliens. Unfortunately, Imperial County is already one of the poorest counties in the country and certainly in the State of California. As a result, this financial burden is particularly difficult for this community to sustain. While the cost of healthcare delivery is high, it is not the only cost incurred on behalf of illegal aliens. In total, Imperial County estimates that, in 1998, it spent more than \$5.4 million providing services to undocumented aliens and that amount continues to increase.

At the same time, San Diego County is also bearing a significant cost for unreimbursable services provided to illegal aliens. The County estimates that in 1998 they spent nearly \$10.8 million for emergency medical care and over \$50 million in total services provided. Clearly, this money would be better spent delivering services to needy county residents.

The impacts of uncompensated emergency services does not stop at an affected hospitals' balance sheet. Healthcare costs and insurance premiums are on the rise, partially in order to cover the unreimbursable costs in-

curred by the healthcare institutions. Rising health insurance premiums are threatening employers' ability, particularly small businesses, to offer their employees affordable health care benefits. High liability costs and low levels of compensation are threatening the viability of emergency rooms and emergency transportation providers all along the border, and particularly in California where the healthcare system is already in crisis.

Throughout my tenure in Congress, I have fought for additional border security, not only to address safety concerns, but also as a way of addressing the financial impacts of caring for the undocumented alien population. The fact is, securing our international borders is the responsibility of the federal government. So it logically follows that providing necessary medical care for individuals who penetrate our border is also a federal responsibility.

To make matters worse, the federal border agencies, in order to avoid paying the costs associated with healthcare delivery to the injured alien, will report an emergency situation to local emergency personnel without officially taking control of the alien. As a result, when the ambulance picks up the undocumented alien for transport to the nearest hospital, they are also accepting total financial obligations for the immigrant. It is unacceptable for federal agencies to be passing on their responsibilities to our already financially-strapped local communities. This practice must come to an end.

The study makes several important recommendations for addressing these problems, all of which appear to have merit. The primary solution, however, is clear: border communities must be compensated for the costs incurred from caring for undocumented aliens. I plan to work closely with my colleagues who represent affected counties to find a solution to this problem and I hope my colleagues throughout the Congress will join us in this effort. After all, it is a matter of fairness and accepting responsibility of our federal obligations.

KYRGYZSTAN

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, the President of Kyrgyzstan, Askar Akayev, and the First Lady, visited the United States.

I rise to welcome them and thank them for their friendship.

Kyrgyzstan is centrally located along the Great Silk Road, an ancient economic and cultural trade route that connected Europe to Asia.

Kyrgyzstan has absorbed traditions from the East and the West, making its history rich and its people diverse.

Today, the Great Silk Road is being renewed and Kyrgyzstan, once again, is at the center.

Kyrgyzstan has made notable progress since its independence, but it still faces many challenges.

Over the past decade, Kyrgyzstan has moved to adopt democratic reforms and a market economy. However, the potential that Kyrgyzstan holds to be an example to the region has not yet been fully realized. The U.S.

must work closely with President Akayev to encourage additional reforms.

Still, the Kyrgyz people are hungry for democracy and thirsty for economic prosperity. The future of the Kyrgyzstan rests in the hands of its young people. And it is a bright future. With this in mind, it is encouraging to see the hard work of the First Lady of Kyrgyzstan on behalf of the children in her country. The U.S. must continue to support these efforts.

Kyrgyzstan has also been a strong supporter of the United States' war on terrorism. President Akayev has cooperated in allowing the use of an airbase in Bishkek and the government has helped with providing information on terrorist cells in the region.

A prosperous Kyrgyzstan is important for regional security and stability. Therefore, we must work together to continue building relations between Kyrgyzstan and the U.S.

116TH AIR CONTROL WING

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Armed Services Committee, I support many of the transformation initiatives our military is undertaking. Through the vision and leadership of Secretary Roche and General Jumper, the Air Force has been a leading proponent of transformation. The Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System, or JSTARS, and the 116th Air National Guard unit at Robins Air Force Base are a prime example of a transformational mission. These unique units are on the verge of becoming even more transformational as they blend Air National Guard personnel into the active JSTARS unit.

On Monday, September 30, 2002 the Guard's 116th Bomb Wing and the active duty 93rd Air Control Wing will merge into a first of its kind "blended Wing." The new wing will operate all of the Air Force's Joint STARS aircraft. It is a mission of considerable importance. The J-STARS aircraft can find and track moving targets on the ground hundreds of miles into enemy territory and are prized assets and constantly in demand by theater commanders.

Developing a blended unit has proven to be a daunting task. However, the Air Force and members of both the 93rd Air Control wing and the 116th Bomb Wing have stepped up to the plate and cleared every hurdle in their way. Secretary Roche stated that "Outdated laws and policies would have to change to reflect requirements in command-and-control, fiscal, and personnel issues," and he was right. The members of the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve have worked tirelessly to achieve a "blended wing" and have done it in an exceptional fashion.

The Air Force has long been the model of full and seamless integration of the Reserve Components. Its Guard and Reserve associate programs are long-term success stories that maximize weapon system utilization while leveraging the expertise of Guard and Reserve personnel. Strong national defense rests on the foundation of a well-equipped, well-trained and mobile military force. The 116th

has been and will continue to be the pinnacle of professionalism and honor; and will continue to be ready—Anytime-Anywhere.

I would like to commend the vision, leadership, and stalwart dedication that Major General David Poythress, Colonel Tom Lynn, Colonel David Fadok, and all the people that helped make this day possible. It is the strong commitment by everyone involved to their country, to the war-fighter, and to Robins that makes this day truly great.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF SEPTEMBER 11

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, our nation was forever changed on the morning of Sept 11. The goal of Osama bin Laden was to demoralize us, create fear, uncertainty and instability in our country—he failed. Last week Congress met in New York to pay tribute to those who were killed, and I was reminded how strong and resilient our country truly is. Last September 11 we saw amazing displays of heroism and bravery. I will never forget the sight of firemen entering the World Trade Center risking their lives to save others.

We have also learned a great deal since Sept 11. We've learned that we are a vulnerable nation, and that we must lead an international coalition against bigoted, religious fanatics who believe they have the right to kill in order to impose their reactionary ideology on others. Many of us also have learned that in order to be true to American values, we must not undermine the fundamental principles and constitutional rights that our country was founded on.

As an American and a Vermonter, I was enormously proud of how our people responded to this crisis in terms of blood donations, financial contributions and coming together as a community to support the victims and each other. It is my hope that we will continue to show that same sense of community that we demonstrated in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks.

HONORING JUDGE JOSEPH LODGE

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to an extraordinary citizen of California's central coast, Judge Joseph Lodge. As both a judge and a teacher at the University of California, Santa Barbara, there is no question as to how much Judge Lodge has given to the Santa Barbara community and I am very pleased to have the opportunity to honor him.

In 1955, after graduating from the University of Michigan School of Law, Joe Lodge began his legal career by working as a clerk for the chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals, 6th Circuit. In 1956 Joe moved to Santa Barbara, which he has called home ever since. He became the first full-time attorney in the Santa

Barbara suburb, Goleta, and in 1958, at the young age of 26, he made the decision to run for a part-time judgeship in a local court. In 1965, after the South Coast courts merged, Judge Lodge became a full-time judge in the municipal court, although he still found time to continue teaching at UCSB. In 1998, Judge Lodge was moved to the Superior Court, where he sits now.

Judge Lodge holds the distinction of being the longest sitting trial judge in the State of California. Not only has he dedicated the last 44 years to presiding on the bench, but he has also spent the last 42 years teaching an extremely popular criminal justice course at UCSB. Since Judge Lodge has vowed never to retire, the residents of the central coast decided to throw him an "In-Lieu-of-Retirement Party" on the evening of Thursday, September 26.

The Santa Barbara community has benefited greatly from the many, many years of service Judge Lodge has dedicated. His wisdom and fairness has played a part in so many people's lives and it is truly fitting that we have the opportunity to honor him today.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO: J. NICHOLAS McGRATH

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I recognize the life and passing of J. Nicholas McGrath of Basalt, Colorado. Mr. McGrath was a very prominent and well-respected attorney not only in the State of Colorado but also throughout the entire nation. As his family mourns their loss, I would like to pay tribute to the life and accomplishments of Nicholas McGrath before this body of Congress and this nation.

Nicholas McGrath graduated from Columbia University Law School in 1965 magna cum laude. After law school he clerked for Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. He is listed in Who's Who in America, Who's Who in American Law, Who's Who in the world, and Bar Register of Preeminent Lawyers in the United States. Mr. McGrath specialized primarily in land use law and litigation with the firm of Oates, McGrath, and Jordan, in Aspen, Colorado.

Despite a demanding career, Mr. McGrath still found the time to become actively involved in his community. Mr. McGrath participated extensively in many Basalt recreational programs and was president of the Basalt soccer club. He was extremely dedicated to expanding many of Basalt's youth programs throughout the community and is responsible for providing many kids with the opportunity to play organized sports. At his own children's sporting events, he was always Nick and Molly's biggest fan.

Mr. Speaker, it is in earnest respect that I recognize the memory of Mr. J. Nicholas McGrath before this body of Congress and this nation for the irreplaceable contributions he made to the community of Basalt and the State of Colorado. My sincere condolences go out to his wife Rosemary and to his children Nicholas and Molly McGrath. While his loss will be deeply felt, the memory of his kindness

and the recollection of his good deeds will transcend into future generations.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE SPECIAL JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS IN NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 6 of this year, a special Joint Session of the United States Congress convened in New York City to reflect on the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. This most rare and somber session served as a necessary reminder of the human loss and heroism that the City and State of New York, our nation, and our world experienced on that fateful day. I am proud and blessed—as an American, and as a New Yorker—to have been able to take part.

We met at Federal Hall, the very same site where the first Congress met over two centuries ago. We met just blocks from where the World Trade Center towers once pierced the city's majestic skyline.

Mr. Speaker, most importantly, we remembered the almost 3,000 innocent civilians who died and their families. We prayed then—and we should pray now—for all of the victims of this most heinous terrorist act. Though a year has passed, the loss of every single person who perished that day is still felt by all those who loved them. The sons and daughters, the brothers and sisters, the mothers and fathers lost that day will never be replaced. We simply hope that the pain will subside, and that the memories will remain strong and vibrant.

Mr. Speaker, we also expressed our deepest gratitude to the firefighters, police officers and emergency personnel who served on that fateful day and in the weeks and months that followed. These brave men and women, and their peers across the country, put their lives on the line—day in and day out—to ensure the safety and well being of the citizens of our communities. Recognition of the heroism and service of our "First Responders" is overdue and well deserved. We must continue to acknowledge their bravery and sacrifice. And we in Congress must resolve to provide them with the support they need to continue to excel in their chosen duty—to save lives.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, we reaffirmed our commitment, as a Congress and as a nation, to eradicate the ability of terrorists to ever again carry out such a horrific and offensive act—against us or against other innocent people around the world. We reaffirmed our promise to bring these cowards to justice. A terrorist is, by definition, a coward. It is a person who cannot get what he wants by the power of persuasion, and therefore resorts to the killing of innocent men, women and children.

Mr. Speaker, the American men and women in our Armed Forces are now dispersed throughout the world, seeking out these cowards and introducing them to the might of a nation that finds its heart bruised but its strength renewed. Freedom is not free. We have paid a tremendous price for it. We must not forget those before us who gave their lives, or those who put their lives on the line

today, to allow us the privilege of living in the freest and most open democracy on the face of the earth. Our patriots fight for the cause of freedom, and we shall support them every step of the way.

The events of September 11, 2001, were basic violations of the fundamental principle that life is to give—not to take. I am proud that this Congress gathered on September 6, in the shadow of Ground Zero, to remember and honor both the victims and the heroes—and to remind the world that the forces of evil shall never prevail.

REFORM OF ENERGY WORKERS
COMPENSATION ACT (REWCA)

HON. TED STRICKLAND

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to reform the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (EEOICPA).

The Department of Energy (DOE) has conceded that, over the 50 year history of making nuclear weapons, it consistently placed production imperatives ahead of worker health and safety. In the fall of 1999, DOE admitted that it had placed these Cold War Veterans in harm's way without their knowledge or consent and that compensation was due.

