

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN
SONNY CALLAHAN

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, after nine terms and 18 years in this chamber, Congressman SONNY CALLAHAN of Alabama's First District is saying goodbye to this institution and will retire to life along the Dog River on the beautiful Alabama Gulf Coast.

SONNY certainly deserves a chance to enjoy life with his family, but I don't mind telling you that I will miss him. When I came to Washington ten years ago, I looked to SONNY for guidance as I sought to run my office and seek committee assignments. I leaned on him pretty heavy in my early days up here and I will be forever grateful for his sound advice.

SONNY's reputation of fairness to all is respected and admired on both sides of the aisle and his garnered him plenty of friends of all political stripes. A good example of this was the close friendship he had with the late Rep. Joe Moakley. Politically, they were a world apart, but you could not find two better friends and I personally enjoyed their company at dinner on many an evening after we concluded legislative business.

For those of us in the Alabama delegation, SONNY has been an invaluable ally in obtaining vital federal project funding for our districts. His chairmanship of the House Appropriations Energy and Water Subcommittee has been beneficial to our state.

I personally owe him a debt of gratitude for his help in securing Army Corps funds to rebuild a life-saving levee residents in the flood-prone town Elba in my congressional district. SONNY was always there for us, no matter our personal politics and he never failed to put the needs of Alabama first.

SONNY's impact was not only felt in Alabama, but also in the Oval Office, where he was continually leaned upon for support of foreign operations funding. As past chairman of House Appropriations Foreign Operations subcommittee, SONNY helped to shape America's foreign aid budget and to some degree our foreign policy. For that reason, it was not uncommon to find as many dignitaries in his office as constituents from Mobile.

For many up here, such power and responsibility would go to their heads. But not SONNY's. He was a cardinal, but foremost he was and is a gentleman, a statesman, and a very good friend.

I want to thank SONNY for his exemplary service to this House, to Alabama and to America. We're going to miss him.

THANKING MY STAFF

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, as I leave the Congress for the last time, I want to especially thank the many staff who have worked so hard for me over these last 20 years that I have been privileged to serve the people of the 17th District of Pennsylvania.

But I want to especially thank my chief of staff, Allan Cagnoli. Allan has worked his entire career for the people of central Pennsylvania. Low pay, long hours, incredible stress and responsibilities are the hallmark burdens of all legislative staff. But Allan Cagnoli was and is one of the best of the best. He kept my Washington, DC, and district staff and offices running smoothly and efficiently, even under the most difficult of times. Whether it was serving in the minority party in the 1980s, dealing with the Clinton Impeachment in which I was a House Manager, or spending the last 5 years working for passage of my bankruptcy reform legislation or any of the several hundred other measures I introduced or projects I undertook, Allan was there. He was there through thick and thin. And we all know how thin it can get around here.

For the past 25 years I and the people of central Pennsylvania and the Nation have been lucky to have a trusted, competent, and intelligent aide like Allan Cagnoli. Regardless of what he does in the future, be it to remain here in Washington, DC, to further the cause of good government and a better America, or return to his home in Hershey, PA, to help where it is needed, I will always treasure and thank him and all my staff, both current and past, for their service to me and to our great country.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT MICHAEL
HERNANDEZ

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to pay tribute today to a man who has embodied the spirit of the state of Colorado through his life-long dedication to serving his state. A member of the Colorado State Legislature, the hard work and dedication of Robert Michael Hernandez, known as Rob, is a testament to the Western pride and character of my state and its citizens. Rob is now leaving the Colorado State Legislature after selflessly serving since 1991, and I can think of no better way to celebrate Rob's retirement than to honor his many achievements before this body of Congress and this nation.

Born in Pueblo, Colorado, and educated in Denver, Rob not only experienced the best the

state has to offer but also has been inspired to give back to the state and its people. He has served in both the House and the Senate as both an appointee and an elected official. During his time in the State legislature he served on countless committees and dedicated countless hours to improving the lives of Coloradans. Most notably he has served as chair of the Health Committee, a member of the Appropriations, Judiciary, and the Children and Family and Environmental Committees. He has passionately approached the issues of juvenile crime prevention and intervention, senior citizens issues, housing, and education.

Rob's dedication and hard work is appreciated by his colleagues and he will surely be missed in his absence. Robert Michael Hernandez has given his time and his energy to bettering the State of Colorado and it is this dedication and hard work that I wish to bring to the attention of this body of Congress. His service as a civil servant serves as a true example for the people of Colorado and indeed the entire nation. Thank you Rob for all that you have done and good luck in your future endeavors.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JAMES
(JIM) C. BENFIELD

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sorrow that I rise today to offer my condolences to the family and friends of James (Jim) C. Benfield, who passed away on November 2, 2002. I would ask for unanimous consent that his obituary appearing in the Washington Post on November 3 be included in the RECORD.

For over 12 years, I have worked closely with Jim on an issue that I have spearheaded, and I have been consistently impressed with his selfless and tireless advocacy. His ability to organize diverse grassroots coalitions and deal honestly with me and my colleagues impressed me beyond words. His efforts and ethics will be remembered and we will long recognize the trails he blazed on behalf of his clients, his community, and the underprivileged that he served in his spare time.

I have had a picture that Jim took hanging in my office for many years. It is a photo of the Statute of Freedom being lifted from the Capitol dome as that she could be refurbished. What an appropriate subject. Jim loved and appreciated the institution she oversees. He strived to see issues and seek solutions from an elevated viewpoint like she does. Moreover, he embraced everyone like she symbolically does.

I will miss my friend Jim. Please join me in expressing the condolences of the House to his family.

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 3, 2002]

● 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.

JAMES C. BENFIELD, 59; ORGANIZER, ACTIVIST
(By Richard Pearson)

James C. Benfield, 59, a lobbyist since about 1980 who was chief financial officer and a partner at Bracy Tucker Brown, the Washington government and public affairs consulting concern, died of a brain tumor Nov. 2 at his home in Takoma Park.

Mr. Benfield, an authority on grass-roots organizing and advocacy, had corporate clients and was often involved in consumer issues, as well as causes including coinage, daylight savings time reform and help for the poor.

He had done work for such clients as the Continental Group, the Clorox Co. and McDonald's. But he made headlines locally for his advocacy efforts, often as a volunteer, managing the Daylight Savings Time Coalition, which he founded, and directing the Coin Coalition and the Campaign for Home Energy Assistance.

Mr. Benfield, who joined what became Bracy Tucker in 1980, was a master at organizing coalitions. In his successful efforts to extend daylight savings time in April, he trumpeted the belief that daylight savings, with its longer hours of afternoon daylight, extended hours of outdoor activity. This helped him secure the support of associations representing amateur softball, barbecue makers, convenience stores, service station dealers, chain restaurants and sporting goods.

His efforts to reform coinage featured drives to replace the dollar bill with a dollar coin, which he pointed out would save the government more than \$450 million annually because coins last longer than bills. It helped lead to the Sacagawea dollar coin. Groups that came on board for that campaign included vending businesses and mass transit and amusement park associations.

Another of his great efforts was the Home Energy Assistance Campaign he started in 1993. It now helps 4.3 million households and has secured annual congressional appropriations of \$2 billion. His partners in this effort included the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army.

Over the years, Mr. Benfield explained his views on these issues on ABC's "Good Morning America," CNN's "Larry King Live" and on National Public Radio. He wrote for *The Washington Post*, *Chicago Tribune* and *Des Moines Register*. He also lectured at Harvard University and conducted workshops for the Energy Department.

Mr. Benfield, who was born in Philadelphia, was a 1965 economics graduate of Drake University in Iowa. He was an Army photographer in South Korea in 1967 and 1968. He came to the Washington area in the 1970s. Before becoming a professional lobbyist, he held a variety of jobs.

In fact, the collection of jobs he held led to a 1977 profile in *The Post*. The jobs included public relations director of the National Symphony Orchestra, freelance photographer, and apartment manager and part-time janitor. He also had managed a local chamber music group, had played classical guitar at restaurants and had given guitar lessons.

He assisted the homeless, both with contributions and helping to obtain government aid and secure medical care. He worked with area churches to raise corporate aid for the homeless. *The Post* wrote about his efforts to raise funds for a sick street musician and after the musician's death, to place a plaque on the wall where he most often performed.

His neighbors remembered him as the guy who hosted community Fourth of July picnics that included the firing of a Civil War canon and pruning trees along railroad rights of way. He also improved a muddy

shortcut that commuters took to the local Metro by laying a bed of garbage can lid-size stones. He also was known for always giving a hand, forever taking people into his home who had suffered a tragedy.

His first marriage ended in divorce. Survivors include his wife of 17 years, Susan Storing Benfield, and two children, Anna Corinne Benfield and Michael Storing Benfield, all of Takoma Park; his mother, Corinne Benfield of Lombard, Ill.; and a sister.

CONVERSION BAN IN INDIA SHOWS IT IS NOT A DEMOCRACY

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, the party that controls the national government in India, the BJP, has enacted a ban on religious conversions in Tamil Nadu, a state which it controls. The law prohibits anyone from converting to any religion except Hinduism. Anyone who converts to a religion other than Hinduism can be imprisoned and can face a heavy fine. It officially targets conversions "by force, allurement, or fraudulent means," but aren't all conversions by "allurement," that is, by persuasion presented by another person?

Effectively, the new law prevents all conversions, except conversions to Hinduism. This is part of the fundamentalist Hindu nationalists' drive for *Hindutva*—a totally Hindu-dominated culture. "Even if one converts of one's own free will, those involved in the conversion can be punished on the grounds that it's a forced conversion," said former Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M. Karunanidhi. Yet the BJP and other groups under the umbrella of its parent organization, the RSS, have been forcibly re-converting people to Hinduism after they have converted to other religions of their own free will.

According to the *Washington Times* of November 11, a Dalit group, the Dalit Panthers of India, is planning to have 25,000 of its members convert to Christianity. Another group of 10,000 Dalits in Chennai plan to convert to Buddhism on December 6 if this unjustified law is not repealed by then. Dalits, or "Untouchables," are the lowest caste in Hinduism and their continuing oppression is essential to the preservation of the repressive Hindu social order.

It is clear once again that there is no religious freedom in India. India's claims to be democratic are a lie if people cannot freely choose something as basic as their religion.

This is more evidence that India is not the democracy it claims to be. America must speak up for the rights of all people in South Asia by cutting off our aid and trade to India, by imposing the sanctions the law mandates for violators of religious freedom, and by declaring openly our support for self-determination. Why can't the country that proudly claims to be the world's largest democracy settle its minority issues through a free and fair vote? That is the way that democratic countries do it, and it is the way world powers do it. As long as India refuses to do it, it will not be a member of either category.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place the article I referred to before into the RECORD at this

time for additional information about the conversion ban.

[From the *Washington Times*, Nov. 11, 2002]

A SAWDUST TRAIL FOR LOW-CASTE HINDUS?

(By Shaikh Azizur Rahman)

NEW DELHI.—Low-caste Hindus in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu are threatening to embrace Christianity, Buddhism, or Islam to protest a new law that outlaws religious conversion.

A bill passed into law by the state legislature last month penalizes those who convert to a religion other than Hinduism with imprisonment and a hefty fine.

While religious minorities in Tamil Nadu plan to challenge the law in court, many Hindus from so-called "untouchable castes," known as Dalits, are threatening to publicly defy the new law.

One group of Dalit Hindus in the state capital, Chennai, said that a group of 10,000 will convert to Buddhism on Dec. 6 if the law is not revoked.

Another group, known as the Dalit Panthers of India [DPI], pledged that 25,000 of its members would become Christians to protest what they called an "unjustified" decree. "The upper class has been torturing the Dalits for centuries, and now, by passing the bill, the government has decided to shackle us in a society where we are denied even our basic democratic rights," said one Dalit activist, who identified himself by the Christian name Emmanuel. On Oct. 31, Tamil Nadu became the first—but probably not the last—Indian state to outlaw religious conversions. Though the law targets conversions "by force, allurement or fraudulent means," opponents say the language offers the means to challenge all conversions to faiths other than Hinduism.

"Even if one changes one's religion of one's own free will, those involved in the conversion can be punished on the ground that it's a case of forced conversion," said M. Karunanidhi a former chief minister of Tamil Nadu. The new law was welcomed by Hindu fundamentalists, who govern the nation in a coalition led by the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

"The BJP is strongly of the view that this law is most necessary for the whole country. Lots of money is coming into the country from Islamic organizations to aid conversions," said BJP President M. Venkaiah Naidu. Ashok Singhal, leader of the World Hindu Council (VHP), hailed the law as a "timely and bold step" and he urged other states to pass similar laws.

The issue of religious conversion has long been a source of strife in India. While federal law allows Indians to change their faith, the ruling BJP makes no secret of its dislike of the practice, while its ruling partner—the VHP party—views conversions as betrayal.

Opponents of the new law warn it will only trigger an even larger exodus of Hindus to other faiths.

The Global Council of Indian Christians said it was "alarmed by the hurriedly promulgated ordinance," and called it "the most heinous violation of religious freedom aimed at targeting Christian missionaries engaged in poverty alleviation and spreading the light of education." The All-India Christian People's Forum said that it went against the core of the Constitution. "This ordinance is uncalled for, unwarranted and smacks of a pro-Hindu ideological bias of the government".

"The bill runs foul of Article 25 [25] of the Indian Constitution, which grants freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion to every Indian citizen," the group said.

Dominic Emmanuel, director of New Delhi Catholic Archdiocese, called the measure,

“an assault as much on civil rights as on human dignity.”

John Daya, secretary-general of the Christian Council in New Delhi, said: “In fact, the only inducements by fraud and fear are those being carried out by [Hindu organizations] in the tribal belt, where innocent tribals are being forced to become Hindus.”

Muslims, too, are concerned. “How can conversions be prevented if an individual is attracted to another religion because of his or her faith in it? Force is never used to convert one to Islam because it is against the basic tenets of [Islam],” said Maolana Siddikullah Chowdhury, general secretary of the Jamiat-e-Ulema party in Calcutta.

He added that low-caste Hindus converted to Islam simply to “escape discrimination and ill treatment” and not under any coercion.

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN LAFALCE

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, for the past several years, I have had the privilege of working under the leadership of our colleague from New York (Mr. LAFALCE) in his role as Senior Democrat on the Committee on Financial Services (as it is now officially called, after our Republican colleagues gave a hint of their policy preferences by excising from the Committee's title any reference to cities, urban affairs or housing).

In his leadership of the minority on this important committee, Mr. LAFALCE has been a committed, creative, forceful advocate of policies that combined support for a strong free market with concern for fairness for consumers and social justice for people with low incomes. No opposition was strong enough to deter him from fighting for an America that was both prosperous and fair, and he helped people understand that these goals are mutually supportive, not exclusive.

Personally, I have been the beneficiary of his ability to lead in a cooperative spirit, and to perform both his partisan and bipartisan roles with great skill. That is, when possible, he worked constructively with the majority party to improve legislation, when necessary he led the minority in an effective and cohesive way.

The financial community, the House, and I personally will miss him. As an indication of this, I ask that the well-merited tribute contained in a recent editorial from the official publication of America's Community Bankers be printed here. And, I thank America's Community Bankers for this gracious—and entirely accurate—summation of JOHN LAFALCE's work.

THE LAFALCE LEGACY: THREE DECADES OF LEADERSHIP FOR BANKS

Congressman John J. LaFalce (D-N.Y.), who represented western New York's 29th Congressional District since he was elected to Congress in 1974, will retire at the end of the current Congress. His departure represents the end of an era.

Congressman LaFalce has been a good friend of the banking industry. In his years of service, from the U.S. Army Adjutant General Corps, to the New York State Senate and State Assembly, to the House of Representatives, John LaFalce personified the best in public service.

He listened to those on all sides of an issue, staking out his position and, as a pragmatist, using his skills as a politician to craft compromises on both sides of the aisle to move needed legislation.

In his leadership role as the ranking Democrat on the House Financial Services Committee, John LaFalce exercised extraordinary influence over the outcome of financial services and housing legislation. He contributed greatly to the historic Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act by first introducing his own bipartisan bill and then by helping to craft the final product. In his long career, Rep. LaFalce was involved in all of the major legislative initiatives on banking and financial services.

John LaFalce is a consumer and community advocate, and a staunch defender of the Community Reinvestment Act and financial privacy. And yet bankers also found him to be a champion of balance.

As chairman of the House Small Business Committee, John LaFalce paid special attention to the needs of women who are small business leaders and entrepreneurs. He wrote the Women's Business Ownership Act, which improves access to credit for women.

Rep. LaFalce's public service career was aptly summarized in a citation by Niagara University when it awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. It read, in part, “Three qualities emerge as best describing the man: honesty, energy and conviction.”

These qualities, along with his integrity, leadership, and good humor, will be missed in the halls of Congress. John LaFalce leaves behind a legacy of outstanding achievement. America's Community Bankers extends its best wishes for the future.

POLICE AGAIN ENTER GOLDEN TEMPLE COMPLEX

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, in June 1984, Indian forces invaded the Golden Temple, the most sacred Sikh shrine, and other Sikh Gurdwaras around Punjab, killing 20,000 people. As Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale said, this helped lay the foundation of Khalistan, the Sikh homeland that declared its independence in 1987. Now the police have again invaded the Golden Temple complex on the pretext of searching the three buildings in the complex in connection with the upcoming elections for the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC), which oversees all the Gurdwaras in India.

The police were accompanied by Indian political officials, including the Chemicals and Fertilizers Minister, Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa.

People of all religions and from all over the world have been welcomed to worship at the Golden Temple. Now even members of the SGPC may well be blocked from entering it. Some SGPC workers had a verbal altercation with two of the invading police officials, according to the Tribune newspaper out of Chandigarh. The article reports that SGPC members have already had to sneak into the Golden Temple complex.

Mr. Speaker, this is further proof that there is no religious freedom in “the world's largest democracy.” India has already been added to our government's list of countries that violate

religious freedom. Now sanctions should be implemented to help ensure real religious liberty in India.

This is just the latest chapter in a long history of repression of Sikhs by India. Over a quarter of a million Sikhs have been murdered since 1984. More than 52,000 are being held as political prisoners, according to a report by the Movement Against State Repression. Another 50,000 have simply been made to “disappear.” The police picked up 50,000 Sikh youth, tortured them, murdered them, declared their bodies “unidentified” and secretly cremated them, and refused to hand the remains over to the families. Christians, Muslims, Dalits, and other minorities have seen similar atrocities committed against them, yet the world treats India as a respectable, democratic country.

Mr. Speaker, we must stop our aid to India now. We must declare our support for self-determination for the Sikhs of Khalistan, for predominantly Christian Nagaland, for Kashmir, and for everyone in South Asia. The cornerstone of democracy is the right to self-determination.

I would like to place the Tribune article on the police invasion of the Golden Temple complex into the RECORD at this time. I think my colleagues will find it very informative.

[From the Tribune (Chandigarh), Nov. 11, 2002]

POLICE ENTERS GOLDEN TEMPLE COMPLEX

(By Prabhjot Singh)

CHANDIGARH, Nov. 10.—Less than 24 hours before a five-member NDA team, led by union minister Sahib Singh Verma, could fly into the Holy City of Amritsar to oversee the conduct of next Tuesday's annual election to the SGPC executive committee, Punjab policemen in plain clothes entered the Golden Temple complex on the pretext of searching all three serais (inns) there.

Accompanying the team would be not only Union Chemicals and Fertilisers Minister, Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa, who is also a SAD General Secretary, but also 100-odd SGPC members owing allegiance to SAD chief Parkash Singh Badal.

Though preventive arrests continued throughout the state and Golden Temple complex was put under police siege with the deployment of hundreds of anti-riot policemen in anti-combat gear, some of the Akali leaders, including former Finance Minister Kanwaljit Singh managed to sneak into the sanctum sanctorum.

Talking to The Tribune over the telephone, Mr Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa said the names of four NDA observers—Mr Sahib Singh Verma, Mr Thomas (MP, Samata), Mrs D'Souza (MP, Samata), and Mrs Anita Arya (MP, BJP)—have already been cleared, the Union Civil Aviation Minister, Mr Shah Nawaz, is also expected to be a part of the special NDA team to oversee the SGPC elections. The observers and the SGPC members would take a chartered flight from New Delhi to Amritsar tomorrow afternoon.

Mr Dhindsa further said that on the basis of the complaint lodged by the Shiromani Akali Dal with the Union Home Minister yesterday, the Union Home Secretary today called Punjab Chief Secretary Y.S. Ratra on the telephone and expressed his “strong displeasure” over “politicalisation of the bureaucracy”.

The Chief Secretary reportedly assured the Union Home Secretary that no SGPC member would be stopped from reaching the Golden Temple complex for attending the election meeting. Efforts would be made to facilitate those lodged in jails in one case or the other to attend and vote in the elections.

Meanwhile, reports indicate that so far the Punjab police has taken 1,222 Akali workers into custody. Of these 934 belong to Shiromani Akali Dal, 234 to Sarb Hind Shiromani Akali Dal, 50 to Shiromani Akali Dal (Amritsar) and one owes allegiance to Mr Ravi Inder Singh. The remaining three belong to the Mehta faction of the AISSF.

Of these, the maximum arrests of the Badal men were made in Sangrur (73), followed by Majitha (64), Tarn Taran (60) and Patiala (62). Rashmi Talwar and Ashok Sethi in their reports from Amritsar said the police in a pre-dawn swoop entered the Golden Temple complex on the pretext of searching all three serais—Guru Nanak Niwas, Guru Hargobind Niwas and Mata Ganga Niwas.

When the police arrived to get the three serais vacated to ensure implementation of the orders, among those evicted were 50 schoolchildren in the age group of six to eight years from Lucknow. The police parties which were headed by Mr Jagdish Khara and Mr R.S. Ghuman, both DSPs, had a verbal altercation with the SGPC workers who resisted the attempts of the raiding party to get the serais vacated. Mr Harbant Singh and Mr Ajaib Singh, Secretary of the SGPC, and personal assistant to the SGPC chief, respectively, refused to budge holding that the orders were not specific to the SGPC and “devotees” could not be evicted from a religious complex.

The SGPC Chief, Prof Kirpal Singh Badungar, who had to rush to Amritsar from Bathinda, after the police entry into the complex, assailed the government action maintaining that it was a direct attack on the most sacred Sikh shrine and the Congress Government was bent upon disturbing communal peace and harmony.

The police officials managed to get computer printouts of the names and addresses of 2,000 devotees staying in the serais.

Hundreds of policemen in top anti-combat gear laid a siege to the Golden Temple complex. The mounted police has also been deployed around the complex.

Talking to The Tribune over the cellphone, Capt Kanwaljit Singh said that that action of the police in the morning and again in the evening of searching serais and evicting yatrias was a serious “violation of the sanctity of the Golden Temple complex.” The action of the government amounts to gross interference in the religious affairs of the Sikhs and could lead to serious complications besides disturbing communal harmony and peace in the state.”

He said a number of SGPC members and dal workers had already managed to sneak into the complex.

Professor Badungar told newsmen that in case the police entered Teja Singh Samundari Hall on the day of the election meeting, the repercussions would be “drastic”.

He said the government was gripped by a “fear psychosis” and its nervousness was evident from the desperate steps it was taking. He maintained that the national and international media would be permitted to cover the executive committee elections as he disapproved on any NDA observers to oversee the elections. No other SGPC employee would be allowed inside the meeting hall.

The SGPC chief said that non-bailable warrants issued against former SGPC chief Jagir Kaur by a Kapurthala court was an indication of the desperation of the state government.

Meanwhile, Mr. Sukhdev Singh Bhaur, General Secretary, SHSAD supported the orders issued by the District Magistrate but held that these orders should be applicable in case of “bad elements” and not the devotees.

The SHSAD was ready for a truce with Mr. Parkash Singh Badal provided he agreed to

apologize at Akal Takht and accepted Bhai Ranjit Singh as Jathedar of Akal Takht. He claimed that 50 SGPC members were strongly behind the SHSAD.

Senior Akali leader and close aide of Mr. Parkash Singh Badal, Capt Kanwaljit Singh claimed that the SAD has formulated its secret strategy to bring all 120 SGPC members to Teja Singh Samundri Hall on November 12 to elect the President and the executive committee. Talking to newsmen this evening at Bhai Gurdas Hall after managing to enter the city in disguise. He said the reign of terror unleashed by the Amarinder Singh government on Akali leaders and workers were trampling upon their democratic rights.

Capt Kanwaljit Singh said Mr. Badal, along with all 120 members, would land at Rajasansi Airport tomorrow for the SGPC general house election meeting. Party leaders and workers would ensure that all SGPC members manage to enter the Golden Temple complex on that day.

He claimed that the ex-parte disqualification of SGPC members by the SGJC was likely to be set aside by the Punjab and Haryana High Court tomorrow.

Discounting the rumors of a patch-up between Mr. Badal and Mr. Tohra, Capt Kanwaljit Singh said there was no scope for any compromise. The Badal candidate would win hands down, he asserted.

The arrival of the Jathedar of Akal Takht, Giani Joginder Singh Vedanti, here this evening has raised speculation about an appeal being made by him for a patch-up between the two Akali stalwarts to avoid a confrontation even as the Congress Government has queered the pitch with heavy deployment of the police around the complex.

SELECTIVE SERVICE VOLUNTEERS

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. George C. Everett of Fort Collins, Colorado; Mr. Ralph L. Spellman of Yuma, Colorado; and Mr. Dale H. Shoemaker Sr. of La Junta, Colorado on their appointments to Selective Service Local Boards 006 and 024 in Greeley, Colorado, and 026 in Pueblo, Colorado respectively.

Local board members have the distinction of receiving an appointment by the Director of Selective Service in the name of President George W. Bush, and on the recommendation of Governor Bill Owens. Patriotic Americans, these board members serve their country by volunteering their time to assist the government in selecting men suitable for military service in the event of a draft. If a draft commences, these citizens would decide who would receive deferments, postponements, or exemption from military service based on the individual registrant's circumstances and beliefs.

The Selective Service System is America's defense manpower “insurance policy” in a still dangerous and uncertain world. The service performed by a Selective Service Board Member provides a vital link between the community and today's military. His hard work helps guarantee claims filed by young men for deferments and exemptions will receive fair and equitable consideration if a future crisis requires reinstatement of a draft.

Congratulations to these dedicated volunteers on their appointments. I urge the House

to join me in extending its thanks to the three men for their commitment to their country.

THE LAND OF THE PLENTY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, those of you who were with us last evening recall that I mentioned that this month is the two-year anniversary of the report that came out called “The Land of Plenty.” This was a report of the Congressional Commission on Advancement of Women, Minorities, and Persons with Disabilities in Science Engineering and Technology Development. It is legislation that I introduced a number of years ago, and like so much of what we know, you have to be tenacious and diligent and patient and persevere. The legislation established a commission that looked comprehensively at the challenge of under-representation in America's science and engineering workforce and the educational pathway that feeds into it. The commission called for the establishment of a public/private partnership to take America into acting to redress the stunning imbalance in America's technical talent pool. In their report to Congress, BEST presented their findings on September 26, 2002 at 8:15 a.m. in the Cannon Caucus Room, 345 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C., Representatives CONNIE MORELLA and EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, BEST National Leadership Council Co-Chairs, presiding. (Following are edited comments. The full testimony is available at www.bestworkforce.org.)