In the spring of 2000, the President's National Economic Council issued a report that identified 14 DOE facilities where there was an excess rate of cancer which was attributable to radiation. This report also noted that state worker compensation systems were not well-suited for compensating occupational diseases due to a variety of hurdles, such as statutes of limitations. Also in the spring of 2000, the House and Senate introduced bipartisan legislation to establish a federal compensation program for these sick nuclear workers and their survivors. Congress held hearings in the House and Senate on legislation that would provide compensation to employees of DOE who were exposed to radiation, beryllium, silica and numerous other toxic substances used in making nuclear weapons.

The compromise which emerged from the conference committee in October 2000 created two separate programs: one for workers exposed to radiation, beryllium and silica which is administered by the Department of Labor, and a second for workers exposed to toxic substances and other hazardous materials which is administered, in part, by the Department of Energy. This second program, codified under Subtitle D, is the primary focus of the reform legislation today.

Under Subtitle D, the Department of Energy is required to use a Physician's Panel to review claims related to exposure to toxic substance. This Panel determines whether an illness is work related and relies upon individual state worker compensation programs to make payments for wage loss and medical costs. However, this approach, by DOE's own admission, will not work for these occupational illness cases because at least 50 percent of the claimants will not have a "willing payor" who will honor the findings of the Department of Energy Physician's Panel. Congress intended

to create a uniform, adequate and equitable federal compensation program for these workers who toiled in the nation's nuclear weapons factories in service to our nation. It is simply unacceptable for the government to tell these workers that help is on the way, and then move forward with a program where potentially there is no one to pay as many as half the claims. This law needs to be fixed.

The introduction of REWCA, the Reform of Energy Workers Compensation Act, aims to fulfill Congress' original objectives and ensure all of the nation's nuclear workers who were made sick from their jobs in nuclear weapons factories through no fault of their own receive a measure of just compensation for their disabilities and illnesses.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO EDWARD R.
HEATH SR.

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to recognize Mr. Edward R. Heath Sr. of Mechanic Falls, Maine for his dedication and commitment to the United States military and this nation. Mr. Heath, a disabled Vietnam Era Veteran, was recently elected National Commander of Disabled American Veterans. As we celebrate achievement, I would like to pay tribute to the achievements and contributions he has made to military veterans throughout the country.

Throughout his life, Mr. Heath has embodied the principles of courage, honor, and integrity that we, as Americans, have come to expect from the men and women in our nation's military. Mr. Heath enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1954, where he served in many foreign theatres including France, Germany, and Korea. Mr. Heath also served at a variety of army posts in the United States, including a tour with the 1st Armored Division during the Cuban Missile Crisis. In 1967, Mr. Heath was seriously injured in a car accident with a civilian vehicle, and due to his injuries, was forced to retire from the military in 1968.

Although his injuries were a major challenge, Mr. Heath would not let his misfortune impede his future service to his country. Mr. Heath went to and graduated from the University of Southern Maine. He continued his education by earning a law degree at the New England School of Law in Boston, MA, in 1978. From there, Mr. Heath began working for the Board of Veteran's appeals, which specializes in Veteran claims on issues such as radiation exposure and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. In 1989, Mr. Heath began working for the Disabled American Veteran's (DAV), representing veterans at the US Court of Appeals. In 2002, he was elected National Commander of the DAV at the Organization's National Convention in Dallas.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege to recognize Mr. Edward R. Heath before this Congress and this nation for the extraordinary service he has given to the United States military and to disabled veterans throughout the country. As a soldier he served his country with courage and honor, as a lawyer he served with integrity and benevolence. Congratulations on your new achievement and good luck in your future endeavors.

INTRODUCING THE NATIVE ACT TO TRANSFORM IMAGERY IN VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTS (NATIVE) ACT

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a member of the Native American Caucus to introduce the Native Act to Transform Imagery in Various Environments (NATIVE) Act. This bill would provide funding for the establishment of an incentive program for schools to eliminate the use of names and symbols that are offensive to Native American people.

Many elementary and secondary schools across the country use words and symbols representing their schools that are demeaning to Native Americans. Nationally, more than 1,200 schools inappropriately use such offensive names or nicknames, often these become mascots. In addition, these names or symbols are used at athletic games for mascot characters, chants and other antics.

While I believe the intentions of these school communities is not to disrespect or harm Native Americans, that is the end result of allowing these offensive terms to continue in these educational institutions.

Once this bill is signed into law, the Secretary of Education would be authorized to make grants to eligible schools to assist such schools to discontinue use of a derogatory or discriminatory name or depiction as a team name, mascot, or nickname. Funding would be provided to schools to change their names and symbols on all equipment and apparel throughout the institution, including on team jerseys, signs, stationary, walls, fields and gymnasium floors. Schools participating in the program may also qualify for construction or renovation funds.

Given that the president's No Child Left Behind education plan does not include construction and renovation funding (with the exception of immediate danger areas), this would be a major incentive for schools to replace their offensive names and logos. Because of the federal government's trust responsibility and obligations to tribal governments, tribally-controlled schools would be eligible for construction or renovation funds, regardless of whether or not they alter their names and symbols.

The legislation would also provide for the establishment of a Committee of American Indian Relations to conduct cultural proficiency trainings at schools participating in the program to further assist the school communities with understanding and changing their behavior. The Committee would also assist the Secretary with reviewing proposals submitted by schools for eligibility determination and funding of grant purposes. The Committee would be headed by a Director, selected by the Secretary in consultation with tribal governments.

This program would receive federal funding for five years. During the first two years of the program, some funding would be devoted to establishing the Committee, identifying schools interested in participating and then working with those schools to actually change the offensive names and symbols. Over the remaining three years, funding would be devoted to any necessary construction and renovation required at the school sites.

I have developed this legislation in consultation with representatives from the National Indian Education Association, the Indian Teacher and Educational Personnel Program, the Capital Area Indian Resource Center and the California Rural Indian Health Board and would like to thank these tribal organizations and their staff for their commitment to bringing this bill to fruition.

The idea for this legislation came from a similar bill proposed in the California state legislature. The California bill would have mandated that all schools in the state with offensive Native American names and symbols change their identifying features in order to continue receiving state funding. This bill failed to receive the votes necessary to become state law.

I believe that forcing educational institutions to adhere to a new procedure without preparing them for such a change can have negative consequences. Educating the school community about why such change is important, and gradually gaining their support can make the transition easier and oftentimes leads to positive results.

This is why I am introducing this bill that would not mandate schools change, but instead provide incentives and activities building awareness in school communities as to why these names and symbols are not appropriate in educational environments.

I urge my colleagues to support and vote in favor of the Native Act to Transform Imagery in Various Environments (NATIVE) Act.

CELEBRATING THE FIESTA OF SAN DIMAS, PATRON SAINT OF THE VILLAGE OF MALESSO

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the feast day of one of Guam's oldest patron saints. This Sunday, September, 29, 2002, the residents of Guam will celebrate the feast day of San Dimas, the patron saint of Malesso, which is the island's southernmost village. For more than three centuries the San Dimas Catholic Church has stood as a center of faith and traditions for the community of Malesso. On the eve of the fiesta celebration, I would like to commemorate the rich history the San Dimas Church and the village of Malesso have brought to my district of Guam.

The history of Catholic missionaries in Guam began on June 9, 1671, when the Spanish ship Buen Socorro docked in Umatac Bay with four new padres for the Marianas Mission. The four had come to relieve three Fathers already working in the Marianas under the guidance of Father San Vitores. Two of the new priests, Father Francisco Esquerria and Father Francisco Solano, had come from the Philippines by way of Mexico.

The Padres worked hard in Hagatna, the capitol city of Guam, preaching to Spanish soldiers and lay workers, while maintaining carefully the devoted congregations formed by Father San Vitores. They rebuilt the Hagatna church, which had been destroyed in the typhoon of 1671. Father Esquerria and the other Padres soon were not content to work only in

Hagatna, and began to make various mission journeys covering more than half the island.

Late in 1672, Father Esquerria became concerned at the great distance they had to travel to get to the usual anchorage of the ships, which was the port of San Antonio de Umatac (Umatac). He decided that it would be good to have a church in the southern part of the island which the Padres could settle. Father Esquerria decided upon the village of Malesso, and built a church there under the patronage of San Dimas. The Padre himself carefully attended the construction of the church. Two years later in 1674, Father Esquerria was martyred. However, the legacy of the San Dimas Church still lives today.

Thirty-one pastors have served the people of San Dimas Parish for 330 years. The Padres include:

1672–1674 Fr. Francisco Esquerria, S. J.; 1674–1799 Fr. Raphael Canica, S. J. & other Jesuits; 1800–1805 Fr. Cristobal Ibanez; 1836–1848 Fr. Jose Ferrer; 1851–1860 Fr. Juan Fernandez; 1864–1869 Fr. Faustino Fernandez Del Corral; 1870–1886 Fr. Mariano Martinez; 1886–1890 Fr. Juan Herrero; 1890–1891 Fr. Jose Lamban; 1891–1893 Fr. Ildefonso Cabanilla; 1893–1899 Fr. Crisogono Ortin; 1908–1923 Fr. Cristobal de Canals; 1923–1927 Fr. Bemabe de Caseda; 1930–1934 Fr. Gil de Lagana; 1935–1936 Fr. Marcelo de Vallava; 1937–1940 Fr. Pastro de Arrayoz; 1940–1942 Fr. Marcian Pellet; 1942–1945 Fr. Jesus Duenas & Fr. Oscar Calvo ministered to the people of Guam during the War Occupation; 1945–1947 Fr. Marcian Pellet (Returns from a prison camp); 1947–1948 Adelbert Donlon; 1948–1950 Fr. Julius Sullivan; 1950–1953 Fr. Alexander Feeley; 1954–1956 Fr. Antonine Zimmeran; 1956–1957 Fr. Sylvan Conover; 1957–1967 Fr. Timothy Kavinaugh; 1967–1987 Fr. Lee Friel; 1987–1987 Fr. Felixberto Leon Guerrero; 1987–1988 Fr. Patrick Castro; 1988–1997 Fr. Jose Villagomez; 1997–1998 Fr. Eric Forbes; Archdiocesan Clergy; and 1998–Present Fr. Mike Crisostomo.

Nearly 80 percent of Guam's residents are Roman Catholics. This identity has profoundly shaped many of the island's culture and traditions. For more than three centuries, pastors and parishioners have given their time and skills with strong loyalty and devotion to the San Dimas Church. As a result, many others on the island have enjoyed the special traditions, particularly the San Dimas fiesta.

This year is especially gratifying since the church reopened its doors after four years of being closed to rebuild the church structure. Hundreds of church volunteers led by San Dimas' Pastor, Pale Mike Crisostomo, devoted thousands of hours working on the church's Finance Council, Demolition Crew, Worship Space Volunteer Committee, Dedication Committee, Parish Council, Pastoral Planning Committee, Finance Committee, Solicitation Committee, Building Committee, Cemetery Committee, Confraternity of Christian Mothers, Angel Tree Project, Faith Formation or "Eskuelan Pale", Ministers of Liturgy, Sacristan, Eucharistic Ministers, Acolytes, Altar Servers, Music Ministry, Knights of Columbus, Maintenance and Landscaping, and Office Staff, to make the rebuilding and rededication of San Dimas Church a great success.

The fiesta this weekend, a village-wide celebration of the patron saint San Dimas, promises to be Malesso's biggest and best celebration. I would like to recognize and commend

the many individuals who will prepare the food for the village feast, set up all of the palapas and tents, decorate the church and surrounding areas and the celebrants who will all help to ring in biggest event of Malesso this year. Biba San Dimas! Biba Malesso! Biba Guam!

IN RECOGNITION OF JOHN C.
(JACK) MENG

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today before this House I'd like to recognize and honor Jack Meng, whose exceptional leadership and civic commitment have strengthened both Schreiber Foods, Inc. and Northeast Wisconsin for decades.

Jack's dedicated service at Schreiber Foods has spanned 30 years. During that time, he demonstrated an unwavering commitment to quality, honesty and integrity. He helped Schreiber Foods become both the largest brand cheese company in the world, and a shining example of sound customer service.

As a member of various community boards, Jack has used his business expertise and extensive leadership experience to make lasting contributions to our area and its proud citizens. His lifelong commitment to service has been an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and pleasure to recognize today the extraordinary contributions of Jack Meng. On behalf of my constituents, we wish him all the best as he steps into retirement.