BUILDING ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TALENT

BLUE RIBBON PANELS, INTERIM PROGRESS

REPORT: TO CONGRESS

September 26, 2002

Present: CONSTANCE A. MORELLA, (R-MD) National Leadership Council Co-Chair; EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, (D-TX) National Leadership Council Co-Chair, Allan Alson, superintendent, Evanston Township High School; Dan Arvizu, senior vice president, CH2M Hill; Earnestine R. Baker, Meyerhoff Program UMBC; Alfred Berkeley, vice chair, NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc.; Rita Colwell, director, National Science Foundation; Cinda-Sue Davis, director, WISE, University of Michigan; Marye Anne Fox, chancellor, North Carolina State University; Eugene Garcia, professor, Arizona State University; Shirley Malcom, head, Education Directorate, American Association for the Advancement of Science; Willie Pearson, Jr., professor, Georgia Institute of Technology; Anne Petersen, senior program director, W.K. Kellogg Foundation; Paula Rayman, professor, University of Massachusetts; Claibourne Smith, president, Delaware Foundation for Science and Math Education; Richard Tapia, professor, Rice University, Deborah Wince-Smith, president, Council on Competitiveness; also present, John Yochelson, BEST, testimony into RECORD: Shirley Ann Jackson, president, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

PROCEEDINGS

MORELLA: Women, African-Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans, persons with disabilities make up two-thirds of our workforce but they hold only one-fourth of the jobs in science, engineering, and technology. We perceive this really as a vulnerability that threatens the living standards of all

Americans. BEST is the partnership recommended by the congressional commission. Since incorporating one year ago, BEST has assembled an extraordinary array of talent, talent to assess what's working across the whole continuum of workforce development, pre K-12, higher education in the workforce. These panels will report their findings and recommendations next spring. The benchmarks they identify and the insights they develop into what works, why it works, under what conditions it works, is going to be of very great interest to Congress and to the nation. BEST's national assessment will provide a foundation for action both at the national level as well as in communities across the country. Now the purpose of today's progress report is to let policymakers know how the work of BEST is going; and first, we're going to get a perspective on the framing of a national action agenda to meet the challenge of under-representations, and then we're going to hear from leaders involved in BEST's assessments of the workplace, higher education and pre K-12. The progress report will wrap up with a discussion of BEST's plans to spur action in the field through community engagement. I have the honor of chairing this segment and EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON will lead the workforce discussion and then I'll return to moderate the other segments.

TESTIMONY OF SHIRLEY ANN JACKSON, PRESIDENT, RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AS READ IN HER ABSENCE BY ANNE PETERSEN, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, THE KELLOGG FOUNDATION

PETERSEN: Thank you. It's a great privilege this morning to be stepping in for Dr. Shirley Ann Jackson. When Dr. Jackson was chair of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, she instituted policies for that agency that were based on the assessment of risk to the nation's nuclear power plants and vulnerability to that risk. The process is termed probabilistic risk assessment. Looking squarely at the vulnerability to risk determines clearly what action must be taken to reduce the risk of a particular threat. This is what BEST is doing. The work that BEST has done this past year has revealed that the United States faces serious risk of losing its economic preeminence, security, and its well-being as a nation without peer. That risk is embedded in the fact that while there is a growing need for scientists, engineers and other technologically skilled workers, the United States is simply not producing enough of them. That leaves the United States reliant upon scientists and engineers from other nations, a situation that bears its own inherent risk and curtailments as we know. Most of the numbers are included in the BEST paper, "The Quiet Crisis" which we present to you today, and I understand you have the series of charts as well * * *

TESTIMONY OF RITA COLWELL, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

COLWELL: Thank you. It is an honor to be part of today's panel on building the U.S. science, engineering and technology workforce by fully developing the nation's diverse human resources. The United States has become increasingly diverse in recent decades and will move steadily in the direction of greater diversity in the future. The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects, for the decade 1998-2008, that the general labor force growth rates of minorities will more than triple the overall growth rate. But, we're not making comparable progress in changing the composition of the science and engineering workforce. It looks the same as it has for generations. We need the talent of every worker in order to keep our nation competitive and prosperous now and in the future.

And in the post-9/11 world, we need to also focus more of our talent on homeland security. We live in a unique time in which every citizen must "count" for opportunities and must be "counted" for contributions to our society's well being. The well being of individuals and of the nation will depend on knowledge and skills in science, engineering and technology. How well we prepare our human resource in these areas will determine how well we are prepared as a nation in this new century * * *

TESTIMONY OF ALFRED BERKELEY, VICE-CHAIRMAN, NASDAQ STOCK MARKET, INC.

Mr. BERKELEY: Thank you, Chair MORELLA. I thank you for your persistence. I think persistence is a valuable, valuable attribute. We will not win this problem without staying focused and persistent. You might ask what does the stock market have to do with the education business? I will tell you: a constant theme of my conversations with the chief executive officers of the largest technology companies in the country) both in information technology and biotech, is where are they going to get enough technically trained workers and that handful of brilliant scientists that make the difference in breakthroughs? I think that this audience should know that the technology community has been shaken to its foundation by the loss of U.S. supremacy in supercomputing. Japan now has supercomputers 30 times more powerful than ours having followed a technology path that we abandoned about ten years ago * * * My goal this morning was to affirm to you that the business community is firmly interested in this endeavor and that we can bring substantial resources to bear on research-based solutions that are working and are proven to work * * *

TESTIMONY OF WILLIE PEARSON, JR., GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

PEARSON: Now I will briefly discuss the objectives of the higher education panel. First, we wanted to have a comprehensive examination of the challenge of increasing both the quantity and quality of university graduates from under-represented groups in science, engineering and technology. Our second goal was to identify and critically analyze exemplars whose design principles merit adaptation and replication across the country. The third was to further develop policy recommendations discussed in "The Quiet Crisis" paper. Because higher education provides a strategic bridge between pre K-12 and the workplace, the panel has focused on measurable outcomes reinforced by the earlier discussions. As you can see, at each segment beyond the high school level the science and engineering talent gets smaller and smaller for the whole population in particular but especially for African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans * * *

TESTIMONY OF MARYE ANNE FOX, CHANCELLOR, NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY

FOX: You know it's been over 50 years in which there's been an explicit compact between the research universities and the government of the United States that research universities would provide leadership in developing a workforce that is appropriate for the economic growth of this nation. That is research universities have pledge to create knowledge, to provide innovative leaders for developing the frontiers of science, for leading economic recovery and for providing a workforce that can sustain and create jobs and wealth for the United States. But over those 50 years, we've not had full participation as we've heard in the earlier discussions. If we go to K-12 to look at the roots for this difference in participation level, we're well aware of the digital divide which

is a challenge. But to think of the digital divide as something that is related only to computer availability minimizes the real problem * * *

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD TAPIA, PROFESSOR, RICE UNIVERSITY

TAPIA: Thank you. My topic is university program leadership, producing women and under-represented minorities in science and engineering programs at research universities. I'll start with point one, everything i.e. success or failure depends on leadership, strong, forceful, respected, effective leadership. The second point, administration from top to bottom must support the activity. This is absolutely necessary to promote buy-in at the faculty level. If the administration doesn't support, then the faculty has a way out, extremely important to have the administration support but they don't do the activity, they support it. Success in promoting underrepresented minorities and women in science, engineering and mathematics, requires a champion. The champion must be a respected member of the faculty. The champion will serve as an advocate. We can't continue to have a two-tier or fragment our system. Minority-serving institutions do good jobs. Ph.D. producing at minority-serving institutions will not produce the scientific leaders of the community or the professional organizations. The outreach activity is not rewarded at research universities. Often this activity will jeopardize the university career of a young faculty member * * *

TESTIMONY OF CINDA-SUE DAVIS, DIRECTOR, WOMEN IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

DAVIS: Good morning. The University of Michigan Women in Science and Engineering Residence Program, called the WISE-RP, is a living-learning community for 120 first year women and 33 sophomore or junior level women interested in science, mathematics, and engineering. The primary purpose of the WISE-RP is to provide academic and personal support to undergraduate women, including historically underrepresented minority women, by providing an academically and socially supportive community. WISE-RP provides contiguous living arrangements in a mid-size coed residence hall of 500 students * * *

TESTIMONY OF EARNESTINE BAKER, MEYERHOFF SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE CAMPUS

BAKER: The Meyerhoff Scholarship Program is designed to address the particular needs of African American students in science, mathematics, and engineering. Key components of the Program include: an in-depth screening process that seeks students genuinely committed to a postgraduate research-based degree and career; a comprehensive four-year scholarship package; a mandatory academic Summer Bridge program for incoming freshmen; study groups; community living and regular "Meyerhoff Family" Meetings; personalized advising and counseling; tutoring summer research internships with companies, federal agencies, and other research universities; mentoring; faculty involvement; administrative involvement; family involvement; community service; and extensive program evaluation. Eighty-eight percent of participants are pursuing post-graduate degrees primarily doctorates in science, mathematics, and engineering or medical/ doctorate degrees, at institutions ranging from Harvard, Stanford, Berkeley, Yale, Duke, Johns Hopkins and Oxford * * *

TESTIMONY OF DAN ARVIZU, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, CH2M HILL

ARVIZU: It is established we have a serious problem. The questions before us are, what

can be done about it? and, who should do it? Our Panel's work addresses these questions from the perspective of the workplace. Let me start by stating the two core objectives of the Panel. Number one, we are to identify and distill the success factors and best practices that create a more inclusive workplace spanning the private sector, including industry and academe, as well as, government. This distillation will form the foundational asset base that can be accessed by BEST's proposed test-bed community programs as they get underway. Number two, we are to develop an action agenda that moves the country forward toward the adoption of these best practices. Although the work of the panel is not yet complete, I can report on some of our initial findings on success factors and provide some of our early thinking as we move into the recommendations phase of our work. First, and perhaps most important, is what we will call "transformational" leadership. Leaders who believe in and value diversity as a business imperative invest time and effort to change the future of their organizations. They drive this change deep into the culture and management of the organization and do not simply espouse it only in the top layer of management. Second, a commitment to skills development that translates diversity into enhanced performance is also an important success factor. Third, the development of enabling programs and policies to encourage and support a diverse workplace is extremely important * * *

TESTIMONY OF PAULA RAYMAN, PROFESSOR,
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

RAYMAN: To build upon the rationale for diversity presented by my honored colleagues Dan Arvizu, and Dr. Shirley Jackson I will address the crisis we are facing in our nation's science and technology workplaces. We face a work world in the midst of an enormous change. Nothing is the same as it was 50 years ago or even 20 years ago. And more dramatic changes are anticipated over the coming decades. We face a crisis on three dimensions: Where will the new science jobs be? Who will fill the jobs? How the work will get done or, what is the changing nature of work? It is important to note that while we compete for science and technology workers within the context of a global economy, the diversity of our own nation's labor force provides a comparative advantage. Diversity is a key building block of economic competitiveness and scientific discovery and innovation. In addition to the change in skill sets, and demographics, the nature of work itself is undergoing significant transformation brought about by the changing business climate and technological advances. These changes include: companies organized so labor is a variable, not a fixed cost; a workforce built on the premise of teams that can be easily assembled and disassembled; a nimble workforce whereby workers hopscotch from job to job, even career to career, carrying their set of skills and abilities on their backs and desperately needing new policies in portability in health insurance, pension plans and other benefits * * *

TESTIMONY OF CLAIBOURNE SMITH, PRESIDENT,
DELAWARE FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE AND
MATH EDUCATION

SMITH: I believe business/industry/government and the great educational institutions of this country must take the lead in defining the strategies necessary to maintain our leadership position in the world. From the intense discussions of our workforce panel, we are entertaining a two-pronged agenda to: Drive change within organizations and to drive change externally among industry, academe, and government as employers to promote a diverse workforce. Let's look at an example that comes to mind which illus-

trates an approach utilized by my former colleagues at duPont. We established a set of principles that are still effective in increasing our company's diversity internally. These principles are: (1) Leadership must come from the top echelons of the organization. Managers must "walk the talk." An institution must have highly visible, fully involved, visionary leaders in order to make valuing diversity efforts a success. (2) Accountability for personal and organizational behavior must exist. A system must be in place to motivate behavior change and that means diversity performance must be linked to compensation and advancement. (3) Valuing diversity must be perceived as a critical part to the success of the organization i.e., a business imperative. (4) Education around this issue must not only raise awareness, but more importantly, develop skills needed to work in and manage a multicultural organization. (5) Finally, effective mentoring programs for women and underrepresented minorities must be developed and implemented * * *

TESTIMONY OF SHIRLEY MALCOM, HEAD, EDUCATION DIRECTORATE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

MALCOM: When President Bush and the nation's governors met in Charlottesville in 1989, they established ambitious national education goals. These goals were affirmed and expanded upon by the Congress of the United States. The goals included that we would raise achievement levels in all academic fields and, even more ambitiously, that we would be first in the world in mathematics and science achievement by the year 2000. When in 1995, the results were announced from the Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS), there was good news and bad news about science and mathematics achievement of U.S. students when compared with the performance of students from other countries in the world. The results of TIMSS showed U.S. fourth grade students comparing quite favorably in their performance on tests of science, both scoring far above average and among the top tier of countries. Performance by fourth graders in mathematics was about at the average compared with other countries involved in TIMSS. When fourth grade students were tested in eighth grade in 1999, performance had fallen to the average levels in science and slipped in mathematics as well. The performance of 12th graders in science and mathematics was near the bottom. This underperformance by U.S. students was true even for our brightest and best performing students, such as those taking advanced placement courses in physics. The current structures provide neither equal chances nor a level playing field, and it is these circumstances that we must remedy if we are to maximally utilize the talents of all of our young people. These must include: Vigorous support for systemic reform efforts to improve the quality of the curriculum, teaching and support within our schools, with assurance that opportunities for study of science and mathematics will be extended to all students; specific interventions that allow students to explore STEM fields, such as through summer camps, research apprenticeships, after school science clubs, museum activities and media-reinforced learning opportunities; outreach to parents and communities to help them organize activities at home and in the community to support science, technology, engineering, and mathematics aspirations, to build demand for school reform, and to increase community-based opportunities for learning beyond school * * *

TESTIMONY OF EUGENE GARCIA, PROFESSOR,
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

GARCIA: Clearly, in this endeavor, we know the pathway to science and technology of the future begins in the Pre K-12 sector, if not earlier. So our efforts at BEST are to look very carefully at the beginning pathway or the beginning steps into science, technology and mathematics. Our students depend heavily on the public school system and other alternatives to move forward to those futures that we believe should be available to all children in this country. BEST has a particular way in which we are striving to open the doors to the world of science, technology and mathematics for all children. First, the membership of BEST feels that we need to understand what is now working for students in this arena—particularly with our target populations in mind. BEST is attending to the strict notion that we need to understand empirically "what works". We need to have good research-based information, solid evidence, and clear knowledge about which program make a difference for whom, how they make a difference, and what are the actual results. The reason we are so attached to this notion of having solid evidence for what works is that if anyone needs to move forward and invest resources, whether they be in the public or in the private sector, we must be able to inform them as to whether their investments will pay off. It is only fair to those individuals who implement programs or systemic efforts to change systems in response to this need, to assure them that all children will be served by their interventions and/or changes. Thus, we need the absolute superior evidence. Therefore, BEST, in lending the text to the context that Shirley has presented, needs to understand in this area of urgency, what BEST programs, and what BEST systemic changes really do work * * *

TESTIMONY OF ALLAN ALSON, SUPERINTENDENT,
EVANSTON TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL

ALSON: I am in my eleventh year as superintendent of Evanston Township High School in Evanston, Illinois. This large comprehensive high school with a national reputation for excellence has 3200 students and is quite diverse—racially, socioeconomically and linguistically. Student achievement, despite impressive gains, continues to reveal racial and class achievement disparities. Yet, we have made significant strides, for example, in boosting female and minority enrollment in Calculus and Advanced Placement Science courses. A little over three years ago I founded an organization known as the Minority Student Achievement Network. We are 15 urban-suburban districts devoted to discovering, developing and implementing strategies to eliminate the racial achievement gap. Our strategies include conferences where we learn directly from students and teachers, and research where teachers are directly engaged in studies with university professors. My professional experience has revealed the extensive gap in education between research and practice. Quite frankly, it is the rare exception when districts or schools are able to successfully bridge that gap. Practitioners generally receive very little training in the interpretation or use of research findings. In fact, research methodology that meets the highest standards of reliability and validity are quite often written in language that is unfamiliar to the teacher or administrator. Our worlds usually do not overlap sufficiently for us to make timely use of significant findings. Simply put, while it would be far preferable to examine our practice from the vantage of current research, the barriers of time, language and politics often interfere * * *

TESTIMONY OF ANNE PETERSEN, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, KELLOGG FOUNDATION

PETERSEN: Thank you for this opportunity to speak with you on a topic about which I am most passionate—not only because I am a scientist but also because I have seen individuals, families and communities transformed by opportunity that for some, has been unavailable. The opportunity to gain an education and pursue a career in engineering or the sciences is still precious in our society. Today, more than ever, we must support the interests in science and technology for all with talent and energy, and especially those who have been underrepresented. I'm here today as a scientist who is senior vice president for programs of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. In this role I've witnessed the kind of creative and energetic work that can open doors of opportunity for all—girls and boys, African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans, and those who are physically challenged. Engagement—real engagement—in which institutions of higher education and communities form lasting relationships that influence, shape, and promote success in both spheres is rare. More often we see evidence of unilateral outreach from colleges and universities rather than partnerships based on true mutual benefit mutual respect, and mutual accountability * * *

TESTIMONY OF DEBORAH WINCE-SMITH, PRESIDENT, COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS

WINCE-SMITH: In 1986 the United States was facing one of its most dire economic challenges since the end of World War II: the country slid from being the world's largest creditor to its largest debtor; its position as a global leader in technology and innovation was declining and American industries were losing market share to international competitors. We know that long-term U.S. productivity growth and a subsequent rising standard of living depends on our ability to increase U.S. innovative capacity. This top tier policy issue was the focus of two national innovation summits hosted by Council that convened the nation's top business, government, academic and labor leaders. A key impediment to increasing innovation is our workforce, which comes as no surprise to anyone in this room. Yet, even as demand for science and engineering talent grows, the number of science and technology degrees at the undergraduate and graduate degrees has remained flat or declined in every field outside the life sciences. Boosting the national talent pool in science and engineering requires that the S&E workforce mirror the population at large; we must be able to engage more women and minorities in math and science to sustain our innovation economy. The Council has acted on its commitment to raise the standard of living by initiating programs that encourage excellence in math and science and diversity in the science and technology pipelines—namely getsarter.org and BEST * * *

PAT SCOTT RECEIVES MISSOURI COMMUNITY BETTERMENT PROGRAM LEADERSHIP AWARD

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that Lexington, MO, native Pat Scott received an Adult Leadership award at the Missouri Community Betterment (MCB) Conference awards banquet September 28, 2002. Adult Leadership awards are presented

to 10 outstanding leaders committed to community improvement.

Since 1964, Missourians who have dedicated their lives to community improvement have received acclaim through the MCB Program. This initiative, which is meant to spur economic growth and improve quality of life, has worked to empower communities with strengths that often go unnoticed.

Pat Scott, through her tireless community efforts, continues to make her friends, family and state very proud. I am certain that my colleagues will join me in wishing Pat all the best.

HONORING CONGRESSMAN BOB CLEMENT

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor our colleague, an outstanding statesman and my friend, Congressman BOB CLEMENT. I have known BOB for more than 30 years, having gone to school with him at the University of Tennessee.

He served his country with distinction in the United States Army and the Tennessee Air National Guard. He previously held positions as president of Cumberland University and TVA board director before being elected to represent Tennesseans as a member of the United States Congress.

BOB is a man of energy, intelligence and vision. I am certain that as he prepares to leave the House of Representatives, BOB will continue to serve his state and nation in a constructive capacity.

THE LEGACY OF MARLA BENNETT

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, in a region that has been racked with violence and acts of terror, the vicious bombing that took place on July 31, 2002 at Hebrew University stands out as a particularly heinous crime. This is a university that prides itself on its diversity, especially its ability to integrate students and faculty regardless of their ethnic or religious background. It is the oldest university in Israel and has established itself as one of the outstanding universities in the world, one that has gained renown for the quality of its students, teachers and researchers.

I feel compelled to comment on this attack for many reasons, not the least of which is that it hit my community, my Congressional district and my friends so personally. The bomb that was detonated in Hebrew University's Frank Sinatra International Student Center cafeteria killed nine young people, including five Americans. Over eighty were injured.

Marla Bennett, of San Diego, California, was one of the Americans killed in this senseless assault. Marla was only 24 when her life was taken. She had graduated in 2000 at the top of her class with a B.A. in Political Science from the University of California at Berkeley. At the time of her death, she was studying for

her M.A. in Jewish Education at Hebrew University's Rothberg International School's Division of Graduate Studies. She was also jointly enrolled at the Pardes Institute for Jewish Studies. Her ambition was to be a teacher.

Marla was not new to Israel, nor even to the Hebrew University. She spent her junior year in college attending the Rothberg International School's One Year Program.

She had lived in Israel for a year, during which time she sent home frequent letters brimming with idealism, especially in her ardent belief in Israeli-Palestinian peace. Last May, she wrote that "At least if I am here I can take an active role in attempting to put back together all that has broken. I can volunteer in the homes of Israelis affected by terrorism, I can put food in collection baskets for Palestinian families."

Bennett, whose exams were over, had a flight back to San Diego that was scheduled to leave only hours after the time of the attack.

Marla Bennett symbolized the goals and objectives of the university she grew to love. She symbolized the striving for academic excellence as well as the search for cooperation and peace that has typified this university since it opened its doors in the mid-1920's.

The University's President, Menachem Magidor, summarized this when he wrote in a letter to the New York Times that this was "an attack on understanding, tolerance and the quest for peace. [It] is a crime not only against Israel or the Jewish people, it is a crime against the free and enlightened world."

In the wake of this tragedy, President Magidor asked "whether it still makes sense to strive for a peaceful society based on reason and understanding." He concluded that "the answer came to me clearly, and it is summarized by the Hebrew word 'davka'—'despite everything.' We must not let them kill our drive of peace."

In this spirit, it is important to stress that Hebrew University is continuing its fine academic traditions. Its researchers and scientists are continuing their cutting edge work on projects that are designed to benefit all peoples. It is not surprising that Hebrew University's scientists apply for and receive so many grants from American government agencies including USAID, NIST, NIH and DARPA. Many of these projects are done in cooperation with American universities and research centers.

Other Members of Congress have complimented the high quality of research done at Hebrew University and I join in their commendations.

Rather than go through a long litany of all of these projects, especially those that have an Israeli, Palestinian and American component, it might be useful to mention just one as typical of the ethos of this special university.

The Kuvim Center for the Study of Infectious and Tropical Diseases functions within the University's Medical School, which is a world class institution established over 75 years ago. The Kuvim Center has been a leader in infectious disease and parasitological research for over 30 years. Its researchers and physicians have published extensively in the professional literature and it has trained many active scientists in the field.

For a number of years, the Kuvim Center has collaborated with Al-Quds University Medical School on a variety of scientific and medical projects. Al-Quds, the pre-eminent university in the West Bank, is located in Abudies,

which is near Jerusalem and close to Palestinian hospitals, clinics and laboratories.

The two institutions are now proposing a joint project for "Regional Cooperation on Infectious Diseases" that will cover the study and control of diarrheal and respiratory diseases, brucellosis, tuberculosis, viral hepatitis, HIV infections and zoonotic diseases such as leishmaniasis, and rabies. Preventing and treating these diseases are of enormous importance to the welfare of the region as a whole.

The Congress fully recognizes and supports these types of cooperative Israeli-Palestinian health initiatives.

The Foreign Operations bill for Fiscal Year 2003, which has passed through the Appropriations Committee, includes language on the Kuvin Center/Al Quds cooperation. I am pleased that the Committee included the following paragraph in the report accompanying this bill:

The Committee acknowledges that one of the primary objectives of the West Bank and Gaza program is to create viable infrastructure in Palestinian Authority-controlled areas to ensure the health and welfare of the Palestinian people. Al Quds University, in cooperation with the Kuvin Center for Infectious Diseases of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, has proposed the establishment of a regional health and disease program, which would work to build an effective infrastructure to deal with serious health and disease problems among the Palestinian people. The Committee understands that cooperative programs of this nature are rare in the current environment, and urges AID to work, through the West Bank and Gaza program, to help Al Quds and the Kuvin Center begin this initiative.

This project is designed to enable the United States to provide \$15 million over five years to this cooperative effort to deal with infectious diseases.

This program does not require any additional appropriations. The proposed expenditure of these funds is an indication of Congressional intent on just how American money that has already been allocated can best be used in a productive capacity for Israel, the West Bank and Gaza. Thus, the Kuvin Center-Hebrew University/Al Quds University cooperative effort will serve as a model of how the United States, Israel and the Palestinians can work together on projects that will benefit the entire region.

While Marla Bennett and the four other Americans who were killed, together with four Israelis, cannot ever come back to life, it is important to preserve their memory by continuing with projects such as this one. It is the very least we can do for them, for their ideals and for their dreams. Even more important, it will serve as a step toward a better future for the entire region.

RABBI SILVER'S 2002 VETERANS
DAY ADDRESS

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Rabbi Eric A. Silver, it is my honor to share the text of his 2002 Veterans Day address with the Members of the House. Rabbi Silver

is a retired naval officer who earned the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal for wounds he received in combat. Rabbi Silver is a man most deserving of our praise and respect. His address reads as follows:

I am a veteran. This means that I wore the uniform of my country, and I served, together with millions of American men and women, defending America in various ways for the past two hundred and twenty-six years. I am proud to be a veteran, proud to stand before you this morning, at this solemn moment, which commemorates the moment the guns went silent in 1918, for what many earnestly hoped would be the last time. Alas, that dream was not to be.

But this day speaks about more than that—it speaks about every man and woman who served, and this morning I would like to speak to you about a man who is, in my judgment, the quintessential veteran—a man who embodies every ideal, every virtue of, and citizenship that every veteran aspires to emulate.

Nearly two hundred and three years ago, George Washington died, and in his eulogy, his friend Henry Lee dedicated his words: "To the memory of the Man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." It wasn't merely that Washington had become the first president of the United States, or that he was the victorious commanding general of the Revolution. Of course, by the time he was chosen to be President, the mythology which had grown up around this man was so large that it was difficult to separate between the man and the legend, but it was, in truth, his qualities as a veteran that set the pace for every American Armed Services who would wear the uniform—in his own time—and for all time to come. He set the pace for the kind of military we would have, and for the way it would function within the American system. And it is Washington, the veteran that I should like to speak about, because every one of us strove to emulate him.

Washington was not a philosopher—at least not in the sense that he was well-read in the classical works. In fact to some this made him somewhat less than he might have been in their eyes had he been able to quote from the works of the great thinkers. He was, however, a practical philosopher. He had an uncanny knack for learning on the job, and by his actions, establishing a paradigm that others might follow.

He was brave, to be sure. He was beyond brave. As a young officer serving with General Braddock, it was noted that Washington's uniform had several bullet holes in it. But he understood that his men would never face fire if he were unwilling to do so. That spirit would guide his actions throughout the long and dark days of the Revolution, when Washington was faced with troops who were frightened, who melted away at the first sign of the enemy, and it was his courage, his cool, calm demeanor that inspired his troops, and rallied them.

It was no accident that he was picked to lead the army of this nascent Republic. He was, after all, a veteran, someone who had already established himself by years of military service. But there were others who were considered for the post. John Hancock felt that he should have gotten the job, for he would have led his troops directly against the British and taught them a good lesson. And his army would quickly have been obliterated, and the Revolution would have died in its infancy. Charles Lee was highly regarded, and thought by many to have the qualities needed, but he was sometimes too cautious, and might have been willing to accept setbacks as defeats. But neither man

had the one quality which Washington had which made him the best choice for an American commander, and this was Washington's understanding of the military's role in respect to the civilian authority, for this would determine the kind of America that would exist after the Revolution.