HONORING UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN-FLINT ALUMNI ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an important event in the history of the University of Michigan-Flint. On October 25th, faculty, staff, alumni, and students of the University's Physical Therapy Department will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its founding, which originated on the University of Michigan Ann Arbor campus, and the 20th anniversary of its relocation to the Flint campus.

Professional education in physical therapy at the University of Michigan commenced in 1952 within the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, in the Medical School on the Ann Arbor campus. It was the first professional preparation program in physical therapy in the State of Michigan. Graduates received a Bachelor of Science degree from the College of Literature, Science and the Arts and a Certificate in Physical Therapy from the Medical School. In 1982-83, in response to multiple professional developments, the educational program was relocated to the Flint campus of the University in order to achieve budgetary, curricular, logistical and administrative enhancements not possible on the Ann Arbor campus, due to changing Medical

School priorities and a period of academic re-trenchment.

In keeping with its tradition of academic leadership, the program became the first program in the state to make the transition to the professional (entry-level) MPT (Master of Physical Therapy), as well as offer a post-professional MPT degree for practicing clinicians. The university will also be the first in the state to offer the Doctor of Physical Therapy (DPT) degree, with the first class graduating in December 2002. This doctoral degree will be the first doctoral degree offered at one of the University of Michigan regional campuses.

Mr. Speaker, for 50 years the University of Michigan-Flint's Physical Therapy Department has prepared generalist physical therapy practitioners, many of whom have gone on to practice in specialty areas as well as teach in both academic and clinical settings, or who serve as managers and researchers within definitive areas of professional practice. Over 1700 graduates have served patient/clients not only in the state of Michigan but nationally and internationally. Many have assumed leadership positions in health care delivery systems and academic institutions. The long tradition of preparing practitioners who are outstanding clinicians who practice in a humanistic way has made the graduates of this program highly valued by client/patients and sought by employers. As a lifelong resident of Flint, I am exceptionally pleased with the accomplishments and advancements made at the university. It continues to serve as one of most valuable resources of my district. I ask my colleagues in the 107th Congress to please join me in congratulating the university, and the dedicated men and women that make up the Physical Therapy Department.

TRIBUTE TO THE COLORADO
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the efforts of the Colorado General Assembly concerning federal assistance for crop and livestock producers due to drought devastation. Joint Resolution 02S-1005, passed by Colorado's General Assembly, urges the U.S. Congress to adopt measures to allow producers of agricultural commodities to receive short-term assistance in coping with and responding to the drought conditions. I commend the work of the Colorado General Assembly for its strong efforts toward the betterment of the state and well being of the people of the great state of Colorado.

I hereby submit for the RECORD Colorado House Joint Resolution 02S-1005:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 02S-1005

By Representative(s) Coleman, Miller, Boyd, Dean, Groff, Grossman, Hefley, Hodge, Jahn, Jameson, Lee, Mace, Marshall, Ragsdale, Romanoff, Sanchez, Stafford, Tapia, Tochtrop, Veiga, Vigil, and Williams S.; also Senator(s) Entz, Hillman, Isgar, Matsunaka, and Taylor.

CONCERNING FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR CROP AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS DUE TO DROUGHT DEVASTATION

Whereas, Snowpack levels and precipitation from rainfall have been far below nor-

mal for many western states, including Colorado; and

Whereas, Facing one of the most severe droughts in the state's history, all Colorado counties have been designated disaster areas, as dry conditions have greatly reduced the ability of farmers and ranchers to produce their commodities and to provide related services; and

Whereas, The lack of moisture will drastically decrease the harvest of many Colorado crops, such as wheat which is expected to yield a crop that is 25-40 percent of a normal yield; and

Whereas, Irrigated farms on average have received only 15 percent of the water they normally use for crop production; and

Whereas, In addition to making it more difficult to raise crops, the extreme dryness also carries with it several secondary concerns, such as the loss of top soil, soil erosion, and an increased possibility of insect infestation; and

Whereas, The suffering state of agriculture directly impacts the prospects of raising livestock, by way of low-yielding feeder crops, limited harvest foliage and forage, and the increasing price of hay and other feed; and

Whereas, Livestock auction barns in the west are extending their sale hours to accommodate the large numbers of livestock being sold because ranchers cannot afford to feed their herds; and

Whereas, There is no insurance available for suffering livestock producers; and

Whereas, Livestock and crop prices alike have been low since 1997, giving producers very little financial cushion for hard times; and

Whereas, The financial impact caused by the drought could be devastating to Colorado's agricultural community, but also will have an overall effect on the economy of the entire state; and

Whereas, An allocation of nearly \$2.5 billion for disaster assistance was originally included in the federal "Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002", commonly known as the "2002 Farm Bill", but this allocation was removed during conference committee deliberations on the bill; and

Whereas, Members of Congress subsequently tried to make disaster assistance moneys available by including an allocation in another bill, but unfortunately, this attempt failed as well; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:

That we, the members of the General Assembly, strongly urge the United States Congress:

(1) To examine and adopt measures to allow producers of agricultural commodities to receive short-term assistance in coping with and responding to the drought conditions, such as the following:

(a) Implementing tax code modifications that enable producers who are forced to sell livestock during periods of drought to receive additional time to reinvest the sale proceeds before having to pay capital gains tax on the earnings, thus allowing the producer to wait until the drought conditions have subsided before reinvesting;

(b) Providing crop and livestock producers with direct emergency assistance to be delivered through existing Farm Service Agency channels;

(2) To reexamine how drought relief assistance is provided and consider elevating the manner in which it is provided to place drought assistance on the same level of assistance that is provided to other natural disasters such as wildfires, hurricanes, and floods; and

(3) To examine the feasibility of prioritizing water allocations.

Be It Further Resolved, That copies of this Joint Resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, the Minority Leader of the United States Senate, the Majority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, and to each member of the Colorado Congressional Delegation.

DOUG DEAN

*Speaker of the House
of Representatives.*

ED PERLMUTTER,

*President Pro Tempore
of the Senate.*

JUDITH RODRIGUE,

*Chief Clerk of the
House of Represent-
atives.*

KAREN GOLDMAN,

*Secretary of the Sen-
ate.*

INTRODUCING THE GREAT PLAINS HISTORIC GRASSLAND WILDER- NESS AREA ACT

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a member of the Native American Caucus to introduce the Great Plains Historic Grassland Wilderness Area Act and urge my colleagues to co-sponsor and vote for this legislation. This bill will ensure that the last remaining pristine grasslands are protected.

While ninety-nine percent of the original grasslands have been altered from their natural states for corporate interests, such as mining coal, oil and gas, one percent remains in pristine form. I believe this one percent must be protected.

Though humans continue to transform and extract "resources" from the natural environment, our earth maintains the ability to revitalize itself. In spite of this revitalization process, numerous species and natural environments have been destroyed because of our decisions.

While most of the remaining pristine grasslands are located on federal lands throughout the plains region, a small portion are on tribal government lands. I believe that the federal government, in conjunction with tribal governments of this region, should work together to ensure the continuance of these unique environments. Such efforts would provide these areas of the earth the time to replenish through natural processes.

In 1964, Congress vowed, "to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring source of wilderness." I believe this promise has not been met and am introducing this legislation to reinforce Congress' commitment to protect these lands.

Once this bill is signed into law, federal lands that contain pristine grasslands would be protected and enhanced for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. In addition, tribal governments which own such pristine grasslands or have such land held in trust by the federal government, could choose to participate in the benefits and programs provided under this bill.

Participating tribal governments would receive financial and technical assistance for their complete participation in the processes to manage, protect, and restore these natural environments with the federal government. I believe that these governments should have a greater role in managing federal grassland wilderness areas using their proven methods of environmental sustainability.

Tribal governments administer hospitals, law enforcement and public safety agencies, research centers, childcare facilities, primary and secondary schools, colleges, court systems, environmental protection agencies and carry out numerous other governmental functions.

As a result of such tribal governmental administration activity, Indian tribes provide major contributions to the local, regional and national economy by providing both revenue and employment opportunities to both Indian and non-Indian people of America. Clearly, such governments can effectively assist the federal government in managing federal grassland wilderness areas.

Tribal colleges of this region would be contracted to initiate and complete a study of the grasslands wilderness area to determine the original plant and animal species inhabiting the grasslands, their present condition and the steps necessary to restore such species to self-sustaining levels.

These administrative and research activities would be carried out through the Office of Native American Wilderness Management in the Department of the Interior. The Office would be headed by a Director, selected by the Secretary in consultation with tribal governments from the plains region.

I would like to thank all of the tribal government leaders who participated in the consultation sessions to design this bill. I would especially like to thank Ms. Charmaine White Face for her dedication and consistency to assisting in bringing this bill to fruition.

COMMENDING THE UNITED FILI- PINO STUDENT ASSOCIATION OF GUAM

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, student activism is strong and commonplace on my home island of Guam. Historically, Guam students have joined organizations to gain a sense of comradery and to seize upon an opportunity to engage in noble charitable and civic activities that benefit the community. One particular organization that stands out among the rest for their service and dedicated membership is the United Filipino Student Association (UFSA).

The UFSA, comprised of University of Guam students and students from each of the four public high schools on Guam, provides a social environment that promotes the culture and unity of Filipino students on the island. The UFSA is also very civic-minded, adding to the membership's ability to recognize, understand and take action on issues relevant to their everyday experiences. Promoting the knowledge of the historical, political, social and economic conditions of Filipino people

outside of the Philippines, the UFSA serves as a dependable resource and information source for issues affecting Filipino youth and community on Guam.

On September 30, 2002, this very prominent student organization will be swearing in its newly elected officers, marking another chapter in its already rich history, which spans over two decades. The first UFSA on Guam was founded at the University Of Guam in 1972, and after an eight year period of dormancy, the association was revived in 1993. The officers spearheading its renewed presence then were Patrick S. Luces, Marelito Calimlim, Leila Orden, Buena Fernandez, Analisa Retumban, Norman Analista, and Lawrence S. Luces.

In 1998, Mark Galang, Mike Cabral, and Kendrick De Vera succeeded in integrating UOG UFSA with UFSA of George Washington High School, John F. Kennedy High School, and Simon Sanchez High School. This organizational merging proved to empower the membership base and rejuvenate their work. In 2001, Southern High UFSA was chartered and joined the overall UFSA organization. This year, expansion efforts continue with the Guam Community College (GCC). Filipino Students at GCC are currently in the process of establishing an UFSA organization in their school.

Through the years, UFSA has reached out island-wide and touched an entire community. The Filipino youth of Guam, who worked so diligently to build the UFSA today are to be commended for their leadership and example. The UFSA has strengthened the education of so many, supplementing their classroom experiences with valuable civic commitment. The organization has served as a medium through which students have demonstrated the highest levels of citizenship. I commend the UFSA for their work and encourage their newly elected leadership to carry this torch of success for the future. I thank the outgoing President, Patrick Quitugua, and congratulate the incoming President, Andrew T. Solidum. I also congratulate Diane Reyes, the first Vice President who will serve an additional term, and Riza Marquez, the second Vice President who will also serve another term. Finally, I thank Lea' Beth Naholowaa, their advisor. With their leadership, I know many more good things for UFSA and Guam are to come.

HONORING THE 165TH ANNIVER- SARY OF ALL SAINTS EPIS- COPAL CHURCH

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating All Saints Church upon celebrating 165 years of worship, fellowship and outreach in Pontiac, Michigan.

All Saints Episcopal Church was started in 1837 as a mission. Reverend Algernon Hollister, of nearby St. John's Parish in Troy, first organized the parish to serve the one thousand persons living in the Pontiac area at that time. Initially called Zion Church, its first liturgy was celebrated on September 24 with 16 persons receiving the Eucharist that Sunday morning. The parish moved quickly to build a

church. The original wooden structure built on the corner of Williams and Pike Streets was replaced with a stone church in 1854.

After struggling for years under several rectors, the parish experienced a transformation under the leadership of Reverend Lawrence Stevens. He assumed the rector's position in 1881. Known for his generosity to persons in need he was also noted for his ability to comfort the sick and mourning. His energy infused the parish and the congregation became a center in the community to assist the poor and suffering. Even after his stewardship of the parish was over, his influence could still be felt. When the parish hall was added in 1927 it was named in his honor.

The congregation decided to rename the parish in 1904. Now known as All Saints Episcopal Church, the parish suffered a blow the next year. Fire destroyed part of the church. Undaunted, the parish cleared away the rubble, erected a temporary roof and continued to celebrate the Eucharist until a new building was finished in 1908. The parish continued its growth and in 1922 two hundred families made it their spiritual home. That year Reverend Bates Burt became the church's new pastor. He remained in that post for the next 25 years and guided All Saints Church in several important missions. Together with his son, Alfred, and the church organist, Wihla Hutson, Reverend Burt composed several Christmas carols. They are now known as "Burt Carols" and sung in churches throughout the Anglican Communion. He was instrumental in the building of Stevens Hall and his vision shaped the use of that structure. He saw the parish hall as not only a meeting place for the congregation but of the community as a whole. His vision of social justice and interaction with all the citizens of Pontiac has guided the parish in the intervening years.

Through the Great Depression and World War II, All Saints Parish has been a beacon to those desperate to sustain body and soul. When the congregations of other denominations decided to leave the city of Pontiac during the period of the Fair Housing Covenant and mandatory school integration, All Saints Parish voted to remain in their home in the heart of the city. The parish members believed that God had placed the church in its location and they would be violating His mandate to desert the city in its time of crisis. With the advent of Reverend Catherine Waynick as rector in 1993, the people of All Saints Parish expanded their outreach and started the Bound Together program. Serving the children of Pontiac, it provides tutoring, social activities, arts and crafts and hot food to nourish both their physical and spiritual lives.

Three rectors of All Saints Parish have been elevated to the episcopate, the Reverend Herbert Fox, the Reverend Ivor Curtis and the Reverend Catherine Waynick. In 1997 the national Episcopal Church designated All Saints as a Jubilee Center. This honor was accorded to the parish to recognize its vibrant, ongoing partnership with the greater Pontiac community.

For 165 years All Saints Parish has been a dynamic force for the public good. At every time of social need or upheaval, the parishioners have resoundingly responded by living the gospel spoken every Sunday in the sanctuary. The inspiration for living by Christian ideals is repeated again and again in the lives of the clergy and congregation of this parish.

Mr. Speaker I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me and applaud the continuity of Christian life that has resonated for 16 decades and resonates today through All Saints Parish.

THE DAY LIBERTY CRIED

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to read a poem entitled "The Day Liberty Cried" written by a constituent of mine, Scott Rogers.

THE DAY LIBERTY CRIED

(By Scott Rogers)

Just another Tuesday morn
As people went their way
The cars, the trains were bustling by
Another working day
Although diverse with many faces
These people shared one hue
They lived together with Liberty
Under the colors Red, White, and Blue
Liberty was the one thing that they shared
They nurtured Her in their heart
But little that morn did they realize
That their world would be torn apart
Liberty was strong She stood proud
But on this fateful morn She cried
In horror She watched as evil attacked
So many innocent people died
Liberty bowed Her head that day
For She felt somehow that She
Had allowed these acts to come to Her shores
To the Great Land of the free
But the evil that attacked Her
Could not begin to understand
That Liberty could not be destroyed
Nor our great love for this great land
Those who tried to hurt Her
Could not break Her soul
And proudly we fought to rebuild what was
lost
Although heavy was our toll
Each brick that fell was carefully removed
Each victim we will always remember
And Liberty is there to remind us all
Each Eleventh of September
We will never forget, we must not forget
Yes, . . . Liberty did cry that day
But we will never stop pledging "In God we
trust"
Because? . . . We love this U.S.A.

IN HONOR OF NICOLE MARIE TOTINO

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Nicole Marie Totino, New Jersey's Miss Bayonne Columbus 2002. In a grand ceremony, the Bayonne Columbus Committee will crown her at a dinner dance on Saturday, September 28, 2002, at the Chandelier Restaurant in Bayonne, New Jersey.

Nicole Totino graduated from Bayonne's Horace Mann School and St. Dominic Academy in Jersey City. An active participant at St. Dominic Academy, she served as President of the SDA National Honor Society, and was a member of numerous clubs, including the

Math Club; Multicultural Club; Student Ambassador Club; Chess Club; Student Council; and the Outdoor Activities Club.

Her hard work and determination set her apart from her peers and during her senior year she was awarded the Class Valedictorian Award, SDA Spanish Foreign Language Medal, the Edward Bloustein Distinguished Scholar Award, and the New Jersey Scholar-Athlete Award.

An avid student, Nicole attended the prestigious New Jersey Governor's School for Sciences at Drew University, St. Peter's College Summer Scholar Program, the LEAD Business Program for Minorities at Duke University, and the Columbia University summer program for high school students.

She volunteers her time at Our Lady of the Assumption Church, where she works at the annual Feast/Carnival. Nicole will start college this fall and aspires to study Economics, Latin American Studies, and Finance.

Nicole Totino is the daughter of Nick and Edna Rodriguez-Cabrera Totino and sister of Sunilka.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Nicole Marie Totino, Miss Bayonne Columbus 2002. We are honored to have such an accomplished young woman representing our community.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO LUCINDA SULLIVAN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege to recognize Mrs. Lucinda Sullivan of Redvale, Colorado. Mrs. Sullivan has recently been honored in the State of Mississippi as the oldest living relative of the Confederate President, Jefferson Davis.

Mrs. Sullivan grew up and has spent her life in southwestern Colorado after her grandparents relocated there in the 19th century. As Jefferson Davis' great granddaughter, Mrs. Sullivan is part of a proud legacy that is still revered throughout the South for Davis' leadership as President of the Confederacy during the Civil War. Davis was also an influential leader in the War with Mexico, and as the Secretary of War for the Franklin Pierce Administration.

In honor of her historic past, Mrs. Sullivan was anointed Queen of Pioneer Days, and has just recently traveled to the Mississippi Delta with 16 other family members for Davis' annual birthday celebration. The festivities were held at the Beavoir home and museum, and then a family reunion was prepared at Davis' other home. Both homes were owned by Davis after his former properties had been confiscated by Union soldiers after the Civil War.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to recognize Mrs. Lucinda Sullivan before this Congress and this nation for her participation in preserving our nation's rich and enduring history. It is through the continued efforts of citizens like Mrs. Sullivan that keeps American history alive today and I commend her for her efforts.

INTRODUCING THE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT HOMELAND SECURITY COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION ACT

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a member of the Native American Caucus to introduce the Tribal Government Homeland Security Coordination and Integration Act and urge my colleagues to co-sponsor and vote for this legislation. This bill will help ensure that the United States is better prepared to prevent and respond to terrorist activities and other emergencies.

Once this bill is signed into law, federal, state, local and tribal governments within the United States will be fully integrated in a national homeland security strategy. Moreover, my bill will ensure that all levels of government are engaged in a coordinated effort and well equipped to defend against bioterrorism and to handle any other public health or safety emergency that threatens our land or people. For the first time in the history of our country, every government in America will be positioned and united to assist in the singular effort of protecting what we have here on our shores.

Ever since President Bush stated in his State of the Union Address earlier this year that State and local governments should have access to Federal homeland and anti-bioterrorism security funding, it has been my strong belief that tribal governments should participate in these programs and be included in the distribution of these funds.

However, since the president did not mandate the inclusion of tribal governments in homeland security and emergency preparedness programs, there has been confusion within the departments of the Federal Government as to whether or not Indian tribes should receive homeland security program or grant funds. Similar to State governments, tribal governments have citizens to serve and protect and their decisions often benefit the larger surrounding communities and states.

Tribal governments administer hospitals, law enforcement and public safety agencies, research centers, childcare facilities, primary and secondary schools, colleges, court systems, environmental protection agencies and carry out numerous other governmental functions. Tribal business interests include a full range of activities from agriculture to industrial production to business parks. As a result of such tribal governmental administration and commercial activity, Indian tribes provide major contributions to the local, regional and national economy by providing both revenue and employment opportunities to both Indian and non-Indian people of America.

During the first round of homeland security funding distribution every state was allocated \$5 million in federal funds to develop their homeland emergency preparedness plans. However, tribal governments struggled to develop their emergency preparedness plans with their existing resources.

It is vital that Congress and the Administration guarantee that the Federal Government and State, local and tribal governments participate in an integrated and coordinated effort to

protect our people and lands. A failure to integrate and coordinate with tribal governments in the homeland security plan could leave many weak governmental links in America's homeland security chain of protection. Since we are spending a great deal of time and resources developing a national homeland security strategic plan, we might as well strive to get it right the first time. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support the Tribal Government Homeland Security Coordination and Integration Act.

During a House Energy and Commerce Committee hearing in March, I asked Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson if tribal governments would have access to homeland security funds administered by his Department, and if so, by what means would the Secretary inform tribes of their eligibility? Secretary Thompson responded by stating that to the best of his knowledge, tribal governments would be eligible for such funding and that he would notify the tribal governments of their ability to access these funds. I hoped that by informing tribal governments of their ability to request these funds, that this would encourage such governments to come forward and successfully receive the funds crucial to protecting their people and land and participate in the national strategy to protect America here at home.

Unfortunately, Secretary Thompson has failed to clarify the eligibility of tribal governments to participate in homeland security administered by the Health and Human Services Department. In addition, Secretary Thompson did not adequately contact tribes about their needs or reach out to provide them with homeland security information. Instead, he responded to my request by sending a letter to Governors reminding each that they should not overlook the existence of tribal governments within their borders.

While I was disappointed that Secretary Thompson had not chosen to reach out to tribal governments prior to March, I believed that the lack of communication between the new Administration and tribal governments stemmed from the President's non-issuance of an Executive Order requiring the Federal Government to establish a consultation policy with tribal governments. Without such an order, I believed tribal governments would have continued to be left out of the loop on Federal programs and other information that could dramatically benefit their governments and citizens.

In an attempt to address this situation, I sent a letter to the President, which was co-signed by twelve of my colleagues, asking that he clarify his policy position regarding consultation with tribal governments and I urged him to offer an Executive Order. I am pleased that the administration responded to my letter by reaffirming the existing Executive Order on tribal consultation.

After 6 months of communications concerning the necessary role of tribal consultation and requesting that the President issue a directive for such interaction, I am pleased that the Bush Administration has clarified his policy. In a letter dated June 19, Alberto Gonzales, Counsel to the President, wrote:

Dear Congressman Pallone: On behalf of President Bush, thank you for the letter you and some of your colleagues sent on March 20, 2002, regarding the issuance of an Executive Order on consultation and coordination with Indian tribal governments.

As you know, President Clinton issued Executive Order 13175, entitled Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, on November 6, 2000. In early 2001, the Bush Administration reviewed the Executive Order and found it to be consistent with the views of the Administration on tribal consultation and coordination. Currently, the Administration is working to see that the order is implemented. It is our hope that growing experience with tribal consultation and the emergence of agency policies and procedures will result in better federal governance on issues of concern to tribal governments."

I applaud the administration for clarifying the role the federal departments will take in consulting with tribal governments on issues that affect them. Yet, I remain concerned about their record in implementing this policy. My bill will remedy the Administration's failure to establish tribal participation in homeland security activities and provide that tribes are treated as states, as appropriate, but there are many other instances in which federal programs need further clarification with respect to the eligibility of Indian tribes.

I want to thank all of my colleagues in Congress who supported my letter to the President requesting clarification of his tribal consultation procedure. I want to thank Representatives BACA, BLUMENAUER, FILNER, INSLEE, JEFFERSON, LEE, MALONEY, MCCOLLUM, REYES, ROYBAL-ALLARD, STUPAK AND UDALL, for their support on this initiative.

During this 107th session of Congress, the president and Congress have requested and approved substantial homeland security and emergency preparedness funding increases for federal and state governments in Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003. In an attempt to ensure tribal governments received access to these funds, I urged the Administration and my colleagues to mandate that a portion of these funds be made available to their governments. For the most part, such goals have gone unfulfilled and it is time to rectify this situation.

Since the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, and the subsequent introduction of weapons grade anthrax into the United States postal system and congressional office buildings in Washington, D.C., the President and the Congress have worked closely to respond to the need to rebuild and strengthen the nation's public health, national security and emergency response systems.

Current versions of Homeland Security Department legislation incorporate state and local governments, health officials and law enforcement entities. However, to make certain the United States is fully prepared to prevent and respond to terrorist activities on all fronts, I believe tribal governments must also be included.