America has never had a military takeover. More to the point, America has never faced the threat of a military takeover. The various political factions which have guided this nation's destiny for two and a quarter centuries never once relied upon the strength of our military to place or keep them in power. If we had any indoctrination at all, it was this: that in America, every one of us who wore the uniform understood that we served under the authority of the civilian arm. We didn't always agree with them, we sometimes laughed at them, and we were sometimes angry with them, but it never once crossed our minds that we should use the power at our disposal to change things within this nation and make them right.

The inspiration for this ideal was General George Washington who, at various times, had to remind his senior officers that he—and they—were always under the control of the Continental Congress. When we tell stories today about how the military clashes with Congress, but how Congress always has the upper hand, we need to keep in mind that it was Washington who established that paradigm. He could have done something quite different. In fact, when it was all over, and it was realized that he was the general who had defeated the world's mightiest military force, there were more than mild suggestions that he should assume the royal purple himself. After all, historically this is what all conquering generals had done. The idea of a republic that would govern such a large stretch of territory was unheard of in history. The pattern was monarchy. Everyone understood this clearly, and who better to be the sovereign than the man who had so richly earned it. And we would go from one King George to another.

And so it seemed strange to many that, once the peace treaty was signed and America's independence assured, Washington made plain his intention to leave public life and become Citizen Washington. It was quite a shock to many. In fact, King George, when he learned of this said: "If he really intends to do this, then he is certainly the greatest man alive." And he was. Just a few years later, when Napoleon was defeated, he was asked why he had not—at the peak of his powers—having assured the safety of France, retired then to a well-earned and comfortable private life filled with honor, rather than assuming the crown for himself. He commented: "Everyone expected me to be Washington, and what they didn't understand is only Washington was Washington."

Well, he was wrong about that, because every one of us who has worn the uniform of America has a bit of Washington in us. That was drummed into us from the outset—career military or not, we are all citizen warriors. We wear the uniform, we do our job, and then when that job is done, we become once more the citizen. The dream of military conquest of our own nation has never occurred to any one of us. And so it is that those who have the weapons are the strongest protectors of the American way of life, rather than its most threatening force.

And today, America is at war once again. We need to understand that this time we face a threat to our existence more powerful than any we have encountered to date. This will truly be the Second War of American Independence, for upon the success of this endeavor will depend the survival not only of our nation, but of western civilization itself. It will be a long war, it will be a conflict

that will be bitterly fought—not only on battlefields that will become increasingly more difficult to define, but in the halls of deliberative bodies around the world by those whose love of freedom and whose grasp of the reality of the situation is not yet equal to the task. And this war will produce veterans—men and women who will serve their country and who will bring us the victory that this nation and civilization demands—and who, once victory is assured, will—in the time honored tradition set forth by our first leader, return to private life as citizens.

And today, America honors its veterans, not always understanding what it is that they have accomplished, and not always comprehending how they think. But we know, and that is enough for us. So today—Veterans! Stand proud! For you have served, and today your country honors you. And for those of you who are not veterans, know what it is that these men and women have done. And give them honor, for they have earned it—not merely for their bravery, but for their willingness—indeed their eagerness that once having had power, they wanted only to return to their lives in their offices, their farms, their shops—for they are the quintessential veterans. They are Americans.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the 5th District of Connecticut and the United States House of Representatives, I commend Rabbi Eric A. Silver for his honorable years of military service, and thank him for his remarks this Veteran's Day.

SELECTIVE SERVICE VOLUNTEERS

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Dean E. Schick of Cheyenne Wells, Colorado; Mr. Leslie M. Rittgers of Eads, Colorado; and Mr. C.P. Bryant, Jr. of Las Animas, Colorado on their appointments to the Selective Service Local Board 025 in Pueblo, Colorado.

Local board members have the distinction of receiving an appointment by the Director of Selective Service in the name of President George W. Bush, and on the recommendation of Governor Bill Owens. Patriotic Americans, these board members serve their country by volunteering their time to assist the government in selecting men suitable for military service in the event of a draft. If a draft commences, these gentlemen would decide who would receive deferments, postponements, or exemption from military service based on the individual registrant's circumstances and beliefs.

The Selective Service System is America's defense manpower "insurance policy" in a still dangerous and uncertain world. The service performed by a Selective Service Board Member provides a vital link between the community and today's military. His hard work helps guarantee claims filed by young men for deferments and exemptions will receive fair and equitable consideration if a future crisis requires reinstatement of a draft.

Congratulations to these dedicated volunteers on their appointments. I ask the House to join me in thanking these three men for their commitment to their country.

HONORING ASHLAND POLICE CHIEF FREDERIC PLEASANTS, JR. FOR HIS ROLE IN THE SNIPER ATTACKS

HON. ERIC CANTOR

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ashland Police Chief Frederic Pleasants, Jr. for his role during the sniper attacks that shook Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

After the Ashland, Virginia shooting of October 19th, Chief Pleasants was on the scene in a matter of minutes and helped lead the quick and efficient response that ensued. It is known that Chief Pleasants can always be found hard at work behind the scenes, a characteristic that will certainly benefit the prosecution during the trial of the suspects. In fact, throughout the ordeal, Chief Pleasants and his dedicated staff logged 16-plus-hour days.

Chief Pleasants is an exceptional law enforcement officer who has served the Commonwealth of Virginia with distinction for over 32 years. His humility, professionalism, commitment to his team and community are truly deserving of special recognition. We are fortunate that he serves in our community.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Chief Pleasants.

SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, a year ago, on September 11th, 2001, Americans were faced with the horrible reality of that day's heinous attacks.

As we gather here today, in the building that served as our Nation's first Capitol and witnessed the inauguration of our first president, our blessed Nation stands firm and it stands strong.

Over the past year, Americans have shown those who wished to tear our country apart that their cowardly actions only brought our nation closer together. Here in the place where our democracy was born, we say to the world that these states of America remain united. We are united by our values, our communities, and our freedoms. Just as we will never forget what makes this nation great, we will never forget the hardships we have endured. We will always remember September 11th.

Even though America has had a year to mourn our losses, we still weep for the victims of that day. We continue to offer our prayers, our comfort, and our resolve to those who lost loved ones on that day.

Without question, the attacks of September 11th were a strike against all nations that value freedom and democracy. It was an act of war, but we were not to be intimidated. As a Congress, we remain steadfast with our nation in the fight against terrorism. American history has always been defined by the resiliency of our people and I stand here today to repeat our solemn pledge to defend freedom

and liberty and show that we will remain resilient no matter the threat. The freedoms and values our forefathers gathered in this hall to protect are simply too sacrosanct to ever be compromised.

REGARDING THE RETIREMENT OF GEORGE O. WITHERS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, this is the time of year that we say farewell to some old friends. That's never easy. But it is even harder when the friend in question spent considerable time and energy helping make us all look good.

George Withers, who is leaving the Armed Services Committee staff at the end of this year, came to Capitol Hill in 1978. He had served his country in the Navy during Vietnam. But he has spent twenty-four years proving that national service doesn't end when you take off the uniform. As legislative director on a personal staff, then press secretary and a professional staff member of the committee, George has made America better every day.

A lot of young go-getters come to work on the Hill, Mr. Speaker. But George proved that you don't have to be obnoxious to get things done. His real sense of decency and values have provided a reference and example for not only the Armed Services Committee staff, but all of us who worked with him.

George has been the conscience of the committee staff. He is a devoted advocate for those Americans who most need and deserve Congress's protection. Discussions of national security can get pretty esoteric, but George makes sure that we keep our focus on people, both those in uniform and those our military exists to protect. As a former enlisted man and NCO, he never lets the former officers on the staff forget who the real troops are.

Mr. Speaker, while our staff works in a non-partisan way, George is a determined, thoroughgoing, old-school Democrat. But look at the pictures on his office walls. Yes, he has photos of himself with our former colleagues Ron Dellums and Silvio Conte. But there's John Kasich, too, and President Bush. All of which speaks to the fairness and openmindedness with which George approached his job. He lets his political beliefs inform his work, but never get in the way of doing what was right for the country.

To my way of thinking, George has only one flaw. The B-2 bomber is the pride of Whiteman Air Force Base, in my district. George led the fight at the staff level against the B-2, and succeeded for quite some time. In gratitude for George's exemplary service, I promise not to have one named for him.

In recent years, George's primary duties have concerned the military construction budget. Every member of this body whose district has received military construction funds—and that's most of us—has George Withers to thank.

But he was also our committee's driving force on policies concerning Latin America. Whether the question was the naval bombing on Vieques or the United States' role in Colombia, George fought for a sensible, humble foreign policy.

George's decency doesn't stop at the Capitol door, either. When he isn't here—during the few hours each year we let the staff out—George actively supports charities. He loves riding his bike, and he loves it even more when he's getting contributions for every mile he rides.

While he will tell you that he loves his work here, just ask him about his children, Sam and Lizzie. You'll see what love really means by the sparkle in his eyes. And we were all thrilled when George married Donna earlier this year. His departure from our little world means that he will have even more opportunities to love and care for them, and even his cat, Tom. But I warn you, George, cats don't always love you back.

I will miss George Withers cheerful counsel personally. The Congress will be poorer for his departure. But the real accolade is that people around the world who will never know his name have better lives today because George Withers was part of this House.

I yield back the balance of my time, noting that the House should be honored that George O. Withers yielded so much of his time to us.

AMENDING TITLE VI OF PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATORY POLICIES ACT OF 1978

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce legislation that amends title VI of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to establish Federal renewable energy portfolio standard for certain retail electric utilities.

As we in Congress have attempted to develop a national energy policy, some say that a long-term sustainable energy plan is impossible. They say that renewable energy and energy efficiency are pipe dreams, and they say the U.S. will never be able to break its reliance on traditional energy sources like oil and coal. I disagree.

Now, in the post-September 11th world, the renewed conflict in the Middle East shows us that we cannot continue to rely on imported oil from that region. When my father, Stewart Udall, was Secretary of the Interior, the U.S. imported 20% of its oil. My father argued that we shouldn't import more than 20% of our oil on national security grounds. Today, we import 53% of our oil, 47% of which comes from OPEC countries; by 2020, the United States will import 62% of its oil.

Even more frightening, world production is expected to peak some time in the next few decades, possibly as early as 2007. That means that as energy demand increases more and more rapidly, the world's oil supply will be proportionally diminished.

While energy production has brought tremendous prosperity and allowed us to grow our economy at unprecedented rates, non-renewable forms of energy are responsible for many of the greatest environmental threats to America's well-being.

Consider this, less than 2% of this nation's electricity is generated by non-traditional sources of power such as wind, solar, and geothermal energy. During the period from

1973–1991, smart investments were made to develop new technologies that made our energy use more efficient without affecting economic output. These investments curbed the projected growth rates of energy use in the United States by 18% from what they would have been without the investments.

Unfortunately, the U.S. spends only one-half of 1% of its energy bill on research and development. Sixty percent of that money is wasted on the country's failed experiment in nuclear energy. Less than one-third of the nation's tiny research and development budget is spent on renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly interested in Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS), which I believe paves the road for the development and investment in clean energy technologies and local economic development. RPS, in my mind, clearly serves as model for tomorrow's small and medium businesses to draw a profit from their own environmental responsibility.

In the Senate version of H.R. 4 there is a provision, which proposes that retail electricity suppliers (except for municipal and cooperative utilities) be required to obtain a minimum percentage of their power production from a portfolio of new renewable energy resources. The minimum energy target or "standard" would start at 1% in 2005, rise at a rate of about 1.2% every two years, and peak at 10% in 2019.

I applaud the Senate for including an RPS provision in the Energy bill, which the House failed to include in our energy package. However, I believe that we are capable of going further than the 10% peak in 2020 and believe we should set the standard higher to around 20%. As I mentioned earlier, less than 2% of this nation's electricity is generated by non-traditional sources of power such as wind, solar, geothermal, etc.

My legislation would add an additional 10% on top of the 10% set to peak in 2020, and would achieve this goal within 5 years. Consequently, 20% of retail electricity supplier's power production would be from a portfolio of new renewable energy sources in 2025.

Consider the following:

Wind farms in the Pacific Northwest are producing energy at a price of 3 cents per kilowatt-hour. This is less than the current price of power from natural gas. With a little encouragement, wind energy could become economically viable around the country, and this means a tremendous level of energy self-sufficiency for the U.S. Using wind as an energy source, twelve Midwest states alone could generate three times the total U.S. electricity consumption.

Solar power, one of the most well known forms of renewable energy, also has potential for the future. The cost of solar energy has dropped by 90% since the early 1970s, and scientists and industry groups predict the price will drop another 66% by 2020. Solar energy, if properly developed, could go a long way towards freeing the U.S. from its dependence on coal. Just 10,000 square miles of solar panels would supply all of the nation's electricity needs.

And just a few weeks ago, the Public Service Company of New Mexico and FPL Energy LLC, based in Florida, signed an agreement to build in my congressional district one of the nation's largest wind generation fields near Fort Sumner in eastern New Mexico. Har-

nessed by 136 twirling turbines, wind will be used to create electricity in the first large-scale renewable energy operation in the state.

Wind will make up less than 4 percent of the power generated by PNM, and this project has the hope of becoming the first of many wind farms in the state and an example of using and developing new technologies for renewable energy use.

A RPS makes good economic sense to help states diversify their energy market, increase their work force, and help revitalize communities who have little to no economic development.

Currently, the New Mexico Public Regulation Commission is working on passing a Renewable Portfolio Standard for New Mexico that would require electric utilities to generate 10% of their electricity from renewable energy sources by 2007.

Mr. Speaker, our dependence on coal, oil and other traditional energy sources is unsustainable. To protect our environment and our economy, we must turn off the dead end street that our energy non-policy has been leading us down, and start down a path of energy productivity and sustainable, environmentally sound production.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HIGHLIGHTER

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the students and staff members involved with Rocky Mountain High School's student newspaper, Highlighter, for winning the 2002 Colorado High School Press Association Newspaper Sweepstakes for the second consecutive year on October 3, 2002.

Under the guidance of Rocky Mountain Highlighter newspaper advisor and language arts teacher Stephen Wahlfeldt, these dedicated and resourceful students worked tirelessly through the school year to create an informative and professional newspaper. The Lobos ultimately achieved victory over 63 other participating schools in the Sweepstakes, and kept the title of "Colorado's best high school newspaper" in Fort Collins for at least another year, through six first-place and three second-place awards.

Crucial wins in the individual categories came from Erin Ortmeier for Critical review writing; Leigh Pogue, Baker Machado, and Ortmeier for Sports Feature story; Joy Bloser and Brett Burnett for Feature Photograph; Kristen Frank and Burnett for Sports Photograph; and Jenny Ackerson, Carolyn Whitten and Burnett for Front Page Layout. The Rocky Mountain Highlighter also proved its superiority in the esteemed General Excellence category. Additionally, Jack Meiter, Kendall Miller and Burnett won second-place for Personal Opinion Column, as did Brent Barentine for Graphic Illustration. The entire staff collaborated to place second the Headlines category.

These journalists involved in Highlighter are commended for their achievements and praised for their pursuit of excellence. These young men and women are primary examples of the vast potential of future generations. Go Lobos!

HONORING HANOVER COUNTY
SHERIFF V. STUART COOK FOR
HIS LEADERSHIP DURING THE
SNIPER ATTACKS

HON. ERIC CANTOR

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Hanover County Sheriff V. Stuart Cook for his outstanding leadership during the sniper attacks that shook Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

After the Ashland, Virginia shooting of October 19th, Sheriff Cook was instrumental in leading a quick and efficient response. In addition, he and his team performed a thorough investigation after the shooting that certainly aided in the capture of the suspects on October 24th and will prove vital to the incrimination of the suspects during trial. Furthermore, Sheriff Cook served as a strong voice of reason to many in the area who were terrified and anxious because of the attacks.

Sheriff Cook is an outstanding law enforcement officer who has served Hanover County, Richmond, and the Commonwealth of Virginia with distinction for over 37 years. His professionalism, commitment to his team, and dedication to duty are truly deserving of special recognition. He is a highly dedicated man who has faithfully contributed to his community and the Commonwealth of Virginia. We are fortunate that he serves in our community.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Sheriff Cook.

CONCURRENT RECEIPT: TOO
LITTLE, TOO LATE

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today to protest the "compromise" provision included in the Defense Authorization Act regarding the issue known as concurrent receipt.

As we all know, current law requires an offset between military retired pay and VA disability compensation. In effect, our disabled military retirees are paying for their own disability!

Both the House and the Senate, in their versions of the Defense Authorization Act, passed significant and appropriate provisions to address this inequity. The Senate bill provided concurrent receipt for all veterans who were qualified to receive both military retired pay and VA disability compensation. The House bill provided. It for those veterans with a disability rating of 60 percent or more.

Now, we come to the so-called "compromise" before us. A compromise, to me, means that you meet somewhere in the middle. This compromise does no such thing. It would set up an alternative "special pay" for only military retirees who have combat-related disabilities. These are military retirees with 20 years of service who also:

1. Have a Purple Heart and a disability rating of 10 percent or more for the condition for which they received the Purple Heart, or

2. Have another "qualifying combat-related disability" rated at least 60 percent.

I have heard that this "compromise" is being sold as a good first step. It is not a good first step. It is hardly a step at all.

During my ten years in Congress, I cannot recall more than one or two other issues besides concurrent receipt on which I have received so many letters, e-mails, and calls. The expectations of our military retirees have been raised by the House and Senate versions of this bill. It is a disservice to give so little to so few at the last minute. While these veterans with combat-related disabilities are absolutely deserving of recognition, so are the others whom we have been fighting for!

I understand that it is expensive to pass concurrent receipt. But disabled veterans did not hesitate when called to serve. They returned home with disabilities they have had to live with ever since. How can we even doubt the need to keep our promises and give them what they deserve? They earned their military retired pay. They deserve their VA disability compensation. The "compromise" that is before us today is a disgrace.

KUNTU REPERTORY THEATRE

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the House's attention to an important cultural resource in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The Kuntu Repertory Theatre of the University of Pittsburgh's Department of Africana Studies has been presenting the works of African, African-American, and Caribbean playwrights and poets since 1974. The Theatre was founded that year by Vernell A. Lillie to showcase the works of Rob Penny, the school's playwright in residence, as well as those of other authors whose works explore the Black experience. It plays an important role in Pittsburgh by providing an important voice in the region's cultural mix. In addition, the Kuntu Repertory Theatre is the only ongoing African American theater group in Pittsburgh; consequently, it provides African American actors, writers and technicians with opportunities that might not be available elsewhere.

Over the last 28 years, the KRT has produced more than 80 plays under the direction of Dr. Lillie, who has been a faculty member in the University of Pittsburgh's Department of Africana Studies since 1972. This year marks both Dr. Lillie's 70th birthday and her 30th anniversary at the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania's 14th Congressional District, I want to commend Professor Lillie and the members of the Kuntu Repertory Theatre for their important cultural contributions and congratulate them as they begin their 28th season of high-quality, thought-provoking plays.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF
VINCE O'BRIEN

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a World War II veteran, a successful businessman and family man, a true civic leader and my friend, Mr. Vincent O'Brien of Dyersburg, Tennessee.

Vince's life has always been marked by a desire to change the world he lives in for the better. That dedication is still proven by his continued work for the city of Dyersburg.

He has served for 30 years as a member of the Dyersburg Planning Commission and has chaired the commission for 20 years. During that time, the city of Dyersburg has experienced tremendous growth, including the development of many new businesses and a shopping mall that have become vital to the economy of West Tennessee.

Vince served in the Army Air Corps during World War II and received the distinguished Flying Cross.

A few months after the war, Vince married Virginia Marr of Dyersburg, and they eventually moved to Dyersburg and established Marr Cleaners, which operated successfully for more than half a century. Virginia passed away 10 years ago. Vince still enjoys spending time with their daughters and their families, eight grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Now, at 86 years old, Vince shows no signs of slowing down. While still continuing his work for Dyersburg, he splits his time between Dyersburg and Caruthersville, Missouri, home to his wife Dorothy.

Vince O'Brien is an example for us all. He has always lived a life of compassion, involvement and service. His accomplished leadership has been vital to our community, and I am proud to call Vince O'Brien my friend.

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF OHIO
SENATOR RICHARD H. FINAN

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Senator Dick Finan, a dear friend and leader in my home state of Ohio. Because of term limits, Dick will be completing his final term in the Ohio Senate this year.

Dick is a Cincinnati native. He graduated from the University of Dayton with a B.S. in Business Administration in 1954, and he earned his law degree from the University of Cincinnati College of Law in 1959. From 1954 to 1956, Dick served our country in the U.S. Army. Last year, he was appointed as Ohio's Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army.

Dick has been an outstanding public servant to the Cincinnati community and the people of Ohio. He was first elected as a Councilman of the Village of Evendale in 1963, and went on to serve as Mayor of Evendale from 1969 to 1973. He served in the Ohio House of Representatives from 1973 to 1978, and, since

1978, has served in the Ohio Senate. For the past 6 years Dick has been President of the Senate.

During his 29 years in the Ohio General Assembly, Dick has been an outstanding leader. He has been involved with some very difficult issues that have faced Ohio, which include workers compensation, school funding, and crafting legislation to rescue Ohio's state-chartered savings and loan institutions. He also is primarily responsible for the renovation of Ohio's historic Statehouse, which restored the Capitol to its 1861 magnificence.

Throughout his service, Dick has always stood firm on his principles, and he's earned the respect of Ohioans everywhere. His retirement from the Ohio Senate is a great loss to our state and the Cincinnati area, but I know he will continue to serve our local community, the State of Ohio and our country. I look forward to continuing to work with him.

Although he will greatly miss his public service in the Ohio Senate, Dick is looking forward to having more time with his family. He and his wife, Joan, have been married for over 40 years and have 4 children and 10 grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing Dick's outstanding service. All of us in Southwestern Ohio are grateful for his many contributions to our community, and we wish him the very best as he steps down from the Ohio Senate.

HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 2002

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, for the past year, Congress has debated legislation to establish a Department of Homeland Security. This has been an extremely important debate considering that any legislation we pass in this regard will result in the largest federal government reorganization since World War II. Yet, despite this fact, we are not only on the verge of passing flawed legislation, but in what seems to have become the norm for any vitally important legislation before us in the House, we are on the verge of passing it with little opportunity for deliberation, and no opportunity to amend it.

Several of my colleagues have come to the floor to highlight provisions that have been inserted into this legislation at the last minute. I share many of their concerns. It is unfortunate that we are not allowed an opportunity to offer amendments to a piece of legislation with such far-reaching implications for government reorganization, and more importantly, for the safety of our country.

In addition to the process, however, I have several concerns regarding the substance of the legislation. While I firmly support the President in the war against terror, I strongly believe that it must be achieved by striking a proper balance between cracking down on terrorists while simultaneously preserving many of the liberties and freedoms that we enjoy as citizens of the United States.

In securing our borders and preserving our way of life, it is imperative that we protect civil liberties, oppose efforts to gratuitously protect

irresponsible corporations including those that incorporate offshore to avoid paying their fair share of the war on terrorism and those who knowingly make faulty products, and ensure that the new department will have the best possible workforce, while maintaining civil service protections. The majority has also slipped into this bill a provision to protect the pharmaceutical industry. The majority also has extended the deadline for our airports to have their security standards at the highest levels.

In these and many other areas, H.R. 5417 falls short. As a result, I will reluctantly vote against this bill. I still believe we can and must create an effective Department of Homeland Security that simultaneously protects us at home, protects workers, and protects our basic freedoms and civil liberties.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4546, BOB STUMP NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4546, the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003, which contains an important provision I offered for the expansion of Civil Support Teams nationwide.

Civil Support Teams are National Guard units designed to provide support to civil authorities in response to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) threats or attacks. The teams are expertly trained to provide a variety of services including coordination of rescue and recovery efforts, securing communications, and providing medical supplies. The teams are outfitted with the proper protective equipment for entering a contaminated site. These highly-skilled units, made up of 22 full-time National Guard members, are a critical part of the Department of Defense's (DODs) mix of local, state and federal resources for the Homeland Security plan.

Yet, currently a number of states, including Connecticut, do not have a Civil Support Team. At present, there are only two teams assigned to the entire Tri-State/Southern New England area. Those two teams are located in Natick, Massachusetts and Scotia, New York, which leaves Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey without teams.

The National Defense Authorization for FY 2003 rectifies this by authorizing 23 additional teams, one for each state and territory in the United States. This initiative has been a concern of mine since well before the tragic events of September 11, 2001. On January 10, 2000, I sent a letter to the Honorable Louis Caldera, Secretary of the Army, urging that a team be deployed in Connecticut. I followed up that letter with a series of actions in support of expanding Civil Support Teams nationwide. I worked with the Connecticut Air/Army National Guard, the National Guard Bureau and the National Guard Association of the United States to address this issue of homeland security. On October 4, 2001, I sent a letter to the Honorable Donald Rumsfeld, Secretary of the Department of Defense, to ask his support for establishing additional

Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams.

The language in the bill before us is derived from legislation I introduced (H.R. 3154) on October 17, 2001, which attracted 49 cosponsors. On November 14, 2001, in response to these efforts Ellen Embry, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Military Assistance to Civilian Authorities briefed a small number of fellow Democratic Committee members of the House Armed Services Committee. At that meeting I reiterated my view that there should be at least one WMD-CST in every state and U.S. territory. On February 6, 2002, I again raised this issue with Secretary Rumsfeld when he testified before the House Armed Services Committee.

During the House Armed Services Committee's consideration of the FY 2003 Defense Authorization measure (H.R. 4546), my colleague, Congressman TAYLOR of Mississippi, and I successfully offered the amendment, based on my legislation (H.R. 3154), to include the provision for the additional Civil Support Teams.

Currently there are thirty-two Civil Support Teams across the country, authorized by Congress over the last three years. While 32 teams was a good start, it doesn't go far enough. H.R. 4546 will increase (from 32 to 55) the total number of Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (CSTs)—including a team for Connecticut.

My legislation (H.R. 3154) requires the Department of Defense to establish at least one team per state and territory. Federal emergency resources need to be properly and fully integrated with state and local emergency response operations. To do that, we need a team in each state. Establishing a team in every state ensures a quick response to a Weapons of Mass Destruction attack, and allows the Civil Support Teams to run practice scenarios with local and state authorities that would be involved in the event of a real attack. This will ensure high-quality coordination among all those involved.

A Connecticut-based Civil Support Team is vital to residents of Connecticut and the Northeast Corridor. The terrorist attacks of September 11th in New York City made this point clear, and necessitate addressing this regional national security concern as soon as possible. The Civil Support Team in New York helped assess the initial terrorist incident at the World Trade Center, and undertook chemical, biological and radiological sampling at Ground Zero. The team also provided a full range of communications support as well as air monitoring services. The attack in New York was a critical test for this Civil Support Team, and it proved to provide significant assistance to local and state authorities. Connecticut deserves to be equally well protected and prepared. I am delighted that my legislation to advance that goal has been incorporated in the National Defense Authorization for Fiscal Year 2003.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons, and for the other strong national defense provisions authorized within, I strongly urge the House to vote in support of H.R. 4546, the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization for Fiscal Year 2003.

THE HONORABLE DAN NOBLE

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to memorialize the Honorable Dan Noble of Norwood, Colorado, who passed away on November 12, 2002. Dan Noble was an exceptional man who spent his life serving his community and his nation.

Dan was an Army veteran and served as a staff sergeant in a motor battalion in Korea from 1950 to 1952. When he returned from the military he married his wife, Donna, and attended the University of Colorado School of Banking from 1960 to 1962. He became the President and the Director of the San Miguel Basin State Bank in Norwood.