Despite the government-to-government relationship between tribal governments and the United States, the United States has not honored its trust responsibility and failed to include and consult with tribal governments in homeland security planning. Moreover, there are no specific provisions for the BIA or the IHS to participate in homeland security programs and funding.

In an attempt to remedy these situations, I am introducing this bill to ensure the coordination and integration of tribal governments in the national homeland security strategy and to establish an Office of Tribal Government Homeland Security within the Department of

Homeland Security. The bill will also designate specific provisions for the BIA and the IHS to participate in homeland security funding.

Throughout many areas of the United States, tribal, BIA and IHS facilities and services are the only sources available to provide emergency health services, disaster response, and law enforcement to tribal and surrounding non-tribal communities alike. Thus, enhancing the capacity of Tribes to plan, protect against and respond to bioterrorism or other public health or safety emergencies is vital to all Americans.

To ensure the bill meets the needs and honors the rights of tribal governments, I have consulted with representatives from the National Indian Health Board (NIHB), National Congress of American Indians, California Rural Indian Health Board and tribal governments in designing its contents. I am pleased that we are moving forward together on this initiative. I would like to acknowledge Ms. Lenna Aoki of NIHB for lending her expertise in government relations and strategic planning in this legislative effort.

Summary of events reestablishing tribal government participation in homeland security:

9/11/01, terrorists attack World Trade Center in New York City and shortly thereafter weapons grade anthrax is delivered into the United States postal system and congressional office buildings in Washington, D.C.

1/29/02, President Bush declares in his State of the Union Address that state governments should have access to federal homeland and anti-bioterrorism security funding. During his speech, the President fails to specify whether tribal governments are included in this homeland emergency preparedness plan, establishing great confusion within the departments of the federal government as to whether or not they have access to funds.

1/31/02, Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson writes a letter to all state governors in follow-up to his letter of 1/11/02 further advising them of the comprehensive financial resources that their states will be receiving, "in support of State and local public health measures to strengthen the nation against the threat of biological weapons." One billion dollars was made available to states to foster State and local preparedness. Each state received \$5,000,000 to implement part one of the two-part plan. Tribal governments were not mentioned in this letter and therefore received zero funding from this funding source.

2/1–28/02, Congressman Frank Pallone, Jr., instructs his staff person, Mr. Mark LeBeau, to take the lead to ensure access for tribal governments to homeland security and anti-bioterrorism funding. Mr. LeBeau, on behalf of Congressman Pallone, began to consult with the national and regional organizations which represent tribal governments, as well as with tribal governments directly, on this initiative.

3/13/02, Congressman Pallone, during a House Energy and Commerce Committee hearing, presses Secretary Thompson as to whether or not tribal governments would have access to homeland security and anti-bioterrorism funds. Secretary Thompson responds by stating that tribal governments are eligible for both types of security funds. The Secretary stated that he would notify the tribes of their ability to access these funds.

3/20/02, Congressman Pallone sends a letter with twelve colleagues to the President

asking the he clarify his procedure of consulting with tribal governments on all issues pertaining to Indian Country. In the letter, the Congressman state, "we have spoken with numerous American Indian tribal representatives during the past six months, and have learned that they are incredibly concerned that the Administration has not issued an Executive Order on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments. Without such an Order, agencies and entities such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Homeland Security team have developed their own management systems without consulting the Indian tribal governments. Such non-inclusion stimulates confusion at the national, state and tribal level, and leaves Indian tribal governments out of the loop."

3/22/02, Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson writes a letter to all state governors requesting that, "State's plans take full advantage of the great resources and health care delivery systems that Tribes and the IHS have to offer and that you involve them to the maximum degree possible in both your planning and implementation."

5/13/02, Congressman Pallone sends "Dear Advocates of Indian Country" letter to tribal governments informing them of his effort to pressure the Bush Administration to make homeland security funds available to tribes.

5/17/02, Congressman Pallone publishes a column in Indian Country Today regarding the need for tribal governments to have access to federal homeland and anti-bioterrorism security funding, and urge such governments to request such funding from the federal government.

6/19/02, Alberto Gonzales, counsel to the President, responds to the letter sent by Congressman Pallone and the twelve colleagues regarding consultation with tribal governments. Mr. Gonzales writes, "In early 2001, the Bush Administration reviewed the Executive Order and found it to be consistent with the views of the Administration on tribal consultation and coordination. Currently, the Administration is working to see that the Order is implemented."

7/17/02, Congressman Pallone sends "Dear Advocates of Indian Country" letter to tribal governments, updating them on his decision to conduct a comprehensive review of the existing appropriations and authorization measures of the Anti-Terrorism Emergency spending bills; the president's budget request for FY 03 related to this initiative, as well as the newly planned homeland security department budget to determine where tribal governments can access such funding.

7/25/03, Congressman Pallone sends "Dear Advocates of Indian Country" letter to tribal governments informing them of the Administration's decision regarding the role the federal departments will take in consulting with tribal governments on all issues that affect them.

8/5/02, Congressman Pallone sends "Dear Advocates of Indian Country" letter to tribal governments updating them on the consultation meetings he has held with the National Indian Health Board regarding the proposed Homeland Security Department.

8/5/02, Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson writes a letter to Congressman Pallone to inform him of the recent efforts that the Department of Health and Human Services has made to ensure the inclusion of tribal leaders in bioterrorism and overall public health preparedness activities.

The Secretary states, "though we did not specifically include American Indian and Alaska native tribes in the initial letter sent to governors, the HRSA Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program cooperative agreement guidance dated February 15, 2002 recommended that tribal and IHS hospital take a leadership role in regional planning.

8/28/02, Congressman Pallone publishes a column in Indian Country Today regarding his decision to introduce a bill to ensure the coordination and integration of tribal governments in the national homeland security plan and to establish an Office of Tribal Government Homeland Security within the Department of Homeland Security. The bill, developed in consultation with tribal governments and their representative organizations, will also designate specific provisions for the BIA and the IHS to participate in homeland security funding.

9/26/03, Congressman Pallone introduces the Tribal Government Homeland Security Coordination and Integration Act.

SIKH AUTHOR AND SCHOLAR
GURTEJ SINGH EXPOSES INDIAN
TYRANNY

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 2002

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, recently a seminar was held in New York on the oppression of minorities in Hindu nationalist India. One of the speakers was the Sikh scholar and author Gurtej Singh, Professor of Sikhism. He is also the author of the book *Chakravayuh: Web of Indian Secularism*.

Professor Gurtej Singh discussed the history of Sikh independence and the Sikh religion. He exposed the connivance of Sikh leaders of all parties with the Indian government. He discussed the efforts of the Hindu nationalists to absorb the Sikh religion.

Professor Gurtej Singh has been honored by the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, which runs the Gurdwaras (Sikh temples) in Punjab, Khalistan. He is a very well respected Sikh scholar.

The information he discussed underlies the need for the Sikhs in Punjab, Khalistan to work to achieve their freedom. Unfortunately, the Indian government has recently reaffirmed through its Ambassador to the U.S. that it will hold a plebiscite in Kashmir, as it promised in 1948, or in Punjab.

Since the United States was formed to be the bastion of freedom, we owe it to the people there to do what we can to support their freedom efforts. We should declare our support for a free and fair plebiscite in Punjab, Khalistan, in Kashmir, in primarily Christian Nagaland, and elsewhere in the subcontinent where people are seeking freedom and independence. The democratic way is the best way to resolve issues. Until all people in India enjoy the full civil rights of democratic citizens, until human rights are respected, India should receive no American aid or trade. This is the best way that America can help bring freedom to that troubled region.

Mr. Speaker, the Council of Khalistan recently published a press release commending Professor Gurtej Singh for his work for human

rights and his presentation at the New York panel. I would like to insert this press release into the RECORD at this time.

**S. GURTEJ SINGH EXPOSES INDIAN TYRANNY
AT SEMINAR**

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 16, 2002.—The Sikh Nation appreciates the contributions of S. Gurtej Singh IAS, who spoke at a seminar in New York last week. He exposed the genocide of the Indian government and the betrayal and corruption of the Akali Dal leadership in his book, *Chakravayuh: Web of Indian Secularism*, and in his speech he gave historical facts about the sovereign, independent Sikh state and the independence of the Sikh religion since its inception. He explained how the Hindu majority wants to assimilate the Sikh religion and establish a Hindu Rashtra. We recommend that everyone read his book.

"S. Gurtej Singh has done an excellent job of exposing the connivance of the Akali leaders, such as Badal, Tohra, and Mann, with the Indian government in its campaign of terror against the Sikh Nation," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. "He is to be saluted," Dr. Aulakh said. "The Sikh Nation needs more good Sikhs like S. Gurtej Singh if it is ever to end the oppression." The Council of Khalistan is the government pro tempore of Khalistan, the Sikh homeland that declared its independence from India on October 7, 1987. The Council of Khalistan leads the Sikh Nation's struggle for independence.

"Gurtej Singh's presentation was excellent and he made a detailed presentation of the abuses and oppression of the Sikh Nation," Dr. Aulakh said. "The time has come to throw out the conniving Sikh leadership of the Akalis and Congress and unite behind committed, principled, pro-Sikh leaders who are committed to freedom," he said.

The Indian government has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984. Over 75,000 Kashmiri Muslims have been killed since 1988. More than 200,000 Christians have been killed since 1947, along with tens of thousands of Dalits, Tamils, Assamese, Bodos, Manipuris, and other minorities. Last month, police stood by as militant Hindus attacked Muslims in Gujarat. Over 5,000 people died, according to the Indian newspaper *The Hindu*. The Indian government paid twice as much compensation to the families of Hindus who were killed as it paid to Muslims who were killed.

The U.S. State Department reported in 1994 that the Indian government paid out over 41,000 cash bounties to police officers for killing Sikhs. Since Christmas 1998, a wave of violence against Christians has seen priests murdered, nuns being raped, churches being burned, Christian schools and prayer halls destroyed, and no one has been punished for these acts. Militant Hindu fundamentalists allied with the pro-Fascist RSS, the parent organization of the ruling BJP, burned missionary Graham Staines and his two young sons to death.

"For the survival of the Sikh Nation, the time has come to launch a Shantmai Morcha (peaceful agitation) to liberate Khalistan from Indian occupation," Dr. Aulakh said. "I call on the Sikh leadership in Punjab to begin a Shantmai Morcha immediately. If they will not, the Sikh Nation should rid itself of them and support leaders who will do so," he said. "I also call on the United States government to support freedom for Khalistan and the other minority nations seeking their freedom from India," he said. "Sikhs are a separate nation and ruled Punjab until 1849. No Sikh has signed the Indian constitution," Dr. Aulakh said.

Sikhism is a sovereign, independent, monotheistic religion which believes in the equality of the whole human race, including

gender equality. Sikhs pray every day for the well being of all humanity. The Sikh Nation was established as sovereign. Guru gave political power to the Sikh Nation. ("In Grieb Sikhhan Ko Deon Patshahi.") "Freedom and self-determination are the birthright of all peoples and nations. The people of South Asia must have self-determination now," Dr. Aulakh said. "India is on the verge of disintegration," he said. "Khalistan will be free by 2008."

SEPTEMBER 11 ANNIVERSARY

HON. DAVID VITTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 2002

Mr. VITTER. Mr. Speaker, on September 11, 2001 our people, our democracy, and our values were attacked in a cowardly and reprehensible way. I visited the Pentagon two days after the attacks, and the sheer devastation viewed in person was beyond the imagination.

When I made it back home to Louisiana, I hugged my wife and kids and could not help but think of the people who never returned home on September 11. That fateful day introduced us to hundreds of heroes. And it reintroduced us to the wonderful spirit of our nation.

I visited Ground Zero for the Commemorative Joint Meeting of Congress one year later and visited the Pentagon on the anniversary of the attacks. These sites—along with the Pennsylvania crash site—stand as reminders of the devastation our country suffered, but they also remind us that America is not devastated.

We are unified in the knowledge that democracy and freedom will prevail. People across the country have, over the last year, demonstrated to the world that terrorism can never destroy our way of life. And I am proud of our country, proud of my fellow citizens for the patriotism, spirit, and strength they have shown over the last year.

It is a great honor to serve in Congress at this time, and I take very seriously my pledge to protect and defend the United States of America.