In 1970, Dan was appointed to fill a one-year vacancy in the Colorado State Senate. He continued to faithfully serve his constituents for a total of 17 years. He served seven of these years as the Majority Leader. Senator Noble was respected by all of his peers and his commitment to the people of Colorado is a great example for all who serve in the Colorado General Assembly.

Dan died of cancer at the age of 73, leaving behind his five children: Douglas Noble, Danette Christiansen, Darin Noble, DruAnn Nemecek, and Darcy Crotteau.

Dan Noble was truly a great man. It is with sadness that I inform the House of the loss of such an exceptional American. I ask the House to join me in extending its sincere sympathy to the family and friends of Mr. Noble.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL JOHN N.
ABRAMS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that a long and exceptionally distinguished career has come to an end. General John N. Abrams' 36 years of service to the nation has been marked by meritorious service in increasingly demanding command and staff positions, culminating as Commanding General, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), Fort Monroe, Virginia. Throughout, General Abrams demonstrated strong and inspiring leadership, unsurpassed executive ability, and an untiring dedication to the spirit and mission of the United States Army.

General Abrams was commissioned through Officer Candidate School at Fort Knox, Kentucky, on February 3, 1967, after enlisting in the United States Army on February 17, 1966. He is a graduate of Bowling Green State University in Ohio with a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration and Shippensburg State University of Pennsylvania with a Masters of Science in Public Administration. He is also a 1986 graduate of the Army War College.

General Abrams has served in command and staff positions over the last thirty-five years. He is a combat veteran of Vietnam from August 1967 to July 1969 where he

served as an armored cavalry platoon leader and armored cavalry troop commander with the 2d Squadron, 1st Cavalry, which deployed from the 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas. He commanded the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment in Fulda, Germany, from 1988 to 1990; the 2d Infantry Division, Uijongbu, Korea, from 1993 to 1995; and V Corps, Heidelberg, Germany, from 1995 to 1997. Prior to assuming command of TRADOC, he was the TRADOC Deputy Commanding General from August 1997 to September 1998.

His service includes staff assignments as Chief of Staff of the 3rd Armored Division in Germany; Military Science Instructor at the United States Military Academy at West Point; Army Staff Officer in War Plans and Deputy Director of Operations Directorate in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff of Operations and Plans.

His awards and decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star with oak leaf cluster, Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, Bronze Star with three oak leaf clusters and Valor device, and the Purple Heart. He has also received the Knight Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Throughout his career, General Abrams has made significant contributions at every level assigned. In his final assignment, he brought to bear the accumulated experience and dedication of a career spent serving the nation and our soldiers. He has provided continuity for the Profession of Arms—integrity, loyalty, dedication, mentorship, vision, and the willingness to take and stand behind the risks associated with implementing change in the Army. General Abrams' distinguished performance of duty will have far-reaching impacts on the future of the Army. I am certain that my colleagues will join me in wishing General Abrams all the best.

H.R. 1070: THE GREAT LAKES
LEGACY ACT

HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, the magnitude of the Great Lakes water system is difficult to appreciate, even for those who live within the basin. As the world's largest body of fresh water, the Great Lakes are sensitive to the effects of a wide range of pollutants. The sources of pollution include runoff from farm chemicals, waste from cities, and discharges from industrial areas and waste disposal sites. The large surface area of the lakes makes them vulnerable to direct atmospheric pollutants of all kinds, such as mercury.

H.R. 1070 amends the Clean Water Act to authorize \$50 million a year for fiscal years 2004 through 2008 for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to carry out remediation projects in Areas of Concern (AOCs) surrounding the Great Lakes to monitor or evaluate contaminated sediment, remediate contaminated sediment, or prevent further or renewed contamination of sediment.

Contamination of the Great Lakes is an issue that directly affects my district. The city of Waukegan in my district was home to what

many have called the worst PCB (polychlorinated biphenyls) contaminated site in the U.S. Waukegan lies fifty miles north of Chicago directly on the shore of Lake Michigan. Waukegan Harbor was designated in the 1980's an Area of Concern (AOC) by the International Joint Commission on the Great Lakes, the United States EPA and the Illinois EPA.

The contamination of Waukegan Harbor took place over a 13-year period from 1959 to 1973. The U.S. EPA approximated that during that time 300,000 pounds of PCBs were discharged directly into the water of Lake Michigan and an additional 700,000 were discharged on the property by the Outboard Marine Corporation. An average 9–10 pounds of PCBs were discharged into Lake Michigan daily.

The cleanup of Waukegan Harbor has been successful thus far removing approximately 500 tons of PCB contaminated sediment from Waukegan Harbor. However, more corrective action is necessary before the harbor can be de-listed as an AOC. Passage of H.R. 1070 will go a long way in continuing the movement to de-list Waukegan Harbor and clean the remaining Great Lakes AOCs.

I applaud the Congress for taking this important step addressing contaminated sediments in the Great Lakes basin. The time has come to protect the Great Lakes from the other dangers, such as mercury pollution and invasive species. Earlier this session I introduced H.R. 5261, the Great Lakes Mercury Reduction Act, which will prohibit the issuance of new permits under the Clean Air Act that would result in the deposition of any additional mercury into the Great Lakes.

Congress must also adopt a comprehensive plan to stop the introduction of alien species into the region. H.R. 5396 and 5397 seek to reauthorize the National Aquatic Invasive Species Act to address existing loopholes in our laws and authorize much needed funding to upgrade the fight against aquatic invasive species, along with expanding the Aquatic Nuisance Species Dispersal Barrier on the Chicago Ship and Sanitary Canal.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment and thank Mr. EHLERS for his tireless work on H.R. 1070. His work on this legislation, and other Great Lakes issues, has been remarkable. I would also like to thank the groups involved in the Waukegan Harbor cleanup effort, including the U.S. EPA, the Illinois EPA, and the Waukegan Harbor Citizens Advisory Group. Hopefully, the passage of H.R. 1070 will enable our community to celebrate the delisting of Waukegan Harbor.

AFRO-AMERICAN MUSIC
INSTITUTE

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call my colleagues' attention to a milestone that was recently observed in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On September 21, the Afro-American Music Institute celebrated its 20th anniversary.

The Afro-American Music Institute was established in 1982 by ethnomusicologist Dr.

James T. Johnson, Jr. and his wife Pamela Johnson. Dr. Johnson has been the director of the AAMI since its founding, and Mrs. Johnson serves as manager of this non-profit organization. They have worked tirelessly over the last 20 years to expand and improve the programs offered by the AAMI.

For the past 20 years, the AAMI has trained musicians of all ages and backgrounds in jazz, gospel, and blues for voice and instruments. Over that period of time, the Afro-American Music Institute has trained thousands of students. In addition to vocal and instrumental instruction, the AAMI curriculum includes such subjects as directing, improvisation, song writing and arrangement, and music theory, as well as the technical and managerial aspects of musical performance. The AAMI sponsors several musical ensembles, including a youth jazz group, a sacred music choir, a boys' choir, and a faculty ensemble.

The Institute was originally located in St. James AME Church in Pittsburgh's East Liberty neighborhood, but in 1992, it incorporated and moved to its current location at 7227 Tioga Street. The AAMI has plans to relocate to a new building on Hamilton Avenue early next year.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania's 14th Congressional District, I want to commend Dr. and Mrs. Johnson and the faculty and students of the Afro-American Music Institute for their educational and cultural contributions to our community and wish them continued success in the future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 477, final passage of H.R. 5710, The Homeland Security Act of 2002, I was detained in traffic from an event honoring federal employees. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

IN HONOR OF REPRESENTATIVE
CARRIE MEEK

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of my dear colleague, Carrie Meek, whom I have had the privilege of working with from the great state of Florida.

A freshman from the class of 1992, Carrie represents Florida's 17th district, encompassing large portions of my hometown, Miami.

In her very first term, we were all impressed by her ability to win a seat on the Appropriations Committee, the only freshman Democrat to do so. She has also served admirably on the Treasury Postal Service and VA/HUD Committees, consistently advocating on behalf of African Americans, fighting for job creation and business development through Federal programs.

Always fighting for the underdog, Carrie has served with an iron fist in a velvet glove. Al-

though we sit on opposite sides of the aisle, I have always respected her work and welcomed the arrival of her son, Kendrick, to the Congress. My office and the entire Florida Delegation look forward to working with him. We are certain he will carry on Carrie's fine family tradition of lawmaking.

Mr. Speaker, the residents of Florida's 17th Congressional District have been better served for Carrie's service in Congress. This body exists so that the people of our country have a voice in their government. The votes Floridians cast to send her to Washington brought this House reasoned judgment, energetic lawmaking and strong conviction. Today we honor her service to her country and wish her well.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICE
AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE
HONORABLE CHARLES ROSSOTTI

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service to our country that has been performed by our outgoing Internal Revenue Service Commissioner, Charles Rossotti.

Commissioner Rossotti was one of the longest serving Commissioners in the history of the Internal Revenue Service and the first to have a five-year term as recommended in the landmark IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1988. During his tenure, Commissioner Rossotti provided the IRS with the leadership it needed as it went through the most dramatic change in its history. The structural and cultural reforms he implemented will have a positive impact on both the IRS and taxpayers for many years to come.

Under Commissioner Rossotti's leadership, the IRS was reorganized into four divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific segment of taxpayers. This model allows taxpayers to receive expert and personalized service and permits the IRS to more efficiently use its resources. Another significant accomplishment under Commissioner Rossotti's watch is the expanded ability to exchange data electronically. During the last tax season, nearly one in three Form 1040s was filed electronically, and the IRS Web site has become one of the most popular sites on the Internet. Charles has managed the implementation of many taxpayer rights contained in the IRS restructuring law, such as the innocent spouse and collection due process protections, and has strengthened the role of the National Taxpayer Advocate.

Commissioner Rossotti's accomplishments have set the IRS on the right track to providing top-quality service and fairness to all taxpayers. He is to be commended for his efforts to transform the IRS into a performance-based organization, and dispel the belief that customer service and enforcement are mutually exclusive. Perhaps the broadest indicator of Commissioner Rossotti's impact on the IRS has been the steady rise in the public perception of the IRS in the last four years.

Mr. Speaker, Charles accomplished all of this at a time in his life when he was ready to leave full-time employment and enjoy a slower paced life. He and his wife, Barbara, put their

personal plans on hold for the past five years while he served our country nobly and well. He is a true citizen servant in the great tradition of the Roman hero Cincinnatus. Our country owes him a debt of gratitude for his outstanding public service. We wish Charles and Barbara the very best.

FAMILY FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE
IN CONGRESS

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reflect on my last 12 years here in United States Congress. I have enjoyed this experience and consider it to be one of the most gratifying opportunities of my life. I am grateful for the people of the Third District of Indiana who allowed me to serve with such intelligent, honorable and talented people. It is my hope that we have made some strides in making the lives of Americans better and more prosperous for the future. As I leave this body, one of my regrets will be that this institution did not set more of a priority on scheduling, which is essential to a balanced, family and professional life. With a quote, I would like to point to the following example of our colleagues across the Atlantic who have set a family-friendly precedent as part of their agenda.

Winston Churchill once said, "There is no doubt that it is around the family and the home that all the greatest virtues, the most dominating virtues of human society, are created, strengthened and maintained."

According to an article in the New York Times, Members of the British Parliament recently reaffirmed their commitment to this principle. The House of Commons voted to end a centuries old tradition of late-night sessions, moving the start of business up to 11:30 a.m. from 2:30 p.m., and declaring that the latest a session can go is 7:30 p.m. This is three hours earlier than the usual closing time. This vote apparently came after a nine-hour debate that ended at midnight.

This schedule is all too familiar to us here in the United States Congress. We have had more than our fair share of late nights. Some of these nights have been essential, especially when we are considering measures on how to combat the war on terrorism or balance the budget. Oftentimes, these sessions are indeed vital. However, more often than not, there was no compelling reason to be in session so late.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the hard work of my colleagues during this 107th Congress and past Congresses. I am, however, concerned about the impact of inefficient scheduling on our spouses and children. This ritual has become a norm in this governing. We have struggled through many late nights only to accomplish very little at times and only to disappoint our families when we cannot get on a plane to get home or make it back in time to tuck our children into bed.

As Co-chairs of the Members and Family Committee, my friend, the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. PICKERING, and I have worked with the Committee to make it possible to mesh family time with Congressional business. We have hosted dinners and movie nights and brought in speakers to make this body a more

family-friendly atmosphere. The events have been a success but they are a far cry from the goal of having a family-friendly atmosphere in "The People's House."

A broader level of this concern in this body should be the importance of having representatives in the people's house who have family interests in mind. It is imperative to this body for all interests of the American people to be represented, particularly the issues that affect the family. We cannot allow those interests to be forgotten as we continue to set an agenda for the American people.

Mr. Speaker, as I leave Congress in the coming weeks, I hope that this body will work to improve the schedule so that members can meet their priorities in life: our families. Thomas Jefferson once said, "The happiest moments of my life have been the few which I have passed at home in the bosom of my family."

IN CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL
BIBLE WEEK

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I am honored and pleased to serve as Congressional Co-Chair for National Bible Week, November 24–December 1, 2002. National Bible Week has been an annual observance in this country since 1941. When the nation turned to the Holy Bible for strength, comfort, and guidance. On September 11, 2001, when terrorists destroyed the World Trade Center Towers in New York and attacked the Pentagon, another "day of infamy" took place in our nation's history. President Bush immediately called Americans to prayer, saying, "Our purpose as a nation is firm, yet our wounds as a people are recent and unhealed and lead us to pray. . . . We ask almighty God to watch over our nation." I strongly believe that one contribution every American can make in these troubling times is to pray for our nation, its leaders, and its people.

National Bible Week is celebrated every year from Sunday to Sunday during the week of Thanksgiving. It is a time of prayer, a time to confirm our values and a time to strengthen national resolve. As we gather at our dinner tables in remembrance, let us be thankful to be living in a country where our Constitution guarantees freedom of worship. I commend the National Bible Association for its leadership in promoting this worthy endeavor.

HONORING DOUGLAS McCLURG

HON. JIM DAVIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of my good friend Douglas McClurg, who will be remembered in the Tampa Bay community as a prominent and highly esteemed bankruptcy attorney, a Vietnam War hero and a man who was deeply devoted to his faith, family and community.

Since 1992, Doug worked as a bankruptcy lawyer for Hill, Ward & Henderson, and he

was the founding director and former president and chairman of the Tampa Bay Bankruptcy Bar Association. Doug handled several high profile bankruptcy cases in the Tampa Bay area and was highly respected by his colleagues for the quality of his work and character.

But what was most impressive about Doug was his ability to successfully balance a demanding career with his responsibilities to his family and his community. Doug was very active in the lives of his children and committed to helping young people. He sat on the executive board of the Gulf Ridge Council of the Boy Scouts and was chairman of the board for Young Life, a Christian outreach program for middle and high school students. Doug also served as a trustee for the Tampa Museum of Art, past president of the Tampa Club and trustee of the University of Florida Law Center Association.

As a member of the U.S. Special Forces, Doug served a combat tour during the Vietnam War and earned a Purple Heart, Bronze star, Combat Infantry Badge and Air Medal.

On behalf of the Tampa Bay community, I would like to extend my heartfelt sympathies to Doug's family. Doug led a very full life in too short of a period of time, and we will never forget him, his contributions to many and the example he set for all of us to aspire to reach.

CORRECTION ON H.R. 4689

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, I signed the "Dissenting Views" to the Committee Report on H.R. 4689, the "Fairness in Sentencing Act of 2002," which included these two inaccurate statements:

If enacted, the bill would prevent individuals who perform low-level drug trafficking functions from qualifying for a mitigating role adjustment under the United States Sentencing Guidelines.

and

The bill prevents low-level, first-offense drug offenders from receiving a mitigating role adjustment under the sentencing guidelines.

H.R. Rep. No. 107–769 at 307–08 (Oct. 31, 2002) ("Dissenting Views"). The Chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, Rep. LAMAR SMITH, has brought to my attention that these two statements are inaccurate because the bill does not in fact do this. I acknowledge and regret the error.

CHINA'S BALLISTIC MISSILE
THREAT

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, as we prepare to invade Iraq and ponder North Korea's secret nuclear weapons program, America must not overlook the greater threat posed by China and the transformation of the People's

Liberation Army into a modern technological force capable of lightning attacks.

Similar to how Germany used blitzkrieg or lightning warfare in World War II to demoralize its opponents, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) is ready to unleash a new form of warfare using advances in accurate ballistic missiles, high-energy lasers, and information warfare.

This transformation of the PLA has more than the capture of Taiwan in view. In December 1999 China's Defense Minister, General Chi Haotian, declared war between China and the United States "is inevitable." He noted, "The issue is that the Chinese armed forces must control the initiative in this war."

To control the initiative, the PLA plans to mount a surprise attack, counting on the weight of its initial blow to stun an opponent into submission. Ballistic missile strikes, high energy lasers used against satellites, and information warfare provide the means by which the PLA can launch a surprise attack with little or no warning.

Do we need to remind ourselves of the congressionally funded U.S.-China Security Review Commission that declared in August 2002, "Despite overwhelming U.S. military and technological superiority, China can still defeat the United States by transforming its weakness into strength and exploiting U.S. vulnerabilities through asymmetric warfare . . . deception, surprise and preemptive strikes".

China's mild reaction to our plans to invade Iraq may indicate deception, laying the groundwork for a surprise attack. Even as we engage China in diplomacy to call a halt to North Korea's nuclear weapons program, we deceive ourselves as to the role China played in the proliferation of nuclear weapons and ballistic missile technology to North Korea, where Pakistan served as an intermediary by assisting North Korea in its nuclear weapons program in exchange for North Korean assistance with its ballistic missile program.

Even our efforts to seek China's assistance in the war on terrorism contain an element of self-deception. We overlook how China supported the Taliban, signing a memorandum of understanding with Taliban leadership on September 11, 2001. Do we note how PLA military doctrine described in Unrestricted Warfare extolled Osama bin Laden as a new type of warrior to emulate?

We deceive ourselves if we believe the PLA is not capable of mounting a powerful blow at our armed forces. Our satellites are vulnerable to laser attacks and information warfare—a fact carefully noted by Donald Rumsfeld before he became Secretary of Defense while serving as Chairman of the Space Commission. Our forces and military bases are vulnerable to ballistic missile strikes—we have no defense against ballistic missiles except for the short-range Patriot.

TAIWAN

A picture of our vulnerability may be seen in Taiwan. For example, a Taiwanese defense ministry report concluded a PLA attack using ballistic missiles and cruise missiles supplemented by long-range artillery and other weapons aimed at nearly one hundred key targets such as airports, harbors, important highways, bridges and military command centers, missile bases and barracks would be successful within a very short time. Several dozen ballistic missiles could destroy over half its navy concentrated at the naval base of Tsuoying.

In 2002 computerized war simulations in Taiwan's Han Kuang Number 18 military exercise showed it could lose much of its air force in the first wave of ballistic missile strikes. The launch of hundreds of ballistic missiles aimed at major air bases around Taiwan would damage 75 percent of its air force fighters on the ground.

Furthermore, China has obtained technical information on the improved Patriot-2, enabling it to devise tactics for overwhelming the two hundred Patriot missiles guarding Taipei and its environs.

TRANSFORMATION

Transformation is a result of new strategy and new weapons that can convey a sense of overwhelming defeat, enabling conventional military forces to conduct mopping-up operations against a demoralized enemy. In other words, while the bulk of PLA forces are not as technologically sophisticated as U.S. forces, if PLA laser and ballistic missile forces can create a sense of overwhelming defeat, the once vaunted technological superiority of U.S. forces would be swept aside.

Similar to Taiwan, China's intermediate and long-range ballistic missiles could be used in a preemptive strike against U.S. air and naval forces, particularly in the Pacific. Indeed, China's intermediate-range ballistic missiles were developed for attacking U.S. forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The effect would be the same as an attack on Taiwan. U.S. air and naval strength would be devastated.

The PLA is aware of the vulnerability of U.S. forces to ballistic missiles. The inability of U.S. forces to defend themselves against ballistic missiles can create a condition for intense psychological defeat, a feeling of utter helplessness against a foe that can strike at will. This is called asymmetric warfare—attacking an opponent's weakness.

We will find our weapons, doctrine, and leadership outdated. For example, we have no weapons to counter a high-energy laser used to attack our DSP early warning satellites, which could otherwise warn of a PLA ballistic missile strike. Other key military satellites, upon which depends our Revolution in Military Affairs, are at risk.

Our generals do not practice for war against an opponent that uses accurate ballistic missiles in a preemptive strike. China has developed accurate ballistic missiles. Its short-range M-11, which uses GPS guidance, is accurate to about 5 meters. Its DF-21 (CSS-5) intermediate-range ballistic missile is equipped with terminal, precision guidance and possibly GPS. China has the option of using ballistic missiles armed with non-nuclear warheads in a precision, long-distance strike.

Our navy has no defense against a DF-31 ICBM that could be fired at a naval battle group shortly after leaving Pearl Harbor. The PLA large-scale exercise called Liberation 2 simulated landing on Taiwan and attacking U.S. aircraft carriers, including strikes by DF-31 nuclear-capable ICBMs.

Our nuclear missiles are no defense against a preemptive ballistic-missile strike. The threat of retaliation under the doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction is empty. Even though we possess a larger number of ICBMs, we have no defense against the PLA holding American cities hostage using a small number of missiles.

Unlike the Cold War where Soviet ballistic missile forces were targeted at U.S. ballistic

missile forces as well as other defense installations and military bases, China has targeted U.S. conventional forces and bases, trusting that a small arsenal of ICBMs pointed at American cities could deter a U.S. nuclear retaliation.

Not only are U.S. forces undefended from ballistic missile attack, the use of air power in retaliation or suppression would be slower in comparison to another ballistic missile strike. Air power alone is not decisive in the age of missiles.

EVIDENCE

Evidence of the PLA's transformation may be seen in the double-digit increases to its announced defense spending for over a decade; its purchase of advanced Russian arms such as Sovremenny destroyers, Kilo submarines, S-300 air defense missiles, supersonic cruise missiles, Su-27 and Su-30 aircraft; and, its buildup of ballistic missiles and new doctrine.

Once an army of peasants, the PLA has become an army of the technologically equipped with advanced degrees in science and engineering. To foster its acquisition of new weapons, the PLA has shrunk in numbers from approximately 3.5 million to 2.5 million while defense spending has increased. It has the world's second largest defense budget, amplified by the relatively low wages it pays.

U.S. FORCE DISPOSITION

The concentration of U.S. forces in the Middle East and Persian Gulf is creating a condition for strategic attack and maneuver by the PLA. After a surprise attack using lasers, ballistic missiles, and information warfare directed at U.S. satellites and air and naval forces, a PLA force as small as 50,000 well equipped troops could create havoc. U.S. forces rely heavily on air power.

Following a surprise attack there would be little to stop the PLA from invading other countries, including Taiwan and the island nations of the Pacific. PLA invasion forces against these tiny Pacific nations would not need to be large. The fractured nature of Indonesia could lead the PLA to extend its initiative to larger nations, perhaps focusing on oil and gas reserves. Guam and Hawaii would be at risk.

While the Navy should be commended for basing three attack submarines on Guam, have we considered the defense of that island from the PLA, which has extended its grasp into the Spratly Islands and South China Sea?

Guam is a strategic position for reinforcing U.S. defense commitments to Taiwan, Japan, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, and the other island nations of the Pacific. Its use against the PLA as a base for the projection of air and naval power would call for a concentration of military strength.

This concentration of military strength on Guam should include theater missile defenses that can intercept intermediate-range ballistic missiles. Unfortunately, we have no theater missile defenses to deploy, although THAAD achieved successful interceptions several years ago. Yet Guam's strategic value would call for reinforcement, even with land forces presumably armed with tanks and mobile artillery such as the cancelled Crusader. The use of artillery has been proven in hundreds of years of warfare and should not be neglected against a heavily armed opponent such as the PLA.

Hawaii, the crossroads of the Pacific, has been a key U.S. military base for nearly a century. Considering how China plans to engulf

the Pacific in island chains that would extend to the Aleutians and Hawaiian Islands, Hawaii's defense and use as a base for projecting air and naval power should be considered essential. What steps have we taken to reinforce that key position, including the deployment of ballistic missile defenses capable of intercepting ICBMs?

Preparation is key to a strong defense. Just as the PLA has engaged in an extensive and far-reaching military buildup for nearly fifteen years, we need to prepare and reinforce our defenses, especially against the PLA's weapon of choice, the ballistic missile. Without preparation in advance, the transportation of reinforcements may suffer, as well as the construction of defenses.

The buildup of forces in the Persian Gulf should not blind us to the need for defensive preparations against the PLA. Such preparations may include a buildup of naval forces to counterbalance China's acquisition of Russian Kilo submarines, Sovremenny destroyers, and cruise missiles in addition to its buildup of ballistic missiles. Ballistic missile defenses would play a key role, especially space-based and naval defenses that can provide widespread, flexible coverage over the Pacific. Our preparations may include new weapons and defenses against to offset the PLA's acquisition of supersonic cruise missiles, Shkval rocket torpedoes, and wake homing torpedoes.

CENTRAL AMERICA

In preparing defenses to counter the PLA, the southern approach to the continental United States from Central America, Mexico, Cuba, or other Caribbean nations deserves our attention. To be of military significance, our planning should include the deployment of U.S. ground forces in the event of a PLA intrusion through our southern border or through ports such as Houston or Mobile.

However unlikely it may seem to be, the southern approach is vulnerable, especially given the extensive nature of Chinese shipping interests. Commercial shipping could be used for the transport of military forces in the form of a Trojan horse. The PLA has conducted military exercises using freighters armed with artillery, similar to the German Q-ships used in World War II. While a small PLA invasion force would hardly be expected to conquer the United States, neither should we overlook the disruption and consternation that even a small PLA invasion force could cause.

With its commercial influence at the ports of San Cristobal and Colon in Panama and friendship with the Marxist learning President of Venezuela, Hugo Chavez, China's reach could well include our southern approach. Yet an opportunity could arise to renew our relationship with Panama, including the stationing of military forces along the Panama Canal, as a number of Panamanians would like to see the Yankees return.

This planning would need to include a sentry line and reserves. These reserves would need to be stationed within the United States, not the Middle East or Persian Gulf Reserves are for reserves. It is unreasonable to use Reserves and National Guard units in place of the regular armed forces, whether in scattered peacekeeping missions or the buildup for Iraq.

SUMMARY

The PLA has developed similar attack capabilities to Germany's lightning warfare, using surprise as the key for a sudden and powerful launch. The tools the PLA will use in the

spearhead of its attack—ballistic missiles, high-energy lasers, and information warfare—are tools against which the United States have virtually no defense. For these reasons I wish to note for the record that we are woefully unprepared for a more serious and eminent war. I cannot stress enough the issues relating to the PLA's war threat. We must come to recognize the significant role our current actions in the Middle East play into China's aggressive military intentions. To further illustrate my points, I will offer subsequent remarks detailing the present danger China poses elsewhere in the RECORD.

A STANDING OVATION FOR RICHARD AND ELIZABETH HAYMAN

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two very special friends, Richard and Elizabeth Hayman of Oscoda, Michigan, as they celebrate forty-five years of marriage and a loving commitment to each other and their family, including my Communications Director, Rik Hayman, and his sister, Deborah Westa. It is not often that a family and a community have the good fortune of having two such outstanding individuals as Dick and Betty Hayman to count on to willingly and generously give their time and talents to the commonweal.

Dick and Betty met while he was serving our nation in the U.S. Coast Guard and she was working at her father's grocery store in South Portland, Maine. They married in 1957 and were later blessed with two children. Betty graduated from Gorham State Teacher's College and also holds a master's degree from Central Michigan University. Dick has a bachelor's degree from Emerson College in Boston and a master's degree from Central Michigan University.

For many years, Dick and Betty were teachers in the Oscoda Area Schools until they both retired to pursue other interests. Former colleagues and students will recall Betty for her compassion and her uncompromising demand for excellence to the best of one's ability. A strong disciplinarian who often was referred to as the "Mother Superior," Betty has a well-deserved reputation for wielding both a kind heart and firm hand. She also has had the wisdom to know when to apply the former and when to rely on the latter. Dick will always be remembered as the director who gave so many students their first and perhaps only experience in the theater. In fact, if Dick were to meet a former student today, he would be far more likely to recall the role they played than their name.

Theater enthusiasts in the Oscoda area have many fond memories of Dick and Betty in the roles they've played on stage and of the performances they've directed and produced as leaders of the Shoreline Players. Betty also has done exemplary work on the Oscoda Area Schools Board of Education, serving as its Vice President, while Dick used his retirement to write a novel. Of course, the Haymans never lost sight of their family responsibilities and they have provided untold joy to each of their grandchildren: Ryan; Christopher; Katie;

Kassie; Kevin; Meaghan; Brenna; and, Bridget.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing the gratitude of the United States Congress to Richard and Elizabeth Hayman for their work in educating our youth and for their strong commitment to the arts. I am confident the spotlight will continue to shine on their work for many years to come.

HONORING EVERETT H. SHAPIRO

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Everett H. Shapiro of Santa Rosa, CA, on the occasion of a tribute to his role as Trustee Emeritus of Social Advocates for Youth (SAY). SAY has focused services on children and their families since 1971, and Mr. Shapiro has been a trustee for 13 years.

SAY operates 25 programs in Sonoma County that assist 10,000 families per year in becoming caring, productive, and responsible members of the community. Mr. Shapiro's life embodies a spirit of dedication to children that makes him a perfect match for SAY's mission. In addition to his support of children's causes, he is well-known to thousands of young locals as the man who has handed out an estimated 250,000 Tootsie Rolls to them over 50 years.

As a fan of Don Quixote, Snoopy, and the Marx brothers, Mr. Shapiro's focus has always been on doing good deeds with a sense of humor as strong as his sense of caring. To many who have received his phone calls, he will always be known as "God" or "Robert Redford."

Mr. Shapiro is proud of having lived his entire life in Santa Rosa, the son of Russian Jewish emigrants. He and his wife Phyllis raised their two sons, Tad and David, in the community. After graduating from UC Berkeley and serving two years in the army, he joined the family wool buying business. He learned to value the diverse agriculture of Sonoma County and appreciate the ranching life style, but when Tad began kindergarten, Mr. Shapiro began law school. He graduated in 1967 just before his fortieth birthday and began practicing business, probate, and personal injury law. He has served in numerous professional organizations such as California Trial Lawyers Association, Sonoma County Bar Association, and American Arbitration Association. Tad and David, are now lawyers as well.

Always devoted to Santa Rosa and the community at large, some of his other community activities have included The Boy Scouts of America, Sonoma County Junior Achievement, B'nai Brith, Special Olympics, Red Cross, Kid's Street Theatre, Santa Rosa Human Rights Commission, Canine Companions, Rotary Club, Gray Foundation, and the Schulz Museum. He has received numerous awards including the Spirit of Santa Rosa Award from the Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce and is recognized as a Paul Harris Fellow by the Rotary Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, Everett Shapiro's record of caring and leadership embodies the term he often uses to describe the folks in his home town—he's a "quality human being" whose life shows us how much this means to the community of Santa Rosa and Sonoma County.

HONORING BOB CLEMENT

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my good friend and colleague BOB CLEMENT, who is leaving Congress this month after 15 years of serving the people of the Fifth Congressional District of Tennessee in the House of Representatives.

Mr. CLEMENT served with me on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, where he has consistently supported improvements in mass and public transit, fought for funding for Amtrak, and helped establish federal highway funding for bike paths and greenways as alternative forms of transportation. He initiated funding for the first ever mass transit hub in Tennessee, and worked to change an antiquated gasoline tax formula to provide increased transportation dollars for the state of Tennessee.

Mr. CLEMENT is a veteran of the U.S. Army and a retired colonel in the Tennessee Army National Guard. Throughout his career he has consistently fought for veterans' health care, military, and national defense issues. Additionally, he has served as the co-chair of the House Education Caucus, indicative of his commitment to education policy issues such as early childhood education, K-12 education, literacy programs, and financial aid for higher education.

Mr. CLEMENT's dedication and energy are well known to the people of Tennessee whom he has served for the past three decades. It was an honor and a privilege to have served with BOB for his fifteen years in the U.S. House of Representatives and I extend my best wishes and sincerest gratitude for our years of friendship and cooperation.

HONORING W. IRVING OSBORNE, JR.

HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a gentleman who lived a life of tremendous achievement in the world of business but for whom the first priority was always family and friends. W. Irving Osborne, Jr. passed away on November 1st at his home in Lake Forest, Illinois at the age of 97. In an area where many captains of industry reside, Mr. Osborne was seen as an elder statesman of business.

After his graduation from Yale University in 1926, Mr. Osborne soon embarked on a career with his family's business, Cornell Paperboard Products. He rose to serve as president and CEO of the company which was acquired by St. Regis Paper in 1957. His leadership and business acumen drew the attention of his peers, and in 1961, Mr. Osborne was named president of the legendary Pullman Car Company, becoming chairman of the board in 1966.

He believed in a consistent approach to business and proven management techniques that could be applied to very diverse companies. His expertise earned Mr. Osborne appointment to an advisory board of the National

War Production Board which worked to maximize industrial output during World War II. During the course of his career, Mr. Osborne served on the board of directors of numerous major corporations such as Baxter International, the pharmaceutical and medical device producer, Pabst Brewing, one of the legendary Wisconsin breweries, Boulevard Bank of Chicago, the First National Bank of Lake Forest, and Belden Corporation, an international manufacturer of electronic equipment.

Following his tremendously successful career, Mr. Osborne chose to retire in 1974. He was free to pursue his love of golf and was an avid bridge and gin rummy player. But his greatest joy by far was his role as patriarch of a large and loving family. Over the years he proudly saw his family grow, first with his three daughters, Gwendolyn Lincoln, Adrienne Ives and Karen McGovern, then eight grandchildren and, ultimately fourteen great-grandchildren. And while he reveled in hosting his family at this home at holidays well into his 90's, his family had the blessing of learning from his wisdom and wealth of experience.

For 53 years, Mr. Osborne shared his life with his wife, Elsa Armour Osborne who passed away in 1985.

Our community has lost one of its true leaders; a role model for future generations of business leaders, and a respected man active in civic affairs. Most importantly, a proud and loving family has lost its patriarch. I join with his many friends in expressing my condolences to the Osborne family upon the passing of this remarkable man.

HOUSE RESOLUTION FOR 2002
PROFESSORS OF THE YEAR

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor four distinguished people who deserve to be recognized and applauded for their unflinching contribution to higher learning.

These four outstanding professors are being honored by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the Council for Advancement and Support of Education.

Mr. Speaker, one of these distinguished individuals hails from my home district in Indiana. Professor Dennis Jacobs has received the award for Outstanding Research and Doctoral University Professor of the Year.

As a professor of chemistry at the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Indiana, he has won several teaching awards and the Presidential Award for dedicated service to the university. One prestigious award he received was from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The foundation named him a Carnegie Scholar in 1999 largely for completely redesigning an important introductory chemistry class. The redesign led to greater student success and engagement of the students, and the course is considered a leading example of the trend toward peer-led curricula.

Professor Jacobs has also combined the fields of chemistry and service learning. He created a course in which students and community partners evaluate lead contamination in area homes. He is a fellow with the Center for

Social Concerns where he focuses on other methods of integrating community service into the curriculum. One of his colleagues has described him as "the kind of teacher who never stops growing, thinking, and changing." When community service has become essential to America's fabric, it is encouraging to know there are still important contributors from such a prestigious university contributing to this effort.

Another outstanding educator to receive this award is Alicia Juarrero who is being awarded the Outstanding Community College Professor of the Year award. She has been a professor of philosophy since 1975 at Prince George's Community College in Largo, Maryland. She has created an honors colloquium called "Minds, Brains, and Machines" at the college. She teaches a philosophy module in the National Endowment for The Humanities that uses a college-level humanities course to bring the poor out of poverty and into their communities.

The third distinguished professor from my home state of Indiana is James Adams for Outstanding Baccalaureate College Professor of the Year. He has served Manchester College in North Manchester, Indiana for forty-two years. He has been an exchange professor to Germany and Spain, and was instrumental in creating study-abroad programs on his campus.

Finally, another renowned professor being honored is Francisco Jimenez for Outstanding Master's University and College Professor of the Year. He is the Faye Boyle Professor in the Department of Modern Languages and Literatures at Santa Clara University and is the director of the university's Ethnic Studies Program. He has taught at Santa Clara University since 1973 where he has garnered teaching awards as well as honors for publication and special service to the campus and community.

He has also created an outreach program with a local high school called the Eastside Future Teachers Project to encourage historically under-represented students to become teachers.

Mr. Speaker, I commend these four professors for their incredible contribution to the world's most important profession: teaching. They have set an example which all educators should be proud to follow.

TRIBUTE TO DEDICATED MEMBERS OF THE WEST BOYLSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Chief Ron Goodale, Deputy Chief Alvin Barakian, Deputy Chief Thomas J. Welsh, Chief Duncan Gillies, Firefighter, Paul Henault, and Chief Aaron Goodale, III from the town of West Boylston, Massachusetts who have retired after many years of dedicated service with the West Boylston Fire Department.

These men put their lives on the line every day to protect the citizens of West Boylston. Because of their efforts through the years, many lives and a great deal of property have been saved. Countless times these brave men

have entered burning buildings or responded as Emergency Medical Technicians in order to save lives.

The town of West Boylston is very fortunate to have an outstanding fire department. As we all know—and as the tragedies of September 11th reminded us—the job of a firefighter is not an easy one. It takes a special person to perform the duties required of firefighters. That duty involves one risking one's life every day. Through the years, these men and their colleagues have performed admirably. Their community is grateful for their work, and so am I.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to recognize these outstanding men, and I know the entire U.S. House of Representatives joins me in extending our best wishes to them and their families for a happy and healthy retirement.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DEPARTING
FLORIDA CONGRESSMEN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with a mixture of sadness and enthusiasm that I bid farewell to friends and colleagues, CARRIE MEEK, DAN MILLER, and KAREN THURMAN as they prepare to end their service in the United States Congress.

I am sad because I have worked with these extraordinary individuals in Congress since 1992 when they were first elected to the House, but I am also excited for them as they embark on a new journey.

I have had the distinct pleasure of not only serving with Congressmen Meek and Thurman here in the House, but also in the Florida legislature. Dan Miller then made the Florida Congressional delegation even stronger when he joined the House in 1992.

I believe that throughout their tenure in the House these Members have dutifully served their districts, the state of Florida, and indeed the nation by working on the myriad of issues that have faced us during these last ten years. CARRIE MEEK and DAN MILLER were an important boost to Florida with their service on the Appropriations Committee and KAREN THURMAN made her mark by being the sixth woman to serve on the Ways and Means Committee.

I am certain their leadership will be missed by the constituents of Florida's 5th, 13th, and 17th Congressional districts. For myself, I can certainly say that their friendship and accomplishments in the House will be sorely missed and I know that they will continue to succeed in their chosen paths after their distinguished service in the House.

I am proud to have known and worked with Congressmen CARRIE MEEK, DAN MILLER, and KAREN THURMAN, and I ask my Congressional colleagues to join me in paying tribute and saying goodbye to these dear friends. Godspeed to them.

FIX FLAWED MEDICARE PHYSICIAN REIMBURSEMENT RATE

HON. TODD TIAHRT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage my fellow Members of Congress to act to fix the flawed Medicare physician reimbursement rate that is developing into a crisis for our nation's physicians and seniors. Last January, Medicare's flawed formula dictated a 5.4 percent cut in already inadequate reimbursement rates for physicians. Unless we do something today, a second cut of 4.4 percent will go into effect on January 1st. Many physicians around the country have already been forced to refuse new Medicare patients or face bankruptcy. In my state of Kansas—a rural state already medically underserved—physicians have lost money, but of more concern is that one survey of physicians in Kansas showed that 24 percent of them were not taking new Medicare patients. It bothers me to think of how high that number will rise if we do not act.

This problem is due to bureaucratic miscalculations when creating the payment formula. The formula needs to be fixed, and we should grant CMS the ability to do so before the second cut goes into effect.

355 of us, on both sides of the aisle, co-sponsored Rep. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS' bill to fix this problem. The White House supports fixing the formula. CMS Director Scully has stated that fixing the formula is a top priority. We have strong support and a ready solution to fix this problem.

This is no "Chicken Little" story. Without Congressional action, the sky will fall in, doctors will be unable to participate in Medicare and our seniors will be left without care. I urge you not to close the 107th session of Congress without addressing this critical issue.

CHINA WILL ATTACK AMERICA

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I previously submitted remarks concerning America's defense against China, North Korea and Iraq. Given the eminent military action against Iraq by the United States and its allies, along with our outlook on North Korea's nuclear missile capabilities, we must also recognize China's capabilities to attack the U.S. and its national interests.

As mentioned in my previous remarks, in December 1999 China's Defense Minister, General Chi Haotian, declared war "is inevitable" between China and the United States. He noted, "The issue is that the Chinese armed forces must control the initiative in this war." Outlined in my remarks were considerations for the United States in recognizing China's threat and our ability to control initiative during battle. Yet there are several other matters of equal importance that must be considered by U.S. leaders and officials influencing policy regarding China and its oppressive People's Liberation Army (PLA).

OIL BELT STORM

Planning for PLA aggression as well as planning for an invasion of Iraq must consider the flow and supply of oil. From China's perspective, the flow of oil from Indonesia, the Middle East, and potentially Russia must be assured to support its continued economic growth, which is needed to maintain the legitimacy of its communist government. Without oil, China's economic growth may be compromised.

In this regard, U.S. diplomacy with Sudan may be cast in a new light. We may seek to supplant Chinese oil interests. While other considerations need to be factored into our diplomacy such as its civil war, it may be asked if a more humane treatment of the inhabitants of the south could be given to respect private property rights if a U.S.-led initiative were established. It is noteworthy how the Sudanese government did proffer cooperation for the capture of Al Qaeda terrorists, but its offer was turned down by the Clinton administration.

We should ask ourselves about our ability to defend the supply of oil from the Middle East and Persian Gulf, and the development of new supplies of oil, perhaps from equatorial Africa to develop alternatives to the problematic Middle East. In this light, our relationships with African countries, and Latin American neighbors and Mexico may be given a new impetus. In fact, I just returned yesterday from the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire where I held meetings with President Laurent Gbagbo, his Prime Minister and Members of Parliament. The recent discovery of significant off-shore oil fields there have the potential to dramatically reshape the economic strength of the region.

The question of foreign oil supplies should affect our planning for naval strength, especially escort vessels that could protect oil tankers and convoys in time of war. This planning may embrace domestic policy on oil and gas production and exploration, and the development of alternative energy sources as well as the efficient use of coal.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE

One of the lessons of the 1991 Persian Gulf War was the need for more effective ballistic missile defenses. The success of the improved Patriot-2 was incomplete. Its range was limited. It was a single-layer defense. It could not intercept Scuds during their boost phase.

More than a decade has passed since the Gulf War ended. Since that time we have begun to field a new version of the Patriot, the Patriot-3, for use against short-range ballistic missiles. But we have yet to deploy a defense against intermediate or long-range ballistic missiles, or a defense capable of intercepting ballistic missiles in their boost phase.

While, for example, on October 14, 2002 we completed the fifth successful interception test of a ground-based interceptor against an ICBM target and decoys, we have yet to deploy a defense that can intercept ICBMs.

Instead, we have canceled several effective ballistic missile defense programs since the 1991 Persian Gulf War. In 1993 the Clinton administration canceled Brilliant Pebbles, a program for building space-based interceptors that could intercept theater and long-range ballistic missiles. In 2001 the younger Bush administration canceled Navy Area Wide, which would provide coverage similar to Patriot-3 but based on Aegis ships. In 2002 we

all but canceled the Space-Based Laser, ending its existence as an active program when it could provide a very effective boost-phase defense with global coverage in contrast to the limited coverage of the Air Borne Laser.

For over a decade we have cut effective ballistic missile defense programs, especially restricting space-based defenses. This regressive policy continues today. The proposed ground-based interceptor for a national missile defense, while absorbing billions of dollars, will afford only a modest capability. It will, for example, be less capable and more expensive than Brilliant Pebbles, and be susceptible to decoys and countermeasures directed at its ground-based radar and centralized command and control center.

The deployment of Patriot-3, a very modest accomplishment for ten years of development, does not compensate for the proliferation of ballistic missiles that has occurred since the 1991 Persian Gulf War. Since 1991 North Korea has built and tested the long-range Taepo Dong ballistic missile that can reach the United States. Iran has developed the intermediate-range Shahab-3, and is developing the Shahab-4 with even longer range. China has engaged in a ballistic missile buildup of all types with improved accuracy. The proliferation of ballistic missiles has extended to India and Pakistan, creating conditions for a nuclear exchange. With the exception of the draw down of the former Soviet arsenal, the ballistic missile threat has increased, and Russia's missiles are still capable of massive destruction.

NEW WEAPONS

As the PLA began its transformation in the late 1980's, recognizing the technological impetus of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative and the importance of technology in the 1991 Persian Gulf War, we began a procurement holiday, living off our forces from the Gulf War.

We reduced the acquisition of new weapons. We cut, for example, the number of B-2 bombers from 132 to 22. In ballistic missile defense, we denigrated Brilliant Pebbles from approval for acquisition in 1991 to a follow-on technology, leading to its termination in 1993. In 1995 or earlier, when we could have engaged major aerospace contractors to build a Space-Based Laser defense, we funded it at a nominal amount, leaving it as a future technological option instead of recognizing how the future was in our hands.

Today, as the Bush administration considers cutting the acquisition of F-22 stealth fighters and F-35 Joint Strike Fighters, China's surface-to-air missile (SAM) technology is advancing based on Russian SAMS, which are reportedly capable of intercepting stealth aircraft, and pose a difficult defense for F-15 and F-16 fighters.

We have yet to develop hypersonic aerospace vehicles even though they have been proposed since the 1960's. No small part of our failure to build aerospace vehicles—military space planes—may be attributed to a reluctance to embrace the Space Age, including its applications for ballistic missile defense and long-range strike vehicles.

TECHNOLOGY

Research and development has lagged for years, especially in physics, engineering, and aerospace. Our development and application of high-energy laser technology has been hindered by a lack of willingness to use this technology, whether for ballistic-missile defense or

anti-satellite operations, although the Air Borne Laser program would be an exception—the Air Force sponsored its development for tactical air superiority as well as missile defense.

Our use of lasers—directed energy weapons—could be quickened. For example, instead of consigning the high-energy gas-chemical Alpha laser used in the Space-Based Laser program to a museum or trash bin, as is perhaps contemplated by the Missile Defense Agency, we should build such a defense. We should use advanced technology, not throw it away.

The use of medium-power lasers in aircraft, equipping them with another countermeasure against SAMs or air-to-air missiles could be hastened. Realizing the potential of lasers to irradiate the heat-seeking element of a SAM or air-to-air missile, Russia is planning to equip jet fighters with laser pods. China's use of laser technology for anti-satellite or air-defense applications should not be discounted. In July, 2002, a Department of Defense report on the PLA noted how it excels in lasers.

Other technological developments could be highlighted, including our reluctance to build military space vehicles with rapid launch access. Both NASA and the Air Force declined to finish development of the X-33, leaving behind another half-finished reusable rocket program like the DC-X/Delta Clipper. An emphasis on space technology and reusable launch vehicles is needed to counter the PLA, which recognizes the importance of establishing superiority in space.

SUMMARY

In World War 11, Germany defeated France using blitzkrieg warfare. The French Army was demoralized by its lightning attacks while the British escaped at Dunkirk. The PLA has developed a similar but modern capability for lightning attacks, planning to seize and retain the initiative. Surprise is key to its planning to launch a sudden, powerful blow.

The tools the PLA will use in the spearhead of its attack—ballistic missiles, high-energy lasers, and information warfare—are tools against which we have virtually no defense, with information warfare being a possible exception. A preemptive ballistic-missile strike, aimed at our air and naval forces would cause widespread devastation, as would the use of high-energy lasers against our satellites.

Should China launch an attack—and the only plausible situation where we would engage China—the resulting depth of warfare would be the same magnitude as found in World War 11. Not a minor skirmish as in Special Forces deployed in Afghanistan, or a replay of the 1991 Persian Gulf War, war with China would involve an all-out commitment to victory and the re-allocation of federal resources to achieve that victory.

For these reasons I wish to note for the record that we are woefully unprepared for the more serious and eminent war. As detestable as Saddam Hussein is, Iraq lacks the tools for a long-distance, preemptive strike as are possessed by the PLA.

TRIBUTE TO STATE SENATOR
RICHARD H. FINAN

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ohio State Senate President Richard H. Finan, who is retiring after 30 years of distinguished service to the people of the State of Ohio.

Whether it was managing the state's \$45 billion two-year budget or restoring the Statehouse to its original grandeur, Dick Finan has always seen the big picture and been guided by his unwavering principles and love of his home state and its people.

Dick Finan was a key figure in passing landmark ethics reforms and was a tremendous help to me on health care reforms I was sponsoring in the Committee on Health, Human Services and the Aging. Dick also will be long remembered for his tireless work in the restoration of the Ohio Statehouse and its annex, and in creating a unified organization to preserve and maintain all the facilities on Capitol Square.

The Statehouse restoration had been discussed for years, but for one reason or another, the plans were always shelved. When Dick was put in charge of the project, he did what needed to be done to save the building for future generations while being a good steward of taxpayer money. Dick made sure that the project was done in the interest of historical accuracy, and not to create a palace for the comfort of state legislators.

In Columbus, Dick Finan has been guided by faith and family and never chosen the trappings of office over the importance of being at home with his family. Dick is a true gentleman and leader, and I am proud to call him my friend.

As Ohio's Seventh District Representative to the Congress of the United States, I take this opportunity to join with members of the Ohio delegation to honor the efforts and the many outstanding achievements of State Senator Richard H. Finan. His many contributions as a member of the Ohio State Legislature and leadership will be remembered.

IN RECOGNITION OF RON PACKARD AS THE RECIPIENT OF THE FIRST ANNUAL GLORIA MCCLELLAN PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share some news about our former colleague Ron Packard. On October 30, President Bush signed into law H.R. 4794, which designated the United States Postal Service located at 1895 Avenida Del Oro in Oceanside, California, as the Ronald C. Packard Post Office Building. I believe that naming this post office in honor of Mr. Packard's service and leadership is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant.

The San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) has joined the President and Congress in recognizing Ron's career by awarding

Mr. Packard the first annual Gloria McClellan Public Service Award. The award, which will be presented annually, honors the local elected leader that best exemplifies Gloria McClellan's commitment and dedication to service. As the Mayor of my hometown, I can personally attest to the contributions Gloria McClellan has made to the community and the San Diego region.

The San Diego Association of Governments serves as a forum for decisionmaking on transportation, land use, the economy, environment, and criminal justice. Earlier this year the SANDAG Board of Directors, composed of mayors, council members, and supervisors from each of the San Diego region's 19 local governments, established an award to honor the 29-year public service legacy of Vista Mayor Gloria McClellan.

With over 30 years of public service, Mr. Packard was the perfect candidate to receive the Gloria McClellan Public Service Award. Ron Packard has been active in local civic and business affairs and his leadership brought him to the forefront of regional issues. Ron Packard's legacy as a public servant is characterized by hard work, honesty, leadership and patriotism.

Representative Packard began his public service in the United States Navy, which he entered upon graduation from dental school in 1957. Ron was elected to his first public post in 1962 and held various local government positions until he was elected to Congress on November 2, 1982. During Ron's 18 years on Capitol Hill he always made it a priority to support local projects that were important to his constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I commend SANDAG for establishing this award to honor Mayor Gloria McClellan's public service. I also join SANDAG in congratulating my friend, Ron Packard, for his faithful public service to the people of California and on winning this prestigious award.

“YOU ARE A SUSPECT”

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read “You are a Suspect” by William Safire in today's New York Times. Mr. Safire, who has been one of the media's most consistent defenders of personal privacy, details the Defense Department's plan to establish a system of “Total Information Awareness.” According to Mr. Safire, once this system is implemented, no American will be able to use the internet to fill a prescription, subscribe to a magazine, buy a book, send or receive e-mail, or visit a web site free from the prying eyes of government bureaucrats. Furthermore, individual internet transactions will be recorded in “a virtual centralized grand database.” Implementation of this project would shred the Fourth Amendment's requirement that the government establish probable cause and obtain a search warrant before snooping into the private affairs of its citizens. I hope my colleagues read Mr. Safire's article and support efforts to prevent the implementation of this program, including repealing any legislation weakening privacy protections that

Congress may inadvertently have passed in the rush to complete legislative business this year.

[New York Times, Nov. 14, 2002]
 YOU ARE A SUSPECT
 (By William Safire)

Washington—If the Homeland Security Act is not amended before passage, here is what will happen to you: Every purchase you make with a credit card, every magazine subscription you buy and medical prescription you fill, every Web site you visit and e-mail you send or receive, every academic grade you receive, every bank deposit you make, every trip you book and every event you attend—all these transactions and communications will go into what the Defense Department describes as “a virtual, centralized grand database.”

To this computerized dossier on your private life from commercial sources, add every piece of information that government has about you—passport application, driver's license and bridge toll records, judicial and divorce records, complaints from nosy neighbors to the F.B.I., your lifetime paper trail plus the latest hidden camera surveillance—and you have the supersnoop's dream: a “Total Information Awareness” about every U.S. citizen.

This is not some far-out Orwellian scenario. It is what will happen to your personal freedom in the next few weeks if John Poindexter gets the unprecedented power he seeks.

Remember Poindexter? Brilliant man, first in his class at the Naval Academy, later earned a doctorate in physics, rose to national security adviser under President Ronald Reagan. He had this brilliant idea of secretly selling missiles to Iran to pay ransom for hostages, and with the illicit proceeds to illegally support contras in Nicaragua.

A jury convicted Poindexter in 1990 on five felony counts of misleading Congress and making false statements, but an appeals court overturned the verdict because Congress had given him immunity for his testimony. He famously asserted, “The buck stops here,” arguing that the White House staff, and not the president, was responsible for fateful decisions that might prove embarrassing.

This ring-knocking master of deceit is back again with a plan even more scandalous than Iran-contras. He heads the “Information Awareness Office” in the otherwise excellent Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, which spawned the Internet and stealth aircraft technology. Poindexter is now realizing his 20-year dream: getting the “data-mining” power to snoop on every public and private act of every American.

Even the hastily passed U.S.A. Patriot Act, which widened the scope of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act and weakened 15 privacy laws, raised requirements for the government to report secret eavesdropping to Congress and the courts. But Poindexter's assault on individual privacy rides roughshod over such oversight.

He is determined to break down the wall between commercial snooping and secret government intrusion. The disgraced admiral dismisses such necessary differentiation as bureaucratic “stovepiping.” And he has been given a \$200 million budget to create computer dossiers on 300 million Americans.

When George W. Bush was running for president, he stood foursquare in defense of each person's medical, financial and communications privacy. But Poindexter, whose contempt for the restraints of oversight drew the Reagan administration into its most serious blunder, is still operating on the presumption that on such a sweeping theft of

privacy rights, the buck ends with him and not with the president.