May God bless us all, and may He continue to bless our great nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 2002

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I missed some votes because I was traveling. I left for Iraq on Wednesday to get a better understanding of how a preemptive U.S. military strike against Iraq will affect the Iraqi people. Had I been able to, I would have voted:

"No" on H. Res. 552 (rollcall vote No. 416).

"No" on Approving the Journal (rollcall vote No. 417).

"Yes" on the Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 3295 (rollcall vote No. 418).

"No" on H. Res. 553 (rollcall vote No. 419).

"Yes" on the Motion to Recommit H.R. 4600 with Instructions (rollcall vote No. 420).

"No" on final passage of H.R. 4600 (rollcall vote No. 421).

"Yes" on H.R. 2215 (rollcall vote No. 422).

"Yes" on H. Res. 111 (rollcall vote No. 423).

IN HONOR OF TIMOTHY GREGORY

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 2002

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of Mr. Timothy Gregory in preserving a vital part of Southern California's architectural heritage. Over the last few years, Mr. Gregory has been instrumental in bringing to light the architectural significance of the Janes Village area.

Mr. Gregory is locally known as "The Building Biographer," and his knowledge has aided countless citizens in the community in appreciation of the architectural treasures that surround them every day. Through innumerable hours devoted to researching and informing the community about Janes Village and the vision of Elisha P. Janes, the noted local builder for whom the area is named, Mr. Gregory has almost single-handedly been responsible for the rediscovery of Mr. Janes' Altadena building projects and their spectacular architecture.

The three hundred homes built between 1924 and 1926 are part of Mr. Janes' vision to build a thousand homes in Altadena. Although he never met that mark, the hundreds of homes he did build still stand as a testament to the early years of development in the Los Angeles area. Originally billed as "Homes of Distinction in Scenic Altadena," these homes are as unique and special today as the day they were built.

These homes stand as an enduring architectural monument—three hundred homes built on nine streets, of which two thirds can be directly attributed to the work of Mr. Janes. Their distinctive English Revival style marks some of the most remarkable architecture of the time.

Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Gregory, Janes Village has now established itself not only as a Heritage Area, but as a neighborhood and community with a rich historical past. I ask all Members of Congress to join me in applauding the work of Timothy Gregory in celebrating and preserving a piece of our incredible architectural history.

**INDIA CANNOT GOVERN WITHOUT
THE PEOPLE'S CONSENT**

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 2002

Ms. McKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, no government can govern without the consent of the governed. That is one of the founding principles of America.

Earlier this year, my friend Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, issued a "New Year's Message to the Sikh Nation." In it, he noted that India is governing the Sikhs of Punjab, Khalistan, the Christians of Nagaland, the Muslims of Kashmir, and many other minority nations without their consent.

In the letter, the Council of Khalistan said that the elections earlier this year in Punjab

won't have any effect in terms of freeing the people, but merely change the facts of the oppressors. The letter noted that in the likely event of a war between India and Pakistan, it will be the Sikhs and the Kashmiris who will be the primary victims. He called on Sikhs not to fight for India. He reminded us that no Sikh representative ever signed India's constitution. How can India's constitution be binding on the Sikhs when they have never been a party to it?

Dr. Aulakh wrote that India is not one country and is just a remnant of British colonialism. He wrote that its breakup is inevitable. On January 25, Indian Home Minister L.K. Advani admitted that when Kashmir leaves India, India will unravel. That is why India is so scared of the 17 freedom movements within its borders. There is clear sentiment for freedom within India's borders, Mr. Speaker. We must do what we can to help that cause along.

What can America do to help the cause of freedom in South Asia? For one thing, we can try to keep India and Pakistan at peace. Unfortunately, there has already been firing across the Line of Control in Kashmir. We should use our diplomatic power to stop the fighting before it becomes all-out war. Both sides have nuclear weapons, Mr. Speaker, and the Pakistani government has been quite helpful to us in the war on terror, at least until India's military maneuvers forced them to divert troops to the Indian-Pakistani border.

We should stop our aid to India to help stop the atrocities against Sikhs, Christians, Kashmiri Muslims, dark-skinned Dalit "untouchables," and others. We should also publicly declare our support for self-determination for Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagaland, and all the minority nations and peoples seeking their freedom from India.

Mr. Speaker, the Council of Khalistan's open letter is very informative. I think my colleagues will be very well informed by reading it. Therefore, I would like to place it in the RECORD now.

COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN,
Washington, DC, January 3, 2002.

KHALSA JI: Wahe Guru Ji Ka Khalsa, Wahe Guru Ji Ki Fateh!

Happy New Year to you and your family and friends. May 2002 be the best year you have ever had.

At the dawn of a new year, freedom for Khalistan is closer than ever. India is showing its instability. The Indian government is so desperate that it was caught red-handed murdering Sikh girls in Kashmir. Just as it did in Chithisinghpura, the regime is committing terrorist acts to try to set minority nations against one another in pursuit of India's ongoing drive for hegemony in South Asia. On May 27, several Indian soldiers were caught red-handed trying to set fire to a Gurdwara and some Sikh homes in Kashmir. Sikh and Muslim residents of the village overwhelmed the troops and stopped them from carrying out this atrocity. Now India has set up another terrorist incident that has cost the lives of at least three Sikh girls.

India has massed large numbers of troops and warheads on the border. Unfortunately, the upcoming war will result in the deaths of many Sikhs, Kashmiris, and other minorities, exactly the result the Indian government wants. I urge Sikhs not to support India. Punjab and Kashmir will be the main battlegrounds. Sikhs will be killed in the upcoming war more than any other people will, as they have in every war in the past. It is Sikhs who will suffer the most, and that suf-

fering would be made worse by shedding Sikh blood for the oppressors of the Sikh Nation. We do not have a choice of peace or war. The Sikh Nation has a right to choose peace, and that choice requires the independence of Khalistan. To save Sikh lives, do not fight with the Hindu slavemasters. Instead, work to liberate Khalistan.

This is an ideal opportunity to begin a Shantmai Morcha and form a Khalsa Raj Party to achieve independence for Khalistan and to liberate the other countries seeking their freedom from Indian occupation. Take advantage of this opportunity. Fight to free Khalistan. Remember the words of former Akal Takht Jathedar Professor Darshan Singh: "If a Sikh is not Khalistani, he is not a Sikh." Self-determination is the right of all people and nations.

India is not one nation. It has 18 official languages. The Sikh Nation's sentiment for Khalistan is clear. Pro-Khalistan handbills were handed out at the Golden Temple on June 7 during the commemoration of Gallughara Divas and Sant Bhindranwale's martyrdom. Ajmer Singh Lakhwal, the head of the Bharat Kisan Union, has called for self-determination for the Sikhs. The flame of freedom burns bright in the hearts of the Sikhs.

India wants to wipe out minority nations so that they cannot ask for their freedom. To achieve that objective, the Indian government has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, more than 75,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, and tens of thousands of Dalits (dark-skinned "Untouchables," the aboriginal people of South Asia), Tamils, Bodos, Assamese, Manipuris, and others.

The Deccan Chronicle reported that the Indian government knew of the attack on Parliament, which killed 13 people, in advance and did nothing. The Indian army carried out the attack to provide a pretext for an attack on Pakistan and Kashmir. It hopes to use the killings of young Sikh girls to get Sikh to fight against Kashmiris.

India has a long record of terrorism. In November 1994, the Indian newspaper Hitavada reported that the Indian government paid the late governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, approximately \$1.5 billion to organize and support covert state terrorism in Punjab, Khalistan, and in Kashmir. The book *Soft Target*, written by two very respected journalists from the Toronto Star and the Toronto Globe and Mail, conclusively establishes that the Indian government blew up its own airliner in 1985, killing 329 innocent people. According to India Today, the Indian government created the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and put up LTTE leaders in New Delhi's finest hotel. According to journalist Justin Raimondo of www.antiwar.com, George Fernandes, now the Defense Minister, even raised funds for the LTTE. The LTTE were created to stoop a U.S. broadcast tower in Sri Lanka. The Indian government turned on the LTTE because the LTTE now seeks an independent country for Tamils.

A report issued in April by the Movement Against State Repression (MASR) shows that India admitted that it held 52,268 political prisoners under the totalitarian "Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act" (TADA), which expired in 1995. Persons arrested under TADA are routinely re-arrested upon their release. Cases were routinely registered against Sikh activists under TADA in states other than Punjab to give the police an excuse to continue holding them. The MASR report quotes the Punjab Civil Magistracy as writing "If we add up the figures of the last few years the number of innocent persons killed would run into lakhs [hundreds of thousands.]" As General Narinder Singh has said, "Punjab is a police state."

These Sikh political prisoners and the tens of thousands of other political prisoners held in India must be released immediately. Even before their release, the political prisoners should also be given the Khalsa Raj Party nomination for the seats in the Legislative Assembly, the SGPC, and when the parliamentary elections come up, for Parliament. The Sikh Nation will vote for these Sikh political prisoners, as they are the heroes of the Sikh Nation. No government can govern without the consent of the governed. The present Akali leadership of Badal, Tohra, Mann and others are the agents of the Indian government and are under their control. Do not trust them. Remember, Badal promised during the last election campaign that he would release Sikh political prisoners, punish guilty police officials who committed atrocities against the Sikh, and from a commission to investigate atrocities committed against the Sikhs since 1984.

In 1947, when India was divided, the cunning and deceitful Hindu leadership promised that Sikhs would have the glow of freedom in Punjab and that no law affecting Sikh rights would be passed without Sikh consent. As soon as the transfer of power had occurred and India was free, those promises were broken. Instead, India began its effort to wipe out the Sikh people, the Sikh Nation, and the Sikh religion. The Sikh Nation must regain its sovereignty to survive.

Sikh gave over 80 percent of the sacrifices to free India from the British. At that time, they were only 1.6 percent of the population. Sikhs are the ones who suffered the most after the freedom and partition of India. The Khalsa Panth can do it again to free itself from the slavery of Hindu India.

A free Khalistan will bring prosperity to the people of Punjab farmers will be able to sell their produce at high prices in the international market and buy cheaper fertilizers, insecticides, and seeds. Farm produce will not lie in the market for weeks without buyers as it did during the sale of the rice crop last year.

We must have a full, free, and fair plebiscite on the status of Khalistan and we must launch a Shantmai Morcha to liberate our homeland. Let us take this opportunity to bring freedom to our homeland and all the countries of South Asia.

Panth Da Sewadar,

DR. GURMIT SINGH AULAKH,
PRESIDENT,

Council of Khalistan.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACCREDITING AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 2002

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 2002

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, today, I have introduced legislation that will remove the requirement that institutions of higher education be accredited in order to be eligible for federal funds. The system of accreditation of colleges and universities that has developed in the United States does not serve its avowed purpose of ensuring that institutions of higher education have good academic programs and standards, and it fails to provide hardly any benefit at all to our higher education system. Additionally, more effective and less costly mechanisms are already in place to protect students because no institution can receive federal funds until the Department of Education certifies its financial and administrative capacity.

Accreditation these days has little to do with academic rigor or educational outcomes; rather, it serves only to show that a school has the right set of inputs, and virtually every college and university in the nation is able to comply with these standards. Because federal law makes eligibility to receive federal student loan funds conditional upon retaining accredited status from an accrediting association recognized by the Department of Education, schools have a rather large incentive to maintain their accreditation status. This places an enormous amount of influence in the hands of the accreditors, who oftentimes force schools to reallocate resources or even adopt policies at odds with a school's individual mission in order to comply with accreditation requirements and recommendations.

As we continue to pursue policies of accountability for our education institutions and strive to do our part in making higher education affordable for more Americans, we should examine ways that the accreditation process can be changed to play a more useful role—one that provides meaningful information about a school to students and parents. I believe my legislation is the necessary first step to achieve this goal.

RESTORING BUDGET DISCIPLINES

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 2002

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, the end of September marks not only the end of fiscal year 2002, but also the expiration date for crucial mechanisms of budget discipline. I rise today to inform my colleagues that I have introduced the Restoring Budget Disciplines Act of 2002, a bill designed to extend budget enforcement mechanisms and get us back on the path of balanced budgets. I invite all members, from both sides of the aisle, to co-sponsor this legislation.