This time, however, he has been seizing power in the open. In the past week John Markoff of The Times, followed by Robert O'Harrow of The Washington Post have revealed the extent of Poindexter's operation, but editorialists have not grasped its undermining of the Freedom of Information Act.

Political awareness can overcome “Total Information Awareness,” the combined force of commercial and government snooping. In a similar overreach, Attorney General Ashcroft tried his Terrorism Information and Prevention System (TIPS), but public outrage at the use of gossips and postal workers as snoops caused the House to shoot it down. The Senate should now do the same to this other exploitation of fear.

The Latin motto over Poindexter's new Pentagon office reads “Scientia Est Potentia” “knowledge is power.” Exactly: the government's infinite knowledge about you is its power over you. “We're just as concerned as the next person with protecting privacy,” this brilliant mind blandly assured The Post. A jury found he spoke falsely before.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN D. GRAHAM

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John D. Graham, a great business leader in St. Louis, and a pioneer in the communications industry. Over the years, I have been proud to see what was once a small St. Louis public relations firm grow to become what is now a widely respected international powerhouse—Fleishman-Hillard. One of the key reasons that this company has become a worldwide leader in the communications industry is the leadership provided by John Graham, its Chairman and CEO.

Recently, that leadership earned John some well-deserved recognition. John received one of my state's greatest honors, the Missouri Honor Medal for Distinguished Service in Journalism. He joins an impressive list of past recipients, which includes Winston Churchill, Walter Cronkite, Gordon Parks, George Gallup, and Tom Brokaw.

In presenting the award, it was noted that John has not only built Fleishman-Hillard into one of the largest agencies in the world, but that he has consistently sought to improve the ethics, integrity, and quality in the practice of his profession. John has always understood the responsibility that comes with communicating with the public, and his emphasis on professional, honest representation has made his company the gold standard for public relations firms.

There is no one more deserving of the Missouri Honor Medal for Distinguished Service in Journalism than John Graham. He will continue to do great things for both Fleishman-Hillard and the St. Louis community. I am proud to call him a friend, and salute his efforts.

TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT SHOULD BE CORNERSTONE OF OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH TAIWAN

HON. STEVE CHABOT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to our “One China” policy and its inability to deal with the current situation in the Taiwan Strait. Since the adoption of the 1972 Shanghai Communique, the United States acknowledges that “all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China.”

This “One China” policy, however, does not reflect the reality of Taiwan's maturation into a vibrant democracy. As the distinguished Majority Whip stated in March 2000 in an address to a Center for Strategic and International Studies forum, * * * We must discard old policies that no longer have credibility because they are no longer true * * * whatever utility the “One China” policy diplomatic fiction might have had twenty five years ago has been erased by the new reality. Currently there are two states: one being the free, democratic, and peace-loving state of Taiwan. The other is the authoritarian communist regime of the People's Republic of China.”

The PRC, established in 1949, has not for a single day exercised sovereignty over Taiwan. And, in 1991, Taiwan's Kuomintang Party relinquished all claims to being the sole, legitimate government of China. Subsequently, former President Lee Teng Hui, in 1999, referred to cross-strait relations as a “state to state relationship.” While this exemplifies a distinction of two separate governments, the U.S. position on this matter remains an influential factor in the peaceful resolution between both sides.

For the past twenty-five years, the U.S. has exercised a delicate diplomacy in which it fails to send consistent messages toward the East Asia region. Little progress has been achieved in our relations with both China and Taiwan because of the various interpretations regarding the “One China” policy.

The United States cannot under any circumstances allow the People's Republic of China to impose a communist future on Taiwan. The “One China” policy undermines our actions and commitments; rather than clinging to old relics of the cold war era, let us reaffirm our dedication to democratic ideals in the new millennium.

We must redirect our attention toward fulfilling our obligations to Taiwan, as spelled out in the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act. In the Taiwan Relations Act, the United States pledges a full commitment to the defense and security of Taiwan in the event of Chinese aggression. Clearly, the Taiwan Relations Act should be the cornerstone of our relationship with Taiwan—not the obsolete “One China” policy.

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE NATIONAL
RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY
GOLDEN, COLORADO

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to another achievement of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, based in Golden, Colorado. It is appropriate that on its 25th anniversary, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) has garnered yet another award recognizing its contributions to the development of clean energy technologies.

In its December issue, Scientific American magazine has named NREL one of the Scientific American 50—the magazine's first list recognizing annual contributions to science and technology that provide a vision of a better future.

NREL, along with Spectrolab Inc., was selected by the magazine for its work in increasing the efficiency of photovoltaic solar cells. NREL's research into multi-junction solar cells for more than a decade has led the way to ever more efficient cells, offering the potential of cheaper electricity from the sun.

The magazine noted that all the recipients of the Scientific American 50 have "demonstrated clear, progressive views of what our technological future could be, as well as the leadership, knowledge and expertise essential to realizing those visions."

I continue to be proud of the tremendous contributions that the National Renewable Energy Laboratory had made—to Colorado, our country, and our world. Congratulations to all at NREL on this important award.

IN HONOR OF REPRESENTATIVE
DAN MILLER

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of my dear friend and colleague, DAN MILLER, whom I have had the privilege of working with from the great state of Florida.

A member of the freshman class of 1992, DAN represents the Thirteenth Congressional District of Florida along the Gulf Coast areas of Sarasota and Bradenton. DAN never held public office before his election to Congress, but once here, fought for legislation critical to the future of our state. A man of his word, DAN took office with a pledge to term limit himself and has kept that promise, much to our personal dismay.

Looking back on his career, DAN has served his district and his country honorably in his roles on the Appropriations, Government Reform and Census committees. DAN has stood as a staunch fiscal conservative who is committed to reducing wasteful government spending. These beliefs have manifested themselves most notably through his efforts to curtail the government sugar program. DAN also did great things in his role as an appropriator. He was one of the original cheerleaders of doubling the National Institutes of Health budget, sensing its growing importance to the U.S. and the world health communities.

Beyond all of these accomplishments, DAN and his wife, Glenda are my neighbors here in Washington and dear friends. I will miss DAN's presence in this House as my wife, Emilie, and I will miss their presence in our home. Although the MILLERS leave Washington, I look forward to many years of continued friendship.

Mr. Speaker, all Floridians and all Americans have been better served for having DAN MILLER in Congress. This body exists so that the people of our country have a voice in their government. The votes Floridians cast to send him to Washington brought this House reasoned judgement, energetic lawmaking and strong conviction. Today we honor his service to his country and wish him well. God Bless DAN and GLENDA MILLER.

FIGHTING FOR DISABLED
MILITARY RETIREES

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, for more than 17 years, I have introduced legislation to repeal a 100 year old law that unfairly penalizes disabled military retirees. Some military retirees—individuals who are eligible for military retirement benefits as a result of a fall service career are also eligible for disability compensation from the VA based on a medical problem they incurred while in the service. Under present law, these service-disabled retirees must surrender a portion of their retired pay if they want to receive the disability compensation to which they are entitled. This issue is commonly referred to as "concurrent receipt." Congress enacted this unjust law in 1891.

My legislation to completely eliminate the offset between military retired pay and VA disability compensation has received strong bipartisan support in both houses of Congress. In fact, more than 90 percent of Members of the House of Representatives and more than 80 percent of the Senate have cosponsored legislation to repeal the current offset.

The 106th Congress took the first steps toward addressing this inequity by authorizing the military to pay a monthly allowance to military retirees with severe service-connected disabilities rated by the Department of Veterans Affairs at 70 percent or greater. These provisions were expanded to include retirees with ratings of 60 percent.

For years, I have been told that I had to get the money included in the budget resolution before action would be taken on my legislation. So earlier this year, I worked very hard with Chairman NUSSLE and other members of the Budget Committee, like Representative CHARLIE BASS, to secure funding for a partial repeal of the offset in its Fiscal Year 2003 budget resolution. While the money in the budget resolution fell short of the funding needed to completely eliminate the current offset, it would have provided for a substantial concurrent receipt benefit.

For that reason, I was particularly pleased that the House Armed Services Committee incorporated the budget resolution proposal into its authorization bill. As initially approved by the House, H.R. 4546 included a provision to authorize military retirees who are 60 percent

or greater disabled to receive their full retired pay and VA disability compensation benefit by Fiscal Year 2007. During its consideration of the authorization bill, the Senate approved an amendment to authorize full concurrent receipt immediately.

Given the overwhelming support that repeal of the current offset has received in both bodies of Congress and the fact that the money was included in the Fiscal Year 2003 budget resolution, I am extremely disappointed that the conference report for the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act does not contain at least the House-passed concurrent receipt language. While I appreciate the efforts of Chairman DUNCAN HUNTER and others to include a benefit for some disabled retirees in the final bill, I am frustrated that we have once again failed to address this issue for the majority of retirees who have been forced to fund their own retirement for years. I have already started to hear from disabled retirees who are angry that we did not do more on this issue in the defense bill.

At a time when our nation is calling upon our Armed Forces to defend democracy and freedom, I am afraid we are sending the wrong message to our men and women in uniform. I want to remind my colleagues of a quote by our first Commander-in-Chief George Washington: "The willingness with which our young people are likely to serve in any war, no matter how justified, shall be directly proportional to how they perceive the veterans of earlier wars were treated and appreciated by their nation."

I will continue my efforts to eliminate the unjust offset that penalizes disabled military retirees in the 108th Congress. I hope my colleagues will join me in the fight to restore military retired pay to the men and women who earn it by serving in our Nation's Armed Forces.

OUR FLORIDA COLLEAGUES:
CARRIE MEEK AND KAREN
THURMAN AND DAN MILLER

HON. MARK FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues in recognizing the contributions that three of our Florida colleagues—CARRIE MEEK and KAREN THURMAN and DAN MILLER—have made. Each brought invaluable gifts to this institution, and each are leaving with a legacy that any one of us would be proud to have.

I have known KAREN THURMAN since we both were elected state officials in the Florida Legislature. And both then and since, she worked hard and long for constituents in need. She has been a particularly strong champion of veterans' and senior citizen causes and of Florida's agricultural community. Both of us have served on the Agriculture Committee here and since then on the Ways and Means Committee. And while KAREN and I have found ourselves divided many times by partisan political issues, I have never known her once not to fight for what she believes deeply in. She's a fighter and a wonderful person, and while politics ultimately determines our fate here, there is no question KAREN will continue a

strong role in making both Florida and this nation better.

The same can be said of CARRIE MEEK. CARRIE has dedicated her professional and personal life to the people of Florida, as a public servant, college administrator and educator. CARRIE has been a true champion to her constituents. She has been a person that would reach out to the neediest and be their strongest advocate. I will always admire her commitment and loyalty to her convictions. Surely, CARRIE'S contributions to the lives of all Floridians will continue to pay dividends for generations to come.

With the retirement of DAN MILLER, I am not only losing a colleague but a longtime good neighbor of mine in Washington.

DAN'S dedication to public service and his commitment to the idea of less government, of conservative government, has been unwavering and will be greatly missed. Even my own sigh of relief at losing a staunch opponent of the sugar program—a program vitally needed by many of my constituents—is a testament to DAN'S doggedness when he is pursuing what he deeply believes is the right course.

The years of service by all three of these Florida members—KAREN THURMAN, CARRIE MEEK and DAN MILLER—are years of contributions. And I want to join all my colleagues in thanking them for that.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
JUSTICE WILLIAM COUSINS, JR.

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to the distinguished life and career of the Honorable William Cousins, Jr., Justice of the Illinois Appellate Court. A scholar, patriot, and gentleman, Justice Cousins has never rested in the ivory tower that his distinguished academic and professional achievements could afford him. Instead, he has chosen at every stage of his life, to use his tremendous gifts to engage and serve his country, city, and community in the pursuit of social justice. He is truly a source of inspiration not only for the residents of the 1st Illinois Congressional District, but for all Americans everywhere.

Born on October 6, 1927 in Swifton, Mississippi, Justice Cousins moved to Chicago where he graduated from DuSable High School in 1945. After graduating from the University of Illinois in 1945 with honors in Political Science, and Harvard Law School in 1951, Justice Cousins answered the patriotic call to duty and served in the United States Army from 1951 through 1948 as a combat Infantry 2d and 1st Lieutenant during the Korean conflict. He would continue on in his military service until 1975, when he retired from the United States Army Reserve Corps as a Lieutenant Colonel.

While serving his country in the military, Justice Cousins began to build an impressive, multifaceted legal career as an attorney with Chicago Title & Trust Company. He then went on to serve as an Assistant State Attorney of Cook County, Illinois before going into private practice. Justice Cousins was then elected Alderman for Chicago's 8th Ward. He served as

a Circuit Court Judge of Cook County, Illinois from 1976 until his election in 1992 to the Illinois Appellate Court. His tenure on the Illinois Appellate Court includes service as Chairman of the Executive Committee, First Appellate District, Presiding Justice of the First District, 3d Division and 2d Division, and Chair for the Illinois Appellate Judges Annual Meeting. He was appointed by the Illinois Supreme Court as a member of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference since 1983 and was appointed Chairman of the Illinois Judicial Conference from 1989 to 1990. Justice Cousins is also a member of the Special Supreme Court Committee on Capital Cases.

Aside from his distinguished legal career, Justice Cousins has lent his immense talents to several civic organizations by serving as a board member of the Citizens' School Committee, Parkway House as well as the Chicago Area Planned Parenthood Association. He was also president of Chatham-Avalon Park Community Council, and is a founding member and former Board Member of PUSH. Justice Cousins is a Deacon at Lincoln Memorial Congregational United Church of Christ, and was an Assistant Moderator and former member of the Executive Council of the United Church of Christ. He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity.

Justice Cousins' status as a pillar of civic and professional responsibility has not gone unrecognized, as he has been honored by well over one dozen organizations. It is only fitting that Justice Cousins be recognized and honored by the United States Congress.

IN HONOR OF DR. SOPHIE C. WONG
WHO WILL BE RETIRING AFTER
12 YEARS OF SERVICE AS AN
ELECTED BOARD MEMBER OF
THE ALHAMBRA SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sophie C. Wong.

Dr. Sophie C. Wong was the first Asian American to serve on the Alhambra School Board. Elected in 1990, Dr. Wong has held to her commitment to preserve and advance the quality of education for all students. Among her many achievements as a Board Member, Dr. Wong was the founder of the Alhambra School District Educational Foundation, co-founder of the Human Relations Advisory Committee, and founder of the Asian American Association of the Alhambra School District.

Immigrating to the United States in 1956, Dr. Wong has been a resident and homeowner in Monterey Park since 1961. Dr. Wong is married to Mr. Norman J. Wong and is the mother of two daughters, Cheryl and Debbi. Dr. Wong also has one granddaughter, Blythe.

Since 1996, Dr. Wong has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of Chinese for Christ Calvin Chao Theological Seminary in Alhambra, California. The seminary is a professional graduate school for Christian leaders, pastors and missionaries. On August 7, 1985, the Seminary received authorization

from the State of California to grant M.A., M.Div., D.Min., and Ph.D. degrees, making it the first Chinese seminary to be authorized by the State to grant a Ph.D. degree.

In addition to being an active and important member of her community, Dr. Wong is a successful entrepreneur. She is the president of Sophie C. Wong & Associates, a business development, management, real estate, marketing and public relations firm, which matches people with business opportunities. She is also the co-founder, director, chief financial officer and past chairman of Golden Security Bank since 1982. Dr. Wong was named one of "ten Important Power Brokers and Emerging Leaders in the San Gabriel Valley of Southern California" in the December 1997 issue of the Los Angeles Business Journal. In 1986 and again in 1996, Dr. Wong was elected to the White House Conference on Small Businesses.

It is with pleasure that I ask all Members to join with me in congratulating the Honorable Sophie C. Wong for her accomplishments on behalf of the students and staff of the Alhambra School District as well as her leadership in numerous activities in the community.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF
JAY, FLORIDA

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the residents of Jay, Florida.

On the 30th of November, Jay will celebrate its centennial anniversary. Named after its first postmaster, Mr. J.T. Nowling, this small, Northwest Florida town near the Florida/Alabama border was established one hundred years ago primarily as a farming community. Even today, many residents of this Santa Rosa County community follow in their ancestors' agrarian footsteps.

In 1940, a small group of farmers embarked on a venture to create a livestock market in the area. Sales brought revenues of up to \$1 million by 1950 and the industry continues to thrive today. Jay boasts about their peanut buying and warehouse facility as well as Florida's only two cotton gins, making this one of Florida's finest and most progressive agricultural towns.

In the early 1970's, the discovery of oil changed the life of this small community. The Jay oil field has approximately 67 oil wells that have provided profits of more than \$400 million. The revenues generated from Jay's entrepreneurial spirit have funded a new city hall, fire department and recreation complex.

In spite of its brisk development, Jay remains steadfast in its roots, distinctive in its identity, and carries on all that America cherishes about its small towns. Much like my nearby hometown of Chumuckla, these 700 residents live in a place where life centers on church, work and family. It is a place where the people are loving, friendly and neighbors help neighbors in times of need.

On behalf of the United States Congress, I would like to congratulate the people of Jay, Florida on their centennial and wish them the best as they continue to move and prosper through the 21st century.

TRIBUTE TO GREG LAURIE PASTOR AND FOUNDER OF HARVEST CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP EVANGELIST AND FOUNDER OF HARVEST CRUSADES

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an individual whose dedication to the community and to the spiritual well-being of Southern California, the nation and the world is exceptional. Southern California has been fortunate to have dynamic and dedicated community leaders who willingly and unselfishly give time and talent to making their communities a better place to live and work. Greg Laurie is one of these individuals. The week of November 24th will mark 30 years of dedicated service and Greg's work will be celebrated by his family, friends, colleagues, church members, and all those whose lives he has touched through his work.

Greg Laurie is a native of Southern California, born in Long Beach on December 10, 1952. His interest in the ministry began with a girl he followed into Bible study. At 19 he committed his life to Jesus Christ and grew a Bible study of 30 people into a church of more than 15,000 people. Greg is senior pastor of Harvest Christian Fellowship in Riverside, California, the eighth largest church in America. As a pastor, Greg has sought to meet the challenges and opportunities of religion in the 21st century. In his 30 years of faithful service to the Harvest Christian Fellowship he has provided unwavering spiritual support and guidance.

In addition to his work in the church, Greg sought out a way to present the gospel of Jesus Christ to Southern Californians in a non-traditional, non-church environment. With the help of a fellow colleague, Greg began the Harvest Crusades, a multi-night event of upbeat music, genuine worship, and a clear presentation of biblical messages. The first Harvest Crusades saw more than 90,000 people attend. Since that time, crowds totaling over 2.8 million people have attended Harvest Crusades in California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, Hawaii, Colorado, New York, Pennsylvania, Florida and North Carolina. In May of 2000, Harvest Crusades ventured outside the U.S. for the first time to present Harvest 2000 in Wollongong, Australia. Tens of thousands more people have participated in the Harvest Crusades via the Internet.

Besides conducting evangelistic crusades, Harvest Ministries sponsors *A New Beginning*, an international daily radio program with messages by Greg Laurie, as well as a weekly television program, *Harvest: Greg Laurie*. Greg also serves as a board member of the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association and Samaritan's Purse. At the Billy Graham Atlanta Crusade in 1994, Dr. Graham stated "The media have been writing Greg Laurie up as the man who is going to be the evangelist of the future and he is."

In recognition of Greg's exemplary work as a minister and evangelist, his 30th anniversary as pastor will be a week long celebration of programs, activities and ceremonies. Greg's tireless work has contributed immeasurably to

the spiritual well-being and betterment Southern California and the world. His outstanding involvement in the community makes me proud to call him a fellow community member, American and friend.

HONORING REPRESENTATIVE STEVE HORN

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for this opportunity to speak about a good friend and respected colleague, Congressman STEVE HORN, who is retiring from this body after 10 years of unwavering integrity in service. And though we wish our friend nothing but the absolute best as he leaves Washington, we will miss Steve immensely, and are sad to see the parting of this true Californian.

Congressman HORN has served with diligence on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee on behalf of his constituents in Southern California. His Congressional District benefitted greatly from his leadership, especially in the areas of environmental stewardship and infrastructure investment. He consistently championed projects critical to the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, preserving local wetlands, and supported the need for new technologies to advance ocean water desalination.

Congressman HORN has been an unsung hero on federal government accountability for which I thank and commend him. Chairing the Government Reform Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management, and Intergovernmental Relations, Congressman HORN dedicated his committee's jurisdiction to making federal agencies more accountable to the taxpayer, ensuring that our government was open and accessible to the public, and demanding that red-tape and other bureaucratic excesses were eliminated.

Many of us can only look with awe at Congressman HORN's distinguished and vast public service career. He served in the Eisenhower Administration under Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, and then got his legislative feet wet while working for California Senator Thomas Kuchel on historic legislation including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In addition, Congressman HORN dedicated 18 years to the California State University, Long Beach, where he was recognized as one of the most effective college presidents in the country.

There is no doubt that Congressman HORN has accomplished a great deal. However, I believe his greatest accomplishment lies in not just what he has been able to do, but in the person that he is. He is a man of character who never allowed partisan politics to triumph over personal integrity, who sought real answers to real problems for the benefit of strangers, and whose watchful gaze held us all to the same higher standard he set for himself.

I will miss seeing him in the halls of the Capitol, but will look forward to seeing him and his lovely wife, Nini, at home in California.

COMMITTEE REPORT TO H.R. 4689, THE "FAIRNESS IN SENTENCING ACT"

HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, as the Ranking Member of the Crime Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, I wish to address an aspect of H. Rep. 107-769, the Committee Report accompanying H.R. 4689. In that report, the Majority unjustifiably impugns the integrity of James M. Rosenbaum, a distinguished federal judge and former prosecutor who testified before our subcommittee on May 14, 2002.

Judge Rosenbaum serves as the Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota. Prior to his appointment to the bench by President Reagan, he served as the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota. Judge Rosenbaum did not seek to testify before Congress. Rather, he was invited to participate in the May 14 hearing by Chairman SENSENBRENNER at my request.

At the hearing, Judge Rosenbaum expressed support for an amendment to the federal sentencing guidelines that had been transmitted to Congress by a unanimous vote of the United States Sentencing Commission, and expressed opposition to H.R. 4689, a bill to block that guideline amendment. Judge Rosenbaum's position in favor of the amendment is shared by, among others, the three Republican members of the Sentencing Commission and the Judicial Conference of the United States. Moreover, Judge Rosenbaum's position is largely embodied in legislation (section 202 of S. 1874) introduced last year by Senators JEFF SESSIONS (R-AL) and ORRIN HATCH (R-UT).

The amendment in question would cap the base offense level established by the sentencing guidelines for low-level drug defendants who are classified as "minimal" or "minor" participants in the offense, as those terms are defined in the guidelines manual. In support of that policy, Judge Rosenbaum testified using fact patterns taken from actual cases in the District of Minnesota. He never testified about the actual sentences imposed; he simply demonstrated the differences between the presumptive sentencing range under the existing sentencing guidelines, and the presumptive sentencing range calculated under the proposed guideline amendment. His analysis was primarily based on pre-sentence reports, which describe in detail the roles of low-level defendants in actual rather than hypothetical cases.

The Committee's 22 page critique of Judge Rosenbaum's testimony is highly repetitious, but contains four major charges:

First, the Committee complains that Judge Rosenbaum did not cooperate in the Committee staffs attempts to learn more about the examples cited by Judge Rosenbaum.

This criticism is groundless. Judge Rosenbaum responded promptly to the Committee's requests and made the resources of his courthouse available to committee staff. This was true despite the vexatious nature of the Committee's inquiries. Chairman SMITH sent four letters to Judge Rosenbaum over the three month period following the hearing. The first

letter, worded in the manner of litigation interrogatories, enumerated eleven separate categories of information sought by the Committee. One follow-up letter, four pages in length and densely footnoted in the form of an adversarial brief, posed six separate questions about a single case. The practice of propounding follow-up questions to congressional witnesses is common, but the intensity with which this subcommittee pursued Judge Rosenbaum is unprecedented.

Second, the Committee claims that Judge Rosenbaum "misstated" facts by not explaining that several defendants he described were awarded downward departures from the guideline range.

This criticism misunderstands the point of Judge Rosenbaum's testimony. In supporting the Sentencing Commission's proposed amendment, Judge Rosenbaum faulted the current sentencing guidelines that result in unjust sentencing ranges. The fact that judges possess statutory authority to "depart" from the guidelines in unusual cases is an insufficient objection to the proposed guideline amendment, because the guidelines themselves should result in a just sentencing range for a class of defendants. The fact that at least a half dozen drug defendants in a single federal district in a short period of time qualified for downward departures demonstrates a flaw in the guidelines. Moreover, a departure is subject to appeal while a sentence within the guidelines is not.

In any event, Judge Rosenbaum did not "misstate" facts as the report alleges. He made amply clear that he was presenting the sentence each defendant was "subject to" under the existing guidelines—guidelines which he, the seven members of the Sentencing Commission, Senator SESSIONS and Senator HATCH all believe should be amended.

Third, the Committee alleges that Judge Rosenbaum testified "falsely" when he stated that low-level drug defendants are sentenced "the same way" as more culpable defendants.

This is an absurd criticism. Judge Rosenbaum's basic point was that the current sentencing guidelines are flawed in that they utilize drug quantity to determine the base offense level for all drug trafficking defendants, even those who, although legally responsible for an amount of drugs, played no role in setting the quantity or sharing in the profits. In his prepared statement, Judge Rosenbaum described this problem clearly: "it is the quantity of drugs in the whole scheme that drives the sentence. The judge only looks at the defendant, after all the scheme's drugs have been accounted for." He did not contend that minor and major participants receive identical sentences; rather he stated that all drug defendants are sentenced "the same way," *i.e.*, using the same quantity-driven mechanism.

The Committee chooses to interpret the judge's words "the same way" to mean the same sentence. A full reading of his written and oral testimony makes clear that is not what Judge Rosenbaum meant. But the Committee then uses this misunderstanding to accuse Judge Rosenbaum of providing "unquestionably false," "inaccurate" and "utterly false" testimony to Congress. On this innocuous record it is inconceivable that any witness, least of all a federal judge, could be accused of testifying falsely.

Fourth, the Committee accuses Judge Rosenbaum of improper motives in closing a

sentencing hearing and suggests that he may have acted "unlawfully."

There is no reasonable basis for this grave accusation. The Committee says Judge Rosenbaum may have "unlawfully" sealed the transcript of a sentencing hearing "to conceal from the public and from the Subcommittee" his actions. By definition, the facts involved in a sealed proceeding may not be revealed publicly, and the Committee's speculation is irresponsible. But if either the sentence itself or the decision to seal the proceeding were illegal, the United States could appeal. It has not done so.

CONCLUSION

By voting in favor of H.R. 4689, a majority of the House Judiciary Committee expressed its disagreement with the views of Judge Rosenbaum, all seven members of the Sentencing Commission, and Senators SESSIONS and HATCH. That is the Committee's prerogative. It is also the Committee's prerogative to rebut the arguments of any witness. However, the Committee exceeded the bounds of decency and fairness when it published a 22 page diatribe against a distinguished, respected federal judge and former United States Attorney.

RECOGNIZING AGENT DAVID F. CORRIGAN

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the numerous contributions of Agent David F. Corrigan, one of Monterey Park's finest police officers. Agent Corrigan is retiring from active duty after 28 years of outstanding and selfless service.

Agent Corrigan graduated from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Academy and joined the Monterey Park Police Department on September 9, 1974, as part of the Patrol Bureau. During his career, Agent Corrigan was assigned to the Patrol and Detective Bureaus and periodically to the Administration Bureau as a Background Investigator.

Agent Corrigan has received countless commendations from the Monterey Park Police Department. He was highly recognized for his role during the evacuation of a hospital emergency room that was held hostage in June of 1995 and for apprehending the gunman. Furthermore, he frequently received letters of appreciation from residents and other law enforcement agencies for his work as an investigator and a patrol officer.

In November 1998, Agent Corrigan was recognized as the Police Department Employee of the Month and in 1999, he was awarded the department's third highest honor, the Distinguished Service Medal, for outstanding performance throughout his career as an officer, detective, field training officer and field supervisor. Agent Corrigan is an integral member of the community and his church. He is a role model for the youth of Monterey Park and continues to participate in the Police Department's D.A.R.E. Camp and In-School Scouting programs.

Throughout his career, Agent Corrigan was known for his honesty, compassion and professionalism. He will be greatly missed by his

co-workers and the community he greatly impacted. Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in expressing my gratitude to Agent Corrigan for his selfless dedication to our community.

TRIBUTE TO CONG. TIM ROEMER

HON. RUBÉN HINOJOSA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, as the 107th Congress comes to a close, I wanted to take this opportunity to recognize my friend and colleague on the Education and Workforce Committee, Congressman TIM ROEMER. TIM has decided to leave Congress to pursue other avenues of service, but I want to thank him for his dedication to the education of America's children.

TIM was born and raised in Indiana and since 1990 he has ably represented the Third District. His constituents have recognized his outstanding service and in 1998 he was re-elected with the highest winning percentage for any Third District candidate in a quarter century.

While in Congress, TIM has been a strong supporter of students, teachers and school officials. He exercised great leadership during the development of the landmark legislation, "No Child Left Behind Act," our most recent reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. His contribution will be felt by thousands of children throughout our country.

As a Co-Chair of the New Democrat Coalition, of which I am a member, he has advocated for a fiscally responsible government that still compassionately meets the needs of individuals and institutions that require federal assistance.

I regret that TIM will not be with us as we work next year to reauthorize the Higher Education Act and Head Start. His thoughtful insights and his commitment to educational opportunities for every child will be sorely missed. I am confident that he will continue to serve the interests of our country in whatever future endeavors he may pursue. My colleagues and I are losing a very articulate champion for the issues promoted by our Democratic Party, but we all wish the very best for him and his family.

Indiana has been proud of her Native Son and we hope that the Great State of Indiana will send us another Democrat as gifted and committed as TIM ROEMER.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE SID STEWART

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated public servant, family man, friend, and all around great Kentuckian, Judge Sid Stewart. After 17 years of tirelessly serving as County Judge/Executive of Morgan County, Kentucky, he is retiring from public office. I want to express my deepest gratitude for his many contributions.

A native of Eastern Kentucky, Judge Stewart grew up on a hillside farm in Knott County. As a youth, he labored alongside his father in the log woods and lumber industry. Never one to shy away from hard work, he used his knowledge of the lumber industry to pay his way through college. After graduating from Morehead State University, he went on to lead a successful professional career that has included working as a Juvenile Probation Officer, Assistant Director of the Northeast Kentucky Area Development Council, Executive Director of Gateway Community Services, and President of a construction company. He also served as a member of a number of civic and professional boards and was a member of the Morgan County School Board for four years.

Sworn into office on January 6, 1986, Sid Stewart has worked tirelessly to improve the lives of the people in Morgan County. As a lifelong resident of Eastern Kentucky, he has a personal interest in the well being and prosperity of the region and understands the challenges and needs facing the residents of the area. During his time in office, Judge Stewart has focused his efforts on lifting up the people of his community. He has worked with local, state and federal officials on a variety of initiatives aiming to boost the local economy, create new jobs and enhance public services. Without the determination and vision of Judge Stewart, these initiatives would not be possible.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I want to thank my friend Judge Stewart for the time and effort he has put into the lives of others. Although his time in public office is drawing to a close, I know the people of Morgan County will continue to benefit from his contributions for many years to come.

THE WAR IN CHECHNYA AND MOSCOW

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, next week following the NATO conference in Prague, President Bush is scheduled to meet with President Putin in St. Petersburg, Russia. It is expected that the two leaders will discuss such vital issues as the war against terrorism, the policies in Iraq, safeguards against weapons of mass destruction, and expanded energy cooperation between the United States and Russia. I would urge Mr. Bush to include on the agenda the continuing conflict in Chechnya.

At this time, the Russian Government and its people are still recovering from the horrific events of last month, when a group of armed Chechen terrorists seized approximately 700 hostages in a Moscow theater and threatened them with execution if the Putin Administration did not withdraw its forces from Chechnya. After three days of terror, Russian special forces captured the theater, apparently killing all the terrorists. In the preliminary gas attack to neutralize the terrorists, over one hundred hostages lost their lives. This terrorist attack was appropriately condemned by the Bush Administration, and we all sympathize with the innocent victims of this attack.

But, Mr. Speaker, this does not mean that we should not step back and seriously exam-

ine the circumstances that have driven some elements of the Chechen resistance to such suicidal extremes.

Perhaps it is because the Russian military, in its drive to suppress Chechen separatism, has employed means which virtually guaranteed to drive a despairing civilian population into the arms of a radicalized resistance. In the three and a half years since the war reignited when Chechen militants invaded neighboring Dagestan, the Russian military has embarked on a campaign of carnage, destruction, and looting against the civilian population. There are credible and ongoing reports of atrocities committed by members of the Russian military—indiscriminate shelling and bombing, murder, assault, rape, torture, arrests “disappearances,” kidnaping and holding civilians for ransom. It is imperative that military personnel who commit such egregious human rights violations face criminal charges but the Russian military and judicial system has yet to demonstrate its commitment to bring such criminal actions to account.

Nor should we have any illusions about some elements among the Chechen fighters, who have murdered hostages, kidnapped civilians for ransom and used them as shields during combat operations, and embarked on a campaign of assassination against fellow Chechens who work for the Russian civil government in Chechnya. And, as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Steve Pifer testified before the Helsinki Commission, “We have seen evidence of individuals or certain factions in Chechnya who are linked to international terrorist elements including Al Qaeda.” Without a doubt, war criminals and terrorists should be brought to justice, wherever they are and whomever they serve.

In the wake of the attack on the theater in Moscow, President Putin has hardened an already uncompromising position against the Chechen fighters. But, it should be clear that the Russian scorched-earth policy against Chechnya and the Chechen people is not bringing peace to the region. Rather, such policies are sowing the dragon’s teeth of hatred and conflict for generations to come.

The distinguished Newsweek commentator Fareed Zakaria recently wrote: Terrorism is bad, but those fighting terror can be very nasty, too. And the manner in which they fight can make things much, much worse. It is a lesson we had better learn fast because from Egypt to Pakistan to Indonesia, governments around the world are heightening their repression and then selling it to Washington as part of the war on terror. Russian officials called the Chechen fighters “rebels” or “bandits” until recently. Now they are all “international Islamic terrorists.”

Secretary of State Colin Powell continues to call for the observation of human rights and a political settlement in Chechnya, while consistently and properly supporting Russia’s territorial integrity. But as the Danish Foreign Minister, Anders Fogh Rasmussen, recently summed up the issue, “We, of course, support Russia in the fight against terrorism ... but it is not a long-term solution to the Chechnya problem to launch a military action and bomb the country to pieces.”

In addition, the war in Chechnya has affected thousands of refugees, who have fled the constant carnage. In September of this year, I and 10 other colleagues from both the House and Senate wrote President Putin re-

garding the plight of the internally displaced persons escaping Chechnya to the neighboring province of Ingushetia. We urged the president to resist the forcible return of internally displaced persons seeking refuge in Ingushetia, elsewhere in the Russian Federation, or to any location where the security situation is unstable and proper housing unavailable. However, I have recently learned of 300 Chechen families who are currently facing expulsion from Ingushetia and are seeking refugee status in Kazakhstan. I hope the Russian Government will not expel these individuals, but instead will take all possible actions to alleviate the situation for the many innocent victims of the brutal violence.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge President Bush to include these important issues in his talks with President Putin when they meet in St. Petersburg.

HONORING JOHN JORDAN “BUCK” O’NEIL ON HIS 91ST BIRTHDAY

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. John Jordan “Buck” O’Neil, a man some call “Mr. Kansas City.” “Buck” is a man who has come to embody the ideals we share as a nation. As he celebrates his 91st birthday on November 13, 2002, I am proud and honored to celebrate his lifetime of achievement as our hometown hero.

John Jordan “Buck” O’Neil was born November 13, 1911 in Carrabelle, Florida. He developed a love of baseball at an early age and his father nicknamed him “Buck” after the co-owner of the Miami Giants, Buck O’Neal. Though a segregated America denied Buck the opportunity to grace the diamonds of the Major Leagues as a player, he was able to showcase his unmatched talent with the Kansas City Monarchs of the Negro Leagues. He joined the Monarchs in 1938, and played for them until 1943, at which time he went to serve his country in World War II. Recognizing his patriotic responsibility to our country, he entered the United States Navy and was stationed in the Philippines from 1943 until his discharge in 1946. Buck was named player/manager for the Monarchs in 1948 and continued his association with the team through the end of the 1955 season.

As a player, Buck had a career batting average of .288, including four .300-plus seasons at the plate, and led the Kansas City Monarchs to victory in the 1942 Negro World Series. After 12 years as a player, Buck changed hats and managed the Monarchs to four more league titles in six years. Following his career with the Kansas City Monarchs, Buck joined the major leagues as a scout for the Chicago Cubs. In 1962 the Chicago Cubs made him the first African American to coach in the Majors. Buck is credited with signing Hall of Fame baseball greats Ernie Banks and Lou Brock to their first professional contracts, and is acknowledged to have sent more Negro League athletes to the all white major leagues than any other man in baseball history.

Today he serves as the Board Chairman for the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City and spends his time promoting the

achievements of African American baseball players who played for the love of the game, despite the color barriers at that time that kept them out of the Majors. He is also actively involved in utilizing the Museum to assist in the education of youth in the community through programs such as "Reading Around the Bases" where elementary school students learn from community readers about the pioneers of the Negro Leagues. I was honored to be asked to read from "second base" to a group of students as part of celebrating Buck's 88th birthday party. Buck participates in the Negro Leagues Museum's "Night of the Harvest Moon" program on Halloween night. It provides area children a safe alternative from the traditional to door-to-door trick or treating. More than 16,000 children have participated in the event over the past five years.

Our "Hometown Hero" is very active in various charitable causes within the community. He lends his name and energy to sponsor the Buck O'Neil Golf Classic, a fundraiser for the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum and the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society. In the past four years, the event has raised nearly \$400,000 for the organizations. For the past seven years, the Kansas City Securities Association, Inc. Educational Endowment Fund has given four-year scholarships to graduating high school students in honor of Negro Leagues players, one each year in honor of Buck O'Neil. And Buck still keeps on giving. Buck wants to fill the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum for his birthday, so the museum is trying to get 9,100 people to the museum in honor of Buck's 91st year. Yesterday, Buck's actual birthday, tickets to the museum were only a dollar all day, and the 91st person to walk through the door won an assortment of prizes. On Friday, November 15, Buck will get together with friends for "Givin' Buck the Blues", a star-studded celebrity roast in his honor and donate all of the nights proceeds to the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum. And there is no indication that Buck will ever slow down. He started his birthday on the radio, left to read to children, spoke at a news conference, and headlined a Project S.O.S. dinner to help kids get school supplies and clothes. The amazing thing about all of this is that he still finds time to give hugs, give autographs, speak to church groups, and throw baseballs to the small children who frequently walk up to him. Buck has risen to national prominence with his moving narration of the Negro Leagues as part of Ken Burns' PBS baseball documentary. He has been the source of countless national interviews including appearances on "Late Night with David Letterman," and "Late, Late Show with Tom Snyder," and being interviewed numerous times on the Jim Rome Show, a nationally syndicated sports radio program. Mr. Rome has talked to Buck so often because Buck had such rich experiences to share about various baseball players, and baseball in general. He states that Buck was one of the most interesting interviews he had ever had on his show.

On his 90th birthday, the City of Kansas City, Missouri named a street in his honor one block north of 18th and Vine, the area that houses the Negro Leagues Museum as well as the American Jazz Museum. The street's new name is John "Buck" O'Neil Way. I look forward to the day in the near future when the Baseball Hall of Fame Veterans Committee

recognizes our hometown hero for his accomplishments on and off the baseball field and approve his induction into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

In addition to his work in Cooperstown and at the museum in Kansas City, Buck has found new and exciting ways to enjoy life and spread his infectious charm and warm spirit. He is a local hero whose recognition for service is recognized at home and nationally. Buck and the Negro Leagues are to be honored with an award from the "100 Black Men" in New York on November 14, 2002. He was given the Trumpet Award in 1999 by the Turner Broadcasting System saluting him for achievements to African Americans. The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International conferred on Buck its "Paul Harris Fellow" in appreciation of his "... furthering better understanding and friendly relations among peoples of the world." Kansas State University bestowed upon him the "Lifetime Leadership Award" in "recognition for leadership, community involvement, commitment to diversity, and life long record of contribution to the public." Buck has received numerous awards in recognition of his work in the community and assistance to various organizations. Some of these awards are: the United States Army Award for Outstanding Support of Army recruiting in Kansas City, the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce Centurion Leadership Award, the State Historical Society of Missouri Distinguished Service Award, and the 2001 Jewish Community Center Ewing Kauffman Outstanding Achievement Award. As an award winning baseball player, esteemed baseball manager and scout, decorated veteran, and humanitarian Buck exemplifies excellence in public service and his career serves as a beacon for generations to come. He symbolizes the spirit of American patriotism and is a role model for us all. With all that Buck has done and all that he continues to do for Kansas City and the nation, one might wonder what Kansas City will give Buck for his birthday. Buck simply says, "If I could just see that museum overflowing, it would make my heart sing. That's all I want for my birthday." Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the many lives Buck has touched will return the favor on this birthday and many more to come.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in saluting John Jordan "Buck" O'Neil. It is an honor and a privilege to join in the 91st birthday celebration of an American hero, a national treasure, a symbol of African American pride, and one of Kansas City's favorite sons. Buck's favorite song is "The Greatest Thing In All My Life, is Loving You." Buck, I love you, salute you and your heroic accomplishments, and am delighted and privileged to know such a patriot and to call you my friend. Thank you, Buck.

COMMENDING PRESIDENT BUSH'S
LEADERSHIP

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend President Bush's courageous leadership in securing bipartisan Congressional and unanimous U.N. support to disarm Iraq. The threat of nuclear, biological,

and chemical weapons being transferred from Saddam Hussein to group like al Qaeda is a real threat to America and our allies.

I also want to praise President Bush's initiatives in strengthening our important relationship with India. Over the past 10 years, bilateral trade between the U.S. and India more than tripled from 6 billion to 19 billion per year. We have continued to engage in joint military exercises, and we share common goals and concerns.

One major goal is to dramatically increase bilateral trade. We have made significant advances in this area, but more remains to be done. We share the common threat of international terrorism from al Qaeda, and we must continue to share intelligence and coordinate counterterrorism strategies through our joint task force on terrorism.

U.S.-India security cooperation is helping to foster greater stability in Asia and to make for a safer world. U.S.-India joint military exercises were held in Alaska from September 29 to October 11, involving troops from the U.S. Army 1st Battalion 501st Para Infantry Regiment and from India's 50 (I) Para Brigade. These exercises followed a joint airborne military exercise between the two countries held at Agra, India, in May of this year. As reported in the Washington Times on October 9, India's Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Lalit Mansingh, traveled to Alaska to observe the exercises. The Ambassador was welcomed by Brigadier General John M. Brown 111, Commander of the U.S. Army Alaska at Fort Richardson, who expressed his appreciation for the professionalism, discipline and adaptability of the Indian armed forces.

Also last month, a major joint U.S.-India naval exercise, named "Malabar IV," was successfully completed in the Indian Ocean. The U.S. and Indian Navies have agreed to jointly patrol the Strait of Malacca to ensure the uninterrupted flow of vital oil supplies. The U.S.-India Defense Planning Group has been established to help coordinate ongoing joint activities, while the Executive Steering Groups of all the three defense services are scheduled to meet again later this year to plan future joint exercises, training and other areas of cooperation for the next year.

Earlier this fall, India once again demonstrated that it is indeed a democracy, where power is transferred by means of free and fair elections, with the conclusion on October 7th of a four-stage election for the Assembly in India's State of Jammu and Kashmir. Despite the ongoing threat of violence by terrorist elements—most of which come from outside of India's borders—to intimidate voters and candidates alike, the elections went—forward successfully, as judged by the United States and other independent observers. Turnout was approximately 45 percent, and the result was a defeat for the ruling party—itsself an indication that the elections were truly democratic.

As the Washington Times reported on October 14 ("Embassy Row" column by James Morris), "The United States is praising the bravery of voters in Kashmir who defied threats from Islamic militants to vote in large numbers this month." The article quotes the U.S. Ambassador to India, Robert Blackwill, who said, "It was a successful election. The election commission did a very fine job. It was a credible election carried out by democratic means."

Other top U.S. officials have echoed these sentiments. The Assistant Secretary of State

for South Asia, Christina Rocca, in a speech last month at the American Enterprise Institute, said that 'Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee's "personal commitment to making them [the elections] transparent and open" was a critical factor in moving the democratic process forward.'

Ambassador Blackwill did not mince words when it came to describing the guerrillas that used violence in an effort to disrupt the elections, calling them "terrorists." "Terrorists can call themselves many different things at different places," our Ambassador said. "Sometimes they are called freedom fighters. Any person who kills civilians is a terrorist."

Mr. Speaker, America knows how it feels to be a democracy targeted by terrorists. India has for many years endured the same experience. In fact, the terrorist elements targeting India in Kashmir have links to the same Al Qaeda terrorist network that attacked America on 9/11 and was apparently responsible for the bombing in Indonesia last month. I have spoken out on several occasions this year about the terrorist attacks against Kashmiri civilians, and I have urged the leaders of Pakistan to stop allowing their country to be used as a base for terrorist training camps and extremist religious clerics who foment hate against both India and America.

Unfortunately, the opposite may be happening. On November 12, the Orlando Sentinel, and other publications, reported that, "U.S. intelligence says most of al-Qaeda's surviving leaders have relocated to Pakistan." The newspaper noted that U.S. forces cannot operate in Pakistan as they have in Afghanistan, due to concerns that an American military presence would anger Pakistan. Therefore, we must press President Musharraf to take control of this situation.

Assistant Secretary Rocca stated in her speech that the U.S. and India are allies in the struggle against terrorism, saying, "Counterterrorism cooperation is maturing rapidly, including intelligence sharing, training, finance and antimoney laundering cooperation, improving border security, fighting cyberterrorism and increasing mutual legal assistance." In fact, a Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters between the U.S. and India is awaiting approval by the full Senate, having been approved by the Foreign Relations Committee in the Other Body.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to quote from President Bush in his remarks welcoming Prime Minister Vajpayee to Washington on November 9, 2001. "My Administration is committed to developing a fundamentally different relationship with India, one based upon trust, one based upon mutual values. After all, the Prime Minister leads a nation that is the largest democratic nation in the world." I appreciate the commitment of our President, and I look forward to working with the Administration as the United States continues to improve and expand our relationship with India to the benefit of the people of both of our great nations.

I look forward to working with the Republican leadership and President George W. Bush to shape a new relationship between the U.S. and India in the 108th Congress.

HONORING THOMAS J. SCHILTGEN

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud to rise today to honor Mr. Thomas J. Schiltgen, District Director of the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service Office in Los Angeles, who will be retiring in December 2002 after 27 years of service to America's immigrant community.

Mr. Schiltgen is a very special individual, and my district is indebted to his unwavering passion and dedication for the immigrant community endeavoring to become U.S. citizens. The 605 Citizenship Project, a video series designed to help educate immigrants to become U.S. citizens, would not have been so successful if it were not for his willingness to personally work in our communities and go beyond the call of duty to provide comfort and patience to families often intimidated by the intricacies of the naturalization process. His willingness to educate and reach out to underserved communities puts him in a league of his own. He has responded to last minute calls of assistance to matters vital to my community's well being, and each time he has cooperated and provided much needed help.

In addition to his community involvement, Mr. Schiltgen has exercised outstanding management skills in the Los Angeles district I.N.S. office. He has achieved a dramatic reduction in the huge backlog of pending applications for naturalization. Today, citizenship cases in Los Angeles are processed in six to eight months, compared to an average of 24 months prior to his arrival. His energy and vision have made him one of the agency's most respected and valued leaders.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in saluting Mr. Thomas J. Schiltgen for his understanding leadership and devotion to his work. His devoted commitment to others has earned him praise from the immigrant community, I.N.S. employees, community leaders and advocates who have benefited from his commitment to public service. On the occasion of his retirement, we heartedly congratulate him on his extremely successful career, wish him much success on his future endeavors and thank him greatly for his outstanding efforts to make a difference in the lives and futures of many America's new citizens.

CELEBRATING ALBERT
BURSTEIN'S 80TH BIRTHDAY

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary man and a great friend of mine—Albert Burstein, who turns 80 years-old on November 22.

Whether it is through his work as partner of his own law firm, his efforts throughout his 10 years as a member of the New Jersey General Assembly to improve our education system and our quality of life as a whole, his many roles in special posts and appointments throughout New Jersey aimed at raising our

levels of education and making our society more just, or in his role as the loving husband of Ruth and father of three terrific children, Jeffrey, Diane, and Laura, Al Burstein is a man of great principle. He represents the best of New Jersey and deserves our highest level of praise.

I have had the wonderful opportunity to get to know Al Burstein very well. I first met him after graduating from law school and serving as the campaign coordinator in his race for the New Jersey General Assembly. In between stuffing envelopes, running phone banks, and helping with general campaign tasks, I got to see a man of the highest integrity in action working to make New Jersey a better place. In 1978, Al Burstein ran for the Ninth Congressional District of New Jersey, the seat which I now hold. Although he was not elected, Al Burstein always took the high road in the campaign and never lost focus of his goal of improving the lives of New Jersey residents.

I have great and abiding affection and respect for Al Burstein and I wish him the very best as he celebrates his 80th birthday later this month. I know that I join with his family and his many friends and coworkers in wishing him a year filled with happiness, good health, joyful moments, and time for reflection on all of his life's great accomplishments.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

HON. DAVID WU

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would allow states with waivers under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, that are set to expire in the next calendar year, to voluntarily extend the length of those waivers for an additional year.

As my colleagues know, the TANF program has been very successful in helping millions of Americans get through difficult times. It is important that Congress build on the success of TANF and reauthorize this program with important changes.

However, as my colleagues know, we have reached the close of the 107th Congress, and we have yet to complete action on a TANF reauthorization bill. TANF expired on September 30 of this year and has thus far been funded under continuing resolutions.

I seek not to criticize one party or another or one chamber of Congress or the other for this delay. The issues at heart in this debate are important and decisions should not be made in haste. However, inaction on TANF reauthorization this year has created the potential that several states will be unfairly penalized and my constituents, and those of many other Members, will pay a steep price.

Prior to 1996, welfare policy in the United States was administered through the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. Under this program the Secretary of Health and Human Services had the authority to grant waivers to states to allow them to create innovative welfare programs that met the goals of welfare but not the specific requirements of AFDC.

In the early 1990's, as it became clear that AFDC was failing to meet its goal of helping

to move impoverished Americans to self-sufficiency, the Clinton Administration greatly expanded the number and scope of these waivers and many states took advantage. Many provisions of the innovative state waiver programs were later incorporated into the legislation that created the TANF program.

My state of Oregon took advantage of a welfare waiver and over the past six years has created a highly successful program that has seen welfare caseload reduction above the national average. Oregon's waiver and the waivers of eight other states have expired, or will expire, between September 2002 and September 2003. Once they expire, the states will have to spend scarce resources reconfiguring their programs to meet the federal TANF standards.

This comes at a particularly inopportune time. With the fall off in the American economy, states around the nation are experiencing some of the largest budget deficits in history. Furthermore, rising unemployment rates have forced many out of work and back on to the welfare rolls. Scarce resources should not be spent on programmatic changes to effective programs, particularly when it comes at the expense of our most needy constituents.

With work on TANF reauthorization uncompleted, states with expiring welfare waivers will not be able to adequately plan their welfare programs for the future. It makes little sense for them to begin transitioning to the current program with the knowledge that Congress intends to make substantive changes to TANF during the 108th Congress. But, under current law, this is exactly what they will have to do.

Mr. Speaker, it is irresponsible for Congress to force states to transition their programs twice and waste scarce resources on unnecessary programmatic changes, particularly in hard economic times.

Congress should correct this unintended consequence of its inaction by extending existing state waivers.

DAWSON FAMILY TRAGEDY

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay homage to our fallen "Front Line Soldiers". The soldiers that I speak of did not die thousands of miles away from our shores in a foreign land; they were executed in their own home as they slept. These soldiers were not trained in military combat or armed with the latest weapons technology can devise; they fought a life and death battle armed only with a strong voice and a determination that they would not surrender. If the City of Baltimore were to erect a monument to all the innocent lives lost because of the proliferation of drug violence in our community, tragically the most recent names to be added would be Carnell and Angela Dawson, along with their children; Keith and Kevin Dawson (9 year old twins); Carnell Dawson Jr., 10; Juan Ortiz, 12 and LaWanda Ortiz, 14.

On October 16th, while this family slept, a cold-blooded killer entered their home, spread gasoline throughout, and ignited a blaze that swept through the house in a few short min-

utes. Reportedly, this was done in retribution for the repeated efforts of Mrs. Dawson to stop these dealers from selling drugs in front of her home, in plain view of her young children. That night, Mrs. Dawson and five of her six children lost their lives. Mr. Dawson battled hard but perished a week later from the burns covering 80 percent of his body. We can not, and we will not walk away from the horrific acts of such cold-blooded killers.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress must take action to give the people of Baltimore and people around this country the tools they need to combat the proliferation of drug related violence in our communities.

As the Ranking Member on the House Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources Subcommittee I am especially wounded that such a barbaric act could occur within a city in my own district. I will do everything in my power to ensure that the effort to fight terrorism does not drain the fight against drug terror at home. Baltimore City Mayor Martin O'Malley and Police Chief Ed Norris have used their limited resources to make a positive effect on reducing drug-related crimes in the city of Baltimore. With the help of citizens, the mayor and the police chief have achieved a 23 percent reduction in violent crime in just a few short years. Federal agencies also report that Baltimore City has achieved the largest reduction in drug-related emergency room admissions of any major city in America. However, the plague of drug abuse is not a local problem or a problem limited to people of color; it is a national problem that demands a federal response.

National statistics shows that this problem is not limited to Baltimore City. The Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that in 1998 an estimated 61,000 convicted jail inmates said they had committed their offenses to get money for drugs. The cost-effects of these statistics on Baltimore City and other communities throughout this nation are incalculable. That is why I am encouraged by the swift and decisive actions taken by Director John P. Walters of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) to arm our domestic front line soldiers with the tools they need to combat the bane of our communities.

I joined Director Walters on Oct. 23 of this year, as he announced the federal government response to this tragedy. Effective immediately, ONDCP will redirect existing funding resources within the Washington-Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program (HIDTA) to better protect specified high-crime neighborhoods in Baltimore City. The federal funds will help to pay the cost of additional foot patrols, police overtime pay, surveillance cameras and improved street lighting. This is only a down payment on the debt owed to the Dawson family and the many other families around this nation who are the domestic front line soldiers in what some residents of Baltimore call "a killing ground."