The 1990s were a decade of great fiscal progress, as we converted chronic deficits into hard-won surpluses. There is widespread agreement that the discretionary spending caps and the pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) rules—which were originally established in 1990 and which expire today—played a critical role in achieving this progress. Indeed, in his recent appearance before the House Budget Committee, Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan testified that the spending caps and PAYGO rules have been effective, and noted that “[f]ailing to preserve them would be a grave mistake.”

The bill I have introduced extends the PAYGO rules through fiscal year 2007. As you know, the PAYGO rules require that the cost of all mandatory spending increases and all tax cuts enacted during a session be fully offset. If this condition is not met and the net effect of all tax legislation and mandatory spending legislation enacted during a session reduces the surpluses or increases the deficit, then the rules provide for a sequestration of resources by the Office of Management and Budget.

The bill also takes important steps toward extending the discretionary spending caps. The precise levels at which these caps should be extended can emerge only from bipartisan

negotiations. But this bill puts the Congress on record as supporting a renewal of the caps, and it provides for the extension of key provisions of the Budget Act pertaining to the caps once such levels are set.

The fiscal progress of the last decade was achieved largely as a result of budget agreements between the White House and Congress. Now is the time for bipartisan action to renew the budget enforcement mechanisms that were created and extended in those landmark agreements.

TRIBUTE TO COL. AND MRS. DOUGLAS RAABERG

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 2002

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, if has come to my attention that Claudia and Douglas Raaberg have received the 2002 Gen. and Mrs. Jerome F. O'Malley Award. The Raabergs have demonstrated a strong commitment and dedication to the United States Air Force.

The Gen. and Mrs. Jerome F. O'Malley Award recognizes the wing commander and spouse whose contributions to the nation, Air Force and local community best exemplify the highest ideals and positive leadership of a military couple in a key Air Force position. The Raabergs received this award for their efforts while stationed at Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma.

As commander of the 71st Flying Training Wing, Col. Raaberg secured \$11.5 million and 11 acres of land to build 230 new housing units, the first for the base in 60 years. His emphasis on dormitory improvements resulted in new furniture, carpet, microwaves and free Internet access for assigned airmen.

Claudia oversaw the Vance Spouses Club “compassion coalition,” an initiative to invite spouse clubs across the Department of Defense to contribute to the assistance program for survivors of the September 11 terrorist attacks. She was also an active participant in “Christmas in April,” mustering volunteers and \$20,000 to rebuild and repair 10 homes in a day for local disabled and elderly residents.

Mr. Speaker, Claudia and Douglas Raaberg have distinguished themselves as community leaders in the United States Air Force. Their service to our nation is invaluable and I am sure that my colleagues will join me in wishing the Raaberg family all the best.

GUJARAT VIOLENCE A POGROM AGAINST MUSLIMS, NEWS REPORT SAYS

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 2002

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, on June 4, an interesting article appeared at Islam Online, an Internet news site. It said that the People's Union for Democratic Rights (PUDR) had found that the recent violence in Gujarat in which, according to The Hindu newspaper, over 5,000 people were killed, was a planned

pogrom designed to reduce Muslims to second-class citizens. Unfortunately, Muslim and other minorities such as Christians, Sikhs, and others are already second-class citizens in India.

The article says that the violence was well organized and planned long before the train attack in Godhra. It reports, that “the organizers of the carnage tapped on a seam of hatred, based on anti-Muslim propaganda which had been carefully cultivated over many years.” It clearly points the finger at the Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) and the Bajrang Dal, militant Hindu fundamentalists organizations inclined to violence which are under the umbrella of the militant, Hindu nationalist, pro-Fascist Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS), whose political wing is the BJP, the party that leads India's government. It was the RSS that published a booklet last year on how to implicate Christians and other religious minorities in fake criminal cases. It was the VHP that murdered missionary Graham Staines, yet has not been punished for it. In New York a couple of years ago, Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee told an audience proudly, “I will always be a Swayamsewak”.

This reveals the reality of so-called democracy in India. It is a democracy for the Brahmins, but it is a tyranny for the minorities. We should stop our aid to India until they allow human rights and we should declare our support for self-determination for all the people living within its borders. Otherwise, I am afraid, violence will be even more a way of life in South Asia than it already is, and that would be a tragedy for all the people there. If we can do anything to prevent that, we should do so.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to add the Islam Online article to the RECORD at this time to give more detail on the pogrom in Gujarat.

GUJARAT POGROM AIMED AT REDUCING MUSLIMS TO SECOND CLASS CITIZENS

NEW DELHI, JUNE 3 (ISLAMONLINE).—The People's Union for Democratic Rights (PUDR), one of India's premiere human rights organizations, said in its report on the violence in Gujarat, “The whole intent of the pogrom has been to reduce Muslims to second class citizens in their own country.”

The PUDR is a well-known independent human rights organization in India monitoring human rights violations against minorities and weaker sections of society.

The PUDR report “Maaro, Kaapo, Baaro: State, Society and Communalism in Gujarat” said that the organizers of the carnage tapped on a seam of hatred, based on anti-Muslim propaganda which had been carefully cultivated over many years.

The report said that the anti-Muslim carnage was planned well before the Godhra train tragedy. It says that the hate propaganda increased in the six months prior to February 2002.

The PUDR report says that the VHP (World Hindu Council) and its youth wing, the Bajrang Dal, organized trishul (tridents) distribution ceremonies in villages with Muslim populations. Speeches were made abusing and threatening Muslims during these ceremonies.

The report gives the instance of Pandarwada village where one of the worst massacres and sexual abuse cases took place. A meeting was held in this village about a fortnight before the attack.

The PUDR report provides detailed lists of people named as organizers and attackers.

Many of these are functionaries of the ruling party, BJP, the VHP and the Bajrang Dal.

The report gives a list of victims in some of the mass killings, which establishes that their numbers were higher than the ones the government admits.

The PUDR has accused the state government of abetting the anti-Muslim pogrom. "The fact that the Gujarat government supported the bandh (general strike) of February 28 and March 1 despite its experience of large-scale violence against Muslims after a similar bandh in 2000, is evidence of its complicity in the violence right from the start," it said.

The report also accuses the judiciary of not performing its duty. It illustrates as to how the criminal justice system in the state is complicit in the denial of justice to the riot victims. It corroborates the widely-reported fact that the police make a mockery of the investigative process. And that even courts have shown reluctance to do their duty.

The PUDR team visited 21 relief camps and 75 villages and towns where it spoke to government officials, members of traders' associations, the VHP, the Jamait-e-Ulema-e-Hind and NGOs.

It has demanded the Narendra Modi government in Gujarat be dismissed and asked for an independent probe by the Central Bureau of Investigation into major incidents of communal violence, and expressed doubts over the Modi government's intentions to take action against the perpetrators of riots.

HONORING THE ONE HUNDREDTH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE
MCLENNAN COUNTY COURT-
HOUSE

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 2002

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, the citizens of McLennan County, Texas are celebrating today, September 26, 2002, the 100th Anniversary of the McLennan County Courthouse, located in my hometown of Waco.

On April 28, 1900, at the turn of the last century, the needs of a growing Central Texas population demanded a new courthouse and jail. To pay for a structure, bonds were approved by the voters, and construction of the Courthouse began with the purchase of land on the corner of North 5th and Washington St. In December 1900, a contract for construction of the Courthouse was awarded, and in June 1901, the cornerstone was laid. Less than a year later, in 1902, the project was completed.

Today, the McLennan County Courthouse is a Texas Historical Landmark and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. With its classic Renaissance Revival design, it is widely recognized as one of the most beautiful public buildings still in use. Recent additions to the Courthouse include a series of paintings celebrating the rich history of Waco and McLennan County.

Atop the building stands Themis, the Greek personification of Justice, Justitia, her Roman counterpart, and Liberty, the torchbearer, representing the importance of justice and the law to the citizens of McLennan County for the past hundred years. Although much has changed in that hundred years, the McLennan County Courthouse continues to provide integral services to the community, and stands as an important monument to the long tradition of the rule of law in Central Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the Members of the House of Representatives to join me in celebrating, with the City of Waco, Texas and its surrounding communities, the 100th Anniversary of the McLennan County Courthouse.

CONGRESS MUST NOT UPSET THE
DELICATE ECOLOGICAL BALANCE
OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

HON. JOHN M. MCHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 2002

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, for all the aspects of natural beauty that grace the North Country, few equal the splendor of the St. Lawrence River. From the wide expanse of its Gulf to the grandeur of the Thousand Islands, the St. Lawrence River is truly a wonder to behold.

For those of us who call this special region home, the St. Lawrence has long been a vital source of commercial and recreational activity. From its waters and its fragile environs, many thousands earn their living and renew their lives. Simply put, our welfare in very tangible and vital ways is inextricably linked and dependent upon the vitality of the St. Lawrence.

It is, therefore, both understandable and logical that many who know this river best have viewed with great skepticism recent initiatives that seek to measure the potential impact of conducting a massive construction and dredging project designed to significantly expand the existing shipping locks and channel depths to accommodate Seaway access to a larger class of freight vessels. Their concern has focused on the unavoidable scope of such an undertaking and the disruptive effects that would result upon a delicately balanced ecosystem that even today is severely stressed by existing Seaway traffic.

As someone who has been granted the honor of representing the entire New York State span of the St. Lawrence, I have spent much time in recent months considering the views of both those who doubt and those who embrace the proposed project. Clearly, the Seaway serves a vital purpose both to this region and to others throughout the Great Lakes that utilize the shipping it accommodates. Just as evident is the need to reformulate this vital system's operations to ensure its highest utilization into the future. Indeed, the observation that the proposal in question is no more than a study designed to identify the existence and scope of any resulting problem is not without merit.

In the final analysis, however, my foremost responsibility is to assume those positions that represent the greater interests of those I represent. In my opinion, no matter what merits any study may offer, the inescapable fact remains that the perils of such a project, if initiated, would far outweigh any benefits that may result to our region. The viability of our vital tourism industry, the generation of economically stimulating hydropower, and the untold enjoyment that the St. Lawrence provides derives less from the shipping that the river supports than the delicate environment it nurtures. As past studies have invariably found, the effects of a project of the magnitude in question would unavoidably and unilaterally upset the delicate ecological balance of the St. Lawrence River and all that prospers from it.

Given the great importance of this issue to our region, I feel compelled to declare my opposition to the proposed study and the requested funding to advance it. I fully recognize the likely reality that my views may be shared by few in the House of Representatives. While the area I represent affords me the distinction of being the only Member from New York to have the St. Lawrence River shores within their district, it also means that many others hail from areas that stand to realize greater benefits any expansion of the existing systems might afford. The fact that both the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee and full House Appropriations Committee have provided \$2 million to advance this study attest to the support this initiative has gained thus far. Nevertheless, I have no intention of abandoning the higher interests of my district because the odds may be long.

I have begun the preparation of an amendment that will seek to remove the \$2 million in study funding currently contained in the FY03 House Appropriations bill should this legislation be advanced. I will submit that amendment to the Rules Committee requesting that it be approved for consideration if and when the full bill is brought to the House Floor for a vote. In this way, I hope to convey to other Members the peril that such an initiative holds and, hopefully, gain the support of those who recognize the need to stand on the side of preserving a resource that is so critically important to so many.

S. 1105 THE GRAND TETON NATIONAL
PARKLAND EXCHANGE
ACT

HON. DARLENE HOOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 2002

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Grand Teton National Park Land Exchange Act (S. 1105) and specifically its amended version that includes legislation that I introduced named the McLoughlin House Preservation Act (H.R. 3434).

Standing six feet four inches, John McLoughlin cast a giant of a shadow on the early development of the Oregon frontier. For twenty-one years his powerful voice was the only influence of law and order over an empire two and a half times the size of Texas. He had absolute control, and he maintained it peacefully and profitably with a balanced sense of justice. With an overwhelming sense of compassion and generosity beyond reproach, it's of little wonder that he was regarded by Native Americans as, "The Great White Eagle." John McLoughlin, did indeed, walk taller and cast the greatest shadow that ever fell so humbly on the changing face of Oregon.

McLoughlin was born in 1784 outside of Quebec, Canada. When McLoughlin was only 14 years old, he began an apprenticeship with a doctor and in 1803, at the youthful age of 19, was granted his license to practice surgery and pharmacy. Shortly thereafter Dr. McLoughlin obtained an appointment as medical officer for the North West Company, fierce competitor of the Hudson's Bay Company in the fur trade. McLoughlin continued his employment and partnership with the North West

Company until 1821, at which point it was absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company in a merger.