More will be done; more must be done to protect families living in communities of fear. Drug gangs cannot be allowed to rule our court system through intimidation. Children should not fear stray bullets as they sit in front of their homes. Families await a day when they can sleep soundly knowing that the drug gangs are no longer lurking within their community. Baltimore City's fight against these drug gangs is not a war America can afford to ignore; and retreat is not an option.

SPECIAL JOINT SESSION OF
CONGRESS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I rise to introduce the remarks that I delivered in connection with the Special Joint Session of Congress convened in New York City on September 6, 2002. Along with my remarks, I would like to introduce the remarks of Mrs. Susan Magazine, Assistant Commissioner of the Family Assistance Unit of the Fire Department of New York City, Senate Majority Leader TOM DASCHLE, and Speaker of the House DENNIS HASTERT.

I believe that the nature and occasion of the event necessitates that these remarks be entered into the RECORD, so that along with the events at the Special Joint Session, they can be recorded for posterity.

RANGEL. You people look beautiful. (Laughter.)

Thank you, Mr. Mayor and Governor.

On behalf of our New York delegation, and especially Ben Gilman, who has been my friend for over 30 years, who leave us—where are you, Ben? (Applause.)

... and our entire delegation, which I hope would rise at this time, the supporters of our resolution . . . (Laughter.)

... I want to thank the leadership in the House and the Senate for supporting this resolution, our mayor and governor for giving it its political support, Ms. Annenberg for giving us our financial support, and most importantly all of you who took time from your busy schedules, and indeed our legislative schedules, to come to our great city to give us an opportunity to say thank you. History is a strange thing when you're making it. You're just not aware of the courage you may have or the shortcomings that you may have. And as the mayor, in telling you about the attributes of New York, it could be perceived that most of us from New York City have a little more self-esteem than we really need to get by. (Laughter.)

RANGEL. But when we were hit, we were afraid, we were scared. We didn't know whether we were going to be hit again. And Jerry Nadler, who's district was hit, was one of the first to get there.

And as the mayor said and the governor said, people came from all over. Not just our heroic policemen and firemen and emergency workers, but kids came, flags were there, foods were there, doctors were there. Everyone wanted to help.

Most of the New York congressional delegation in the city, we were there because it was a primary day. And so when we got back to Washington, we didn't know what to expect. We went by car. We went by bus. We went by train. And when we saw our colleagues there, singing "God Bless America," we recognized that we were not just New Yorkers; that we were Americans. It wasn't just . . . (Applause.)

It wasn't just our great city that was hit, it was our great country that was attacked. And we did come together, not as Republicans and Democrats and liberals and conservatives, but we came together in support of our president and our legislative leaders to let all of our foes know that we were united in our resolve to make certain that we would do all that we could to see that this does not happen again.

And even now as we gather to praise those that fought so hard for our country, that became our heroes, we send a message to our

enemies that it is our resolve to say once again: "Don't tread on the United States of America; that we are prepared to do whatever is necessary to seek out and to destroy those who seek to destroy our way of life."

RANGEL. And we come back to where the Congress has met over 200 years ago, and I cannot but be emotionally involved in believing how proud our forefathers should be of us, to come back after 200 years, and to see what we have done with their Constitution, how much we treasured it, how much we expanded it, and how much today as we meet are we prepared to protect it. How little did they know that those who picked cotton during those days, those that would come into our country to build our roads and our railroads, those that would come from foreign countries seeking religious and economic freedom, would be coming here as a part of the United States Congress 200 years later. (Applause.)

U.S. history is strange because not only are we living it, but to give New Yorkers an opportunity to say thank you to our colleagues in the House means that we're saying thank you to America. We are basically saying, as New Yorkers, "God bless this great country, that gives us an opportunity to have our diversity, and to continue to believe that a part of the legacy that we are going to leave to those to follow us, is that we're not going to allow terrorism to instill terror in our heart; that our basic commitment has to be that while we would not allow an enemy to intimidate us, we're not going to allow terror to take away our basic freedoms; that we're not going to strike any unknown country without knowing where the enemy actually is; and that the opportunities that we have been given as a people, of education, of Social Security, of health care, of opportunity that we're going to make certain that, as we protect this country, we protect those civil liberties that have been passed on to us so that when the next Congress meets, no matter where they meet, they will be saying that we protected the Constitution that was given to us over 200 years ago." (Applause.)

RANGEL. My mother, your mother, everyone always said that during times of pain, that you'd have to seek and you can find some good in it. But the truth of the matter is that when we were struck, it was hard to believe that we could find some good.

But there was good that we found out; that America gave us an opportunity to say thank you to each other. America gave us an opportunity to see how blessed we were; that we could look at each other without seeing color, without seeing party label, without seeing where we came from, and recognize that we had an obligation to protect what we have.

Mr. Governor, Mr. Mayor, thank you for giving us the support of bringing us together. And now we can say that we really owe a lot to each other, because we need each other. We hope this never happens again, but thank you, Congress, for helping us when you needed us, and not withstanding our attitude, we deeply appreciate the opportunity. (Applause.)

BLOOMBERG. More than 2,800 people lost their lives at the World Trade Center, but the toll could have been far, far worse if it were not for the valor and professionalism of our local and regional firefighters, police officers and emergency service personnel. (Applause.)

BLOOMBERG. Showing tremendous courage, they effected the rescue of more than 25,000 people from the World Trade Center, the largest and most successful emergency evacuation in modern history. Their heroism inspired the nation.

Three hundred and forty-three members of the Fire Department of New York City gave

their lives for freedom on 9/11. We will never forget their bravery and their sacrifice.

It is now my privilege to introduce Susan Magazine. She is the assistant commissioner in charge of the fire department's Family Assistance Unit. She is also a woman who lost her husband Jay, who worked at the World Trade Center.

Susan? (Applause.)

MAGAZINE. Thank you, Mayor Bloomberg. Mayor, Governor Pataki, distinguished members of Congress, honored guests, I am honored to have been asked to come here this afternoon to speak with you. I came here because I think it's very important that you, our nation's leaders, hear directly from someone who lost a loved one, a family member last September 11.

As the mayor said, my husband Jay was one of the more than 2,800 people who perished at the World Trade Center on that day. Jay and I spent our entire adult lives together. On October 17th of next month, we would have celebrated our 20th wedding anniversary.

We have two children. Melissa is 14 and Andrew is 11. Melissa starts high school next week, and Andrew starts middle school.

Jay was the catering sales manager at Windows on the World, the spectacular restaurant at the top of the north tower. One of our favorite shared family memories was all of us—Jay, me, Melissa and Andrew—going up to the restaurant all wearing hard hats during the construction work to reopen Windows on the World.

MAGAZINE. What a beautiful restaurant it was. When you were up there you felt like you were on top of the world.

And Jay loved it. He loved working at Windows. He loved working in the Trade Center. He loved the vibrancy of downtown Manhattan.

I recently attended a dinner for a hunger relief organization that Jay was involved with to present the first annual Jay Magazine Award of Excellence. The recipient of the award was Jay's friend, Michael Lomonaco, who was the chef at Windows.

When Michael accepted the award he told a story about how he and Jay would meet almost every morning in the Windows cafeteria for coffee. And every morning as they were leaving, Jay would turn to Michael and say, "You know, we're the luckiest guys in the world to be working here."

When our kids went to visit Jay, which was often, they would look out of his office window. You felt like you could see all of New York City from there. And he would tell them that if they looked really, really hard uptown that they could see our apartment. It was so magical up there. Now, like thousands of other families, Melissa, Andrew and I are trying to figure out how to move on and how to live our lives. That doesn't mean that we will ever forget. It doesn't mean that we're trying to get back to normal. Normal does not exist anymore for any one of the families that lost someone that they loved on that day.

It means that each one of us has to find a new normal. We have no choice. And my family is doing that. We're surrounded by incredible family, wonderful friends and support of communities. And we're doing it with the assistance of our neighbors, of our communities and you, our policy-makers. And we are extremely thankful for all of the support that we have received from people everywhere.

Let me illustrate with a personal story. Our family held a memorial service for Jay at the end of September. Jay had always been in the catering and restaurant businesses and had many friends, colleagues and clients all over the country.

At that service blank cards were distributed with envelopes addressed to our chil-

dren. People were asked to write down their memories of Jay, to tell us stories about the Jay that they knew. The response was unbelievable. Hundreds and hundreds of cards have come back from people who knew Jay. And then, we got cards and letters from people who didn't know Jay, but had heard about him and had heard about our family, and wanted to somehow try to connect and try and give some comfort to an individual family.

Experiences like that continue to be repeated every day for the families who have been affected by September 11th. As our nation's leaders, you should know that at the Family Assistance Unit of the fire department, we spent hours each day responding to letters and gifts from all over the country: from your states, and your districts. And we respond to each one of them. We received cartons of letters from schools, camps, houses of worships, individual people from all over the country, teddy bears, quilts, pictures, books, offers of weekends away for family members, paintings, scholarships for children, songs, poems, prayers. Whatever it is that people have to give, they want to reach out to individual family members and somehow try and make a difference to each family.

And these are the people that you represent. Please tell the men and the women and the families in your home districts and your states how much it means to us that so many Americans have offered us their generosity and their kindness.

The events of September 11th were an attack on our nation and they were attacks on individuals and individual families. Every one of the people who perished on that day was a husband, a father, a son, a wife, a mother, a daughter, a brother, a sister, a neighbor, a friend. Over 2,800 individual people were lost on that day.

And it's been remarkable to me how many Americans truly understand that each of us were real people, were real families who have experienced this enormous tragedy in very individual, very personal and very immediate ways.

Every day the people who work for the city of New York go to enormous lengths to do whatever they can for us, for the families. The city, the state and the entire nation have given us their support. Thank you.

And when you go home, thank your constituents for their kindness, for their generosity and for never, ever letting anyone forget. Thank you. (Applause.)

BLOOMBERG. Susan, thank you.

And to you and to all the families, all we can really say is, "Those we lost are in our prayers and God bless."

For the terrorists, the attack on the World Trade Center, as devastating as it was, was a failure. It did not accomplish what they hoped it would. It did not weaken us. Instead, it united us. It brought us together as a nation determined to defend our freedoms and to punish those responsible for this despicable act.

Ordinary Americans showed the goodness in their hearts. They responded to 9/11 as if their own home communities had been attacked. An unprecedented outpouring of support flooded into New York from across the nation.

The following video you're about to see is our way of saying, "Thank you, America." (Videotape presentation).

BLOOMBERG. I want to thank the Interpublic Sports and Entertainment Group chairman, Mark Dowley, for producing that video and donating their services. (Applause.)

The power, majesty and proud heritage of the United States are expressed in our national symbol, the American bald eagle. On

behalf of the people of New York City, I am pleased to memorialize this historic joint session of Congress in our city by presenting a commemorative Steuben glass eagle to the House of Representatives.

Minority Leader Gephardt? (Applause.)

Thank you on behalf of all New Yorkers.

GEPHARDT. Thank you so much. I accept this on behalf of all of our members. And, Charlie, I don't think you have an attitude at all. (Laughter.)

Thank you. (Applause.)

BLOOMBERG. The city is also proud to present a commemorative eagle to the Senate. Minority Leader Lott, would you come up to the podium, please? (Applause.)

BLOOMBERG. On behalf of all New Yorkers, thank you, sir.

LOTT. Thank you very much, Mr. Mayor. On behalf of the United States Senate, we express to you our appreciation for all you've done, and for this. Senator Daschle and I will find a special place for this great eagle. Thank you. (Applause.)

BLOOMBERG. Thank you.

Speaker? (Applause.)

And Tom Daschle. (Applause.)

HASTER. On behalf of the U.S. Congress, we have a unique gift: a token of that day, and a token of the strength of this nation.

Over the Capitol of the United States flew the flag of the United States of America. And on September 11th, we took that flag down. We kept it. We weren't sure exactly how we were going to use that flag. But we think it's very appropriate today to give it to the city of New York as a memento of what this Congress believes in: the ability and strength of the people of New York, the spirit of the people of New York is truly the spirit of America. Thank you. (Applause.)

DASCHLE. On September 11th, when the people of South Dakota saw what happened, they dropped everything. One ranch couple, themselves struggling right now, sold 100 head of cattle, and donated the proceeds to the victims and their families. A class of second graders collected pennies, thinking that they might be able to collect or raise a couple of hundred dollars. They raised \$1,776.05.

I'm sure you could find similar stories from Speaker Hastert's constituents in Illinois, Senator Lott's in Mississippi, Congressman Gephardt's in Missouri.

But in reaching out to help the people of New York, we realized it was the people of New York who were helping us. Your courage helped steady a wounded nation.

So today, I join Speaker Hastert, on behalf of all of those you inspired, to present you this flag. We hope it'll find a home in the memorial you build to the victims of September 11th, to let all New Yorkers know that they didn't just inspire a city, they inspired a nation. (Applause.)

BLOOMBERG. Dick, would you come up? And, Trent, and if you could come up here as well. (Applause.)

BLOOMBERG. Thank you.

Earlier, I proudly, perhaps boastfully but accurately, referred to New York City as the nation's cultural capital. I will now demonstrate that this was not an idol boast.

It is my great pleasure to introduce a great composer, arranger, conductor, musician, and in my book most importantly an educator. The winner of the Pulitzer Prize for music, and the artistic director of jazz, at Lincoln Center, Winton Marsalis. (Applause) (Musical presentation.) (Applause.)

BLOOMBERG. As to my boast about culture, I will rest my case. (Laughter.)

Thank you.

Well, thank you for joining us for this historic event. The members of Congress will now exit, en masse to visit ground zero and to pay their personal respects to the more than 2,800 people who died for freedom. Governor Pataki and I will go with them.

But to facilitate their orderly departure, I would ask that all other guests please remain seated until the members have left for the ballroom.

Thank you for your cooperation. And thank you for showing your support for the greatest city on Earth.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE PAUL D. WELLSTONE, SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

SPEECH OF

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 2002

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution honoring Senator Paul Wellstone and to express my deep sadness at his unexpected death, and that of his wife Sheila, their daughter Marcia, members of his campaign staff, and the two pilots of the plane.

Senator Paul Wellstone was a man of conviction and passion who worked tirelessly on behalf of America's families. He was dedicated to making the American dream a reality for all—including the most marginalized among us. Senator Wellstone always stood firmly by his principles, consistently representing the people of Minnesota with honor and courage.

I had the privilege of knowing Senator Wellstone and working with him and his wife Sheila on the issue of domestic abuse. Senator Wellstone was a vigorous champion for reform. He was a driving force behind enactment of the Violence Against Women Act—the most important domestic violence law in our nation's history. He also authored and helped pass legislation that provides services and support to children who grow up in violent homes and fought for legislation that helps health care providers do more to stop domestic violence.

During the past three Congresses, I was honored to partner with Senator Wellstone in introducing legislation that helps provide employment stability and security to victims of domestic violence. And most recently, to have partnered with him to secure \$5 million dollars for the Department of Defense to fund confidential victim advocates to address the problem of domestic violence among our military personnel.

Senator Wellstone will be remembered as one of this nation's most dedicated and nationally recognized advocates on domestic abuse. All of us who partnered with him to put an end to this horrific crime know that this movement has lost an irreplaceable leader. His lifelong efforts to make our communities safer and more just will serve as a model for all of us who will continue to fight against the cycle of violence that plagues so many American families.

Mr. Speaker, Senator Wellstone will be sorely missed by all of us here in Congress, and fondly remembered as the Senator from Minnesota who brought a message of social justice and equality to the people of this great Nation. My sincere condolences go out to the Wellstone family, families of all those aboard the plane and to all the residents of Minnesota.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I support the recently enacted steel tariffs and urge support for the domestic steel industry, however, I ask that my name be removed from H. Con. Res. 507, a bill urging the President to request the United States International Trade Commission to conduct an expedited review of the temporary safeguards on imports of certain steel products.

CONGRATULATING THE ANAHEIM ANGELS 2002 WORLD SERIES CHAMPIONS

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the Anaheim Angels on their tremendous achievement. I am pleased to join my fellow colleagues from Orange County as we congratulate the Anaheim Angels on their miraculous World Series win.

For those of us who grew-up in Orange County, this is a tremendous moment. Gene Autry formed the team in 1961. Now, after more than 40 years, the Angels have won their first World Series Championship.

The Angels' victory was far from predicted. They were the underdog all the way. After all, the previous season, the Angels finished 41 games out of first place.

Anaheim was the wild card team—most gave them little chance of knocking off the perennial favorite New York Yankees for the American League Division Series. The Angels then went on to defeat the Minnesota Twins to win the American League pennant. And then finally, defeated the San Francisco Giants in the World Series in seven hard-fought games.

The atmosphere in the stadium was electrifying. Fans across Orange County came equipped with their rally monkeys and thunder sticks to cheer our team to victory.

The Angels' victory over the Giants was truly amazing. The Angels had never won a playoff series before beating the Yankees. Anaheim is the first team since 1912 to win the World Series without having any player who had ever played for a World Series winner previously.

The victory is a testament to the teamwork and abilities of the Anaheim players.

They were led by manager Mike Scioscia; Tim "the Kingfish" Salmon, who has played his entire career for the Angels; Pitcher John Lackey—who was the first rookie to win a Game 7 in 93 years; and I think it is fitting that third baseman Troy Glaus—a native of Orange County—was named most valuable player of the World Series.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Angels' players, coaches, staff, and the fans, who were instrumental in bringing the World Series Championship to Anaheim.

HONORING ROHM AND HAAS LONE
STAR PLANT

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Rohm and Haas Lone Star Plant as they are saluted by the Deer Park Chamber of Commerce as the 2002 Industry of the Year. The Rohm and Haas Lone Star Plant is being recognized for providing critical industrial services, while continuing to make a positive impact in the Deer Park community.

Located on a thirteen acre site in Deer Park, construction of the Lone Star Plant began in 1995, with its first batch created in June of 1996 and its first shipment dispatched soon after. One of the plant's main activities is the production of polymeric emulsions, which are used in various other product applications. In addition, the Rohm and Haas Lone Star Plant manufactures approximately twenty substances that are used in the production of water-based paints, traffic paint, adhesives, caulk, as well as other household and industrial commodities.

Although the Rohm and Haas Lone Star Plant has excelled in its industrial production and processes, its presence in the community has been invaluable. The Lone Star Plant is an active member of the Deer Park Community Advisory Council, the Deer Park Local Emergency Planning Committee, and the Channel Industrial Mutual Aid Organization. Two of its management team members serve in prominent community leadership positions as Director of the Deer Park Chamber of Commerce and Deer Park Educational Foundation. Additionally, many of its employees are active in the PALS mentoring program at San Jacinto Elementary School, as well as the promotion of youth sports and education in the Deer Park area.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the Rohm and Haas Lone Star Plant for its many contributions made in both industry and community. I also commend the Deer Park Chamber of Commerce for their continued efforts to recognize such businesses that use their strengths and successes to better their communities.

HONORING REPRESENTATIVE
STEPHEN HORN

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in paying tribute to one of our retiring members, STEVE HORN. STEVE HORN's departure from this House is a significant loss. Many of us on the Democratic side looked to STEVE as an honest and effective advocate who worked across party lines to advance the best interests of the Los Angeles region, our state of California, and the United States.

STEVE's loss to the House perhaps is overshadowed only by the loss we will feel within the Los Angeles County delegation. Republicans and Democrats alike have come to rely on STEVE's expertise and help as a member of

both the Transportation and Government Reform Committees. He is always there to help us meet the common interests of the citizens of the Los Angeles area.

STEVE and I were classmates, elected in 1992, and we have worked together on a variety of important issues during our five terms in the House. Together, we advocated to both Democratic and Republican Administrations to ensure an effective health care safety net for Los Angeles County. We worked on transportation and economic development projects affecting the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, the largest port complex in the nation. Just this year, we worked successfully for environmental funding to solve a wastewater runoff problem affecting two of our municipalities. We haven't always been successful, but our successes have far outnumbered our defeats. Southern California and Los Angeles County have benefited greatly from STEVE's willingness to work as part of a bipartisan team for the good of our constituents.

STEVE's hard work and commitment to his district have been made very evident, as I have worked this year to introduce myself to my new constituents. Everywhere I've gone I've heard nothing but praise for STEVE's representation. I have heard constantly how respected STEVE is, and how people appreciate his commitment to his district. I owe STEVE a personal debt because of the enormous assistance he has been to my staff and me as I inherit part of his congressional district, the cities of Downey and Bellflower. STEVE has explained the many issues he has worked on during his tenure in Congress. He has introduced me to local officials, business people and key community groups. He has gone the extra mile to make sure that my staff and I understand his district. STEVE didn't have to do that, and I am very grateful for his willingness to work with me.

In short, STEVE HORN's service in the House of Representatives has been distinguished and effective. I have enjoyed working with him on issues of importance of the Los Angeles area, and my respect for his work and personal integrity continues to grow as I learn more about him and the wonderful people I now have the privilege of representing.

STEVE is a class act, and he will be a hard act to follow. But I will do my best to continue the high level of representation that he has achieved and the legacy of good government that I now inherit from him. We will miss STEVE in the Los Angeles delegation, and we will miss him in the House.

Based on my experience in Downey and Bellflower, STEVE retires with the greatest reward that can be presented to him—the adulation of the constituents he has represented so ably for 10 years.

I thank STEVE HORN and commend him for his service to his district and to our nation. Ed and I wish him and Nini well in their next undertaking.

HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. W.J. "BILLY" TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 2002

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5710, which embodies the President's

ambitious and historic proposal to create a new Department of Homeland Security. At the outset, I want to thank the Majority Leader and the Chairman of the Select Committee on Homeland Security—the gentleman from Texas, Mr. ARMEY—for taking the President's bold framework and creating a much stronger bill in close consultation with the committees of jurisdiction, including the committee I chair, the Energy and Commerce Committee, which has and will continue to have jurisdiction over many aspects of this new department and the difficult challenges it will face.

I also want to praise Governor Ridge and the White House for their flexibility and consideration of our concerns, and I think we all owe the Governor and the President a large debt of gratitude for the protection that they have given our country since 9/11.

Ever since the anthrax attacks of last year, the threat of bioterrorism has become much more of a reality, and the importance of biomedical research activities at the Department of Health and Human Services and NIH and the CDC has never been greater. This bill builds upon those great research agencies. Rather than destroying their work and taking it over and redoing it, the bill makes it clear that NIH and CDC will retain primary responsibility over human health-related research, and that the new Department itself will not engage in such R&D efforts. Rather, it will collaborate and coordinate with these two agencies in setting priorities for research on terrorist agents.

The Committee on Energy and Commerce recommended this approach because the terrorism-related research currently being performed at NIH and at the CDC is really dual-purpose in nature. It serves the priority and needs of both counterterrorism and the traditional public health system. So I want to thank the gentleman from Texas and the administration for working with us on this important change.

We also want to make clear that the bill adopts recommendations that our Committee made with respect to the public health emergency and bioterrorism grant programs run by CDC and HHS for state and local governments, leaving them where they are now so that this important work of upgrading our public health infrastructure is not interrupted.

The bill also will improve the efforts by our country's top scientists at national laboratories to develop new methods of detecting and preventing terrorist attacks, such as improved sensors to detect radiological devices and new scanners to screen luggage and cargo, a critical need as we move forward. Our current ability to screen for radiological and nuclear materials entering our ports is woefully inadequate. We are going to do something about it with this bill.

A key provision in the bill that our Committee recommended will establish a central technology clearinghouse that will assist Federal agencies, State and local governments and, even more importantly, the private sector in evaluating, implementing, and disseminating information about key homeland security technologies such as radiation and bio-weapon detectors.

Finally, the provisions in this bill dealing with the protection of our nation's critical infrastructures—most of which fall within our Committee's jurisdiction and are under the control of the private sector—are vitally important to ensure that progress in this area continues to be

made. There will be a strong, cooperative program between the new Department and state and local governments and the private sector to enhance such protection, without micro-management of security from Washington, D.C., or new regulatory mandates that will serve only to foster distrust and delay.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and once again thank the President, Governor Ridge, and Majority Leader ARMEY for their tremendous efforts in bringing this matter to a favorable resolution for the American people.

IN MEMORY OF JUSTIN ULRICH

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Justin Ulrich who passed away suddenly on November 10th. Justin, a twenty-three year-old senior at New York University's Tisch School of the Arts, embodied the spirit of young people who participate in the political arena while serving causes greater than their own. This past summer, Justin completed an internship in my congressional office in Washington, DC where I was able to see first-hand the energy, dedication, and initiative he possessed.

Justin carried a passionate appetite for politics as chair of the External Affairs Committee of the University Committee on Student Life and as a senator on the Tisch Undergraduate Student Council. Most recently, he worked for congressional candidate Jim Farrin's campaign and attended volunteer events promoting political candidates in Washington, DC. In addition, Justin was an active member of the College Republicans at NYU and served as its publicity director.

Mr. Speaker, no one will forget Justin's passion and cheerful smile. I join with his friends and schoolmates in offering my condolences to his family.

HONORING REPRESENTATIVE
STEVE HORN

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for this opportunity to speak about a good friend and respected colleague, Congressman STEVE HORN, who is retiring from this body after 10 years of unwavering integrity in service. And though we wish our friend nothing but the absolute best as he leaves Washington, we will miss STEVE immensely, and are sad to see the parting of this true Californian.

Congressman HORN has served with diligence on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee on behalf of his constituents in Southern California. His Congressional District benefitted greatly from his leadership, especially in the areas of environmental stewardship and infrastructure investment. He consistently championed projects critical to the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, preserving local wetlands, and supported the need for

new technologies to advance ocean water desalination.

Congressman HORN has been an unsung hero on federal government accountability for which I thank and commend him. Chairing the Government Reform Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management, and Intergovernmental Relations, Congressman HORN dedicated his committee's jurisdiction to making federal agencies more accountable to the taxpayer, ensuring that our government was open and accessible to the public, and demanding that red-tape and other bureaucratic excesses were eliminated.

Many of us can only look with awe at Congressman HORN's distinguished and vast public service career. He served in the Eisenhower Administration under Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, and then got his legislative feet wet while working for California Senator Thomas Kuchel on historic legislation including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In addition, Congressman HORN dedicated 18 years to the California State University, Long Beach, where he was recognized as one of the most effective college presidents in the country.

There is no doubt that Congressman HORN has accomplished a great deal. However, I believe his greatest accomplishment lies in not just what he has been able to do, but in the person that he is. He is a man of character who never allowed partisan politics to triumph over personal integrity, who sought real answers to real problems for the benefit of strangers, and whose watchful gaze held us all to the same higher standard he set for himself.

I will miss seeing him in the halls of the Capitol, but will look forward to seeing him and his lovely wife, Nini, at home in California.

MARTHA THOMAS: A POINT-OF-LIGHT FOR ALL AMERICANS

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, recently Dr. John C. LaRosa, President of SUNY Downstate Medical Center announced the appointment of noted community leader and writer, Martha Thomas as Assistant Vice President for Community and Government Relations.

It is no secret in Brooklyn that Martha is a very skilled professional who, in her previous positions at SUNY Downstate Medical Center served as the Director of Community Relations in the Office of Institutional Advancement as well as Director of Media Relations. Since joining the staff in 1977, Martha has been instrumental in educating elected officials about the needs of the medical community as well as serving as a liaison to the community and its leadership.

I have known Martha for a number of years, and I know personally the level of her commitment to insuring that all people have access to quality health care. In her new position, she will continue to serve as the government relations manager in addition to advising the institution on legislative issues ranging from health care to education.

Prior to joining SUNY Downstate, Ms. Thomas was a Michelle Clarke Fellow at Co-

lumbia University and a television reporter at Two Florida stations: WCTV in Tallahassee and WJXT in Jacksonville