In 1824, McLoughlin arrived at Fort George, now called Astoria, Oregon near the mouth of the Columbia River, to further establish an administrative headquarters and supply depot for the ever expanding Hudson's Bay Company. In part, his duties were to create a mercantile arm of the British government, to monopolize the fur trade business, and maintain peace among the numerous tribes of Indians. Finding the facility at Astoria to be grossly rundown, unfertile and too far from inland trade facilities, in 1825 McLoughlin moved the northwest headquarters to a more favorable location on the northern side of the Columbia. He built the new site at Belle Vue Point in what is now Washington State and named it, Fort Vancouver.

The new fort was nearly 750 feet long and 450 feet wide with a stockade about 20 feet high. There were about 40 buildings inside the fort. The fort housed a school, a library, pharmacy, power house, chapel, officers, warehouses, workshops, a blacksmith shop, and the largest manufacturing facility west of the Rocky Mountains. Fully contained, behind the fort were fields of grains, an orchard and a vegetable garden. The Indians, with whom Dr. McLoughlin maintained a very good relationship, were not allowed inside the stockade and would conduct their trading through a porthole in the door. In 1829, a ship arrived from Boston bringing with it a horrible fever which broke out among them. Dr. McLoughlin spent much of his own time tending to the ill of the stricken, but within four years over 30,000 Indians lay dead.

The fort flourished under the leadership of Dr. McLoughlin. Without any type of military force, he was able to maintain law and order by his own personality and by the cooperation of his officers and employees. There were no Indian wars in the Oregon Country until after his resignation. Dr. John McLoughlin was so revered for his work in the Oregon Country that in 1841 McLoughlin was knighted by Queen Victoria at Buckingham Palace.

By the 1840's, the British knew that they couldn't keep the American settlers out of Oregon, but they wanted to control as much of the land as possible. Discouragement came in the form of tall tales of fierce Indians, poor farming conditions, and terrible weather. Even though it was against the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company, Dr. McLoughlin was sympathetic to the plight of the settlers and offered them aid. Often arriving sick, hungry, and without provisions, his kindly heart extended them credit, fed and clothed them, cared for the sick, and supplied them with seed for farming. His personal decision to provide supplies and support to the American settlers coming over the Oregon Trail, contrary to his orders from the Hudson's Bay Company Governor, proved to be critical to the peaceful settlement of the territory in favor of U.S. claims.

In 1845, no longer able to stomach company policy toward American settlers, Dr. McLoughlin resigned his position with the Hudson's Bay Company. After his resignation, he purchased Hudson's Bay Company's land claim at Willamette Falls in Oregon City, and he and his family moved into his newly-built house (The McLoughlin House) in 1846. McLoughlin remained a public figure during his retirement and became a U.S. citizen in 1849.

He donated land for a jail and female seminary, and in 1851 he was elected mayor of Oregon City. He died in his home only six short years later.

In 1941, the McLoughlin House was designated a National Historic Site, the first one in the west, and in 1957, Dr. John McLoughlin was named "Father of Oregon" by the Oregon State Legislature.

As you can see, Fort Vancouver and the McLoughlin House National Historic Site have a long and storied history together. The intent of this legislation is to see that history continued by expanding the boundaries of Fort Vancouver to include the McLoughlin House National Historic Site.

Currently the McLoughlin House National Historic Site is maintained and managed by the non-profit McLoughlin Memorial Association. When the McLoughlin House faced demolition in 1909, the Memorial Association was formed and money was raised to move the house to a public park atop the bluff. McLoughlin's home opened as a museum in 1910. For almost 100 years, the association has done admirable work to preserve and maintain this historic treasure so thousands of people can continue to tour the site annually. However, over the past several years, the association has been unable to raise the funds required to provide the needed maintenance and upkeep of the property that is now in jeopardy of failing into disrepair.

The McLoughlin House National Historic Act would do what I believe should have occurred over 60 years ago and that is include these properties as part of the National Park System to be managed by the National Park Service. Again, it is my intent that this would be done, not by creating a new unit of the National Park System, but rather by simply including the McLoughlin House into the boundaries of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site which is already administered as part of the National Park System. I believe that including the McLoughlin House into the boundaries of Fort Vancouver is the only way to preserve in perpetuity the cultural, educational, and historical benefits of this historic site for future generations.

In closing I would like to convey my sincere appreciation to Chairman HANSEN, Ranking member RAHALL, and Chairman RADANOVICH for so generously agreeing to work with me on this bill and helping to move it forward. I would also like to extend my gratitude to Luke Johnson and David Watkins of the Resources Committee staff for their tireless efforts on behalf of this bill. Thank you to John Salisbury and the McLoughlin Memorial Association for all your hard work to preserve this Oregon treasure. And lastly I'd like to thank Tracy Fortmann for her advocacy on behalf of the McLoughlin House over the years. She's done wonderful work and we are extremely lucky to have her at Fort Vancouver.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation today.

INDIANS BOAST OF SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTION IN U.S. ELECTION

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 2002

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, as you know, I recently suffered a setback in my bid for re-

election. I am beginning to get over the disappointment that I will no longer be able to serve the people of Georgia in the next Congress. I will miss serving.

However, there were some alarming things about the campaign to defeat me that I think my colleagues of both parties should look out for. I am not talking about the Republicans who crossed over to vote for my opponent, but the heavy involvement of Indians in the primary. I am one of the Members of Congress who has tried to get out the truth about South Asia, and I am proud of that. Earlier this year, I was one of 42 Members of Congress who wrote to President Bush to urge the release of Sikh and other political prisoners in India.

Apparently, this irritated the Indians because the newspaper article I am inserting in the RECORD along with this statement shows that they admitted that they invested heavily in the effort to defeat me. To my colleagues of both parties who have also been involved in the effort to expose India's brutal record, I say: Watch out; they are coming after you, too.

India has a record of illegal interference in U.S. elections. Former Ambassador S.S. Ray publicly urged the reelection of former Senator Larry Pressler and in opposition to now Senator ROBERT TORRICELLI. An Indian American immigration lawyer named Lalit Gadhia funneled money from the Indian Embassy to Congressional candidates, according to the Baltimore Sun. Most of the candidates were of my party, people I am proud to have had as my colleagues during my service in Congress. But it is still illegal and wrong for India to funnel Embassy money to these Members' campaigns.

Now I have become the latest political officeholder in India's cross hairs. I won't be the last unless their activities are exposed. Mr. Speaker, whether I am in office or not, I don't intend to let a foreign power determine the results of American elections if I can help it.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the article showing Indian involvement in my primary into the RECORD to help expose their activities.

[From The Times of India, Aug. 21, 2002]

INDIAN-AMERICANS HELP UNSEAT US LAWMAKER

(By Chidanand Rajghatta)

WASHINGTON.—The headlines credit the Jewish lobby for the defeat of lawmaker Cynthia McKinney in the Congressional primaries on Tuesday. But a neophyte Indian-American activists group, which co-wrote the script for this unusual Georgia election that attracted nationwide attention, is happy with just the footnote that recorded their role.

They like to do it quietly. They are not as political or as established as the Jewish lobby.

Congresswoman McKinney outraged a lot of people with some bizarre remarks. Among her more provocative comments was her theory that President Bush purposely ignored warnings about 9/11 to help the U.S. arms industry. The comment angered not just the Jewish groups, but regular Americans as well.

The African American incumbent was not shy of expressing her opinion on the subcontinent either—mostly ill-informed repeats made at the behest of the Pakistani and Khalistani lobby, according to Indian-Americans.

A sample: The Indian government is responsible for terrorism against its own people. It engineered the massacre of bus passengers in Kashmir and the blowing up of a passenger airliner.

Community leaders said she recorded that kind of “unsubstantiated nonsense, usually peddled by disgruntled and discredited conspiracy theorists,” in the Congressional Record.

But it was when she began talking about the imminent breakup of India because of its “17 different separatist movements” that the Indians of Georgia lost it for her and banded together.

One prominent activist sent out an e-mail to 3400 Indian-Americans in the area reporting her remarks (under the subject line—“Balkanisation of India—advocated by Rep. Cynthia McKinney”) and urging them to work for her opponent, a local judge named Denise Majette.

Led by a prominent dotcommer in the area, they were soon holding fund-raisers for Majette, who like McKinney is also African-American. They chipped in with \$20,000, although much larger sums came in later from Middle East groups—the Jews backing

Majette and Arabs and Muslims supporting McKinney.

Indian-Americans contributed in other ways too. Several volunteers worked full weeks for Majette’s campaign. She was invited as the chief guest for an Indian-American beauty pageant. A motel owner turned his electronic billboard next to the main highway into her campaign sign.

It was much after the Indian-American effort began that the Jewish lobby rolled into town. But the two sides joined hands for a phono-thon and pooled other resources for the campaign.

When the results came in on Tuesday, Majette had polled 58 per cent to McKinney’s 42 per cent. The Indian bush telegraph—e-mail—was buzzing.

“Money is important. But volunteer and other efforts are equally important. Even more important is that we need to be on the radar screen of the candidate we are supporting. Ms. Denise Majette hopefully knows

that we made a difference in her bid. Please keep in communication with her to further the relationship between IA (Indian Americans) and her,” one prominent activist wrote. “The good news is that we offered our support before the poll numbers and Jewish money transpired. Thus, we got noticed,” another group leader responded.

In keeping with the low-profile effort, none of them were eager to be identified.

The Indian embassy also quietly celebrated McKinney’s loss, although, sticking to the principle of non-interference in local elections, it declined any comment. The embassy has been accused in the past of being a little too interested in the Congressional races.

Democrat Majette will now go up against the winner of the Republican primary for a seat in the Congress in the main elections due in November. But for now, Indians and Indian-Americans can breathe easy that they do not have to hear Cynthia McKinney’s conspiracy theories in Congress.

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, October 1, 2002 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 2

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine airlines viability in the current economic climate.

SR-253

10 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine protecting children from child pornography.

SD-226

Appropriations

Treasury and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the appropriateness of U.S. companies moving their headquarters to offshore tax havens.

SD-192

10:30 a.m.

Finance

Business meeting to consider S. 848, to amend title 18, United States Code, to limit the misuse of social security numbers, to establish criminal penalties for such misuse, and an original bill to make miscellaneous and technical corrections amendments to the trade laws.

SD-215

2 p.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine the status and studies of the health impacts of fine particles which result from fuel combustion from motor vehicles, power

generation, and industrial facilities, as well as from residential fireplaces and wood stoves, known as PM-2.5, focusing on those effects associated with power plant emissions.

SD-406

OCTOBER 3

9 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Bruce R. James, of Nevada, to be Public Printer, Government Printing Office.

SR-301

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine certain pending nominations.

SD-419

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold oversight hearings to examine park overflight regulations.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to examine the Administration's national money laundering strategy for 2002.

SD-538

10:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Maura Ann Harty, of Florida, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs; Kim R. Holmes, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs; Francis X. Taylor, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Diplomatic Security, and Director for the Office of Foreign Missions, with the rank of Ambassador; and Ellen R. Sauerbrey, of Maryland, for the rank of Ambassador on the Commission on the Status of Women of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

SD-419

11 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Nancy C. Pellett, of Iowa, to be a Member of the Farm Credit Administration Board, Farm Credit Administration.

SR-328A

2:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine Title IX, the equal treatment of women in education focusing on the sciences.

SR-253

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Alberto Faustino Trevino, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; Armando J. Bucelo, Jr., of Florida, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation; Diana E. Furchtgott-Roth, of Maryland, to be a Director of the Federal Housing Finance Board; Carolyn Y. Peoples, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; John M. Reich, of Virginia, to be Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

SD-538

OCTOBER 4

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic Committee

To hold hearings to examine the employee situation focusing on September 2002.

1334, Longworth Building

10 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine certain pending nominations.

SD-419

OCTOBER 7

1:30 p.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Mark McClellan to be Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services (pending receipt by the Senate).

SD-430

OCTOBER 8

10 a.m.

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the detention of U.S. citizens.

SD-226

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia

Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the current system of regulation of the herb ephedra and oversight of dietary supplements.

SD-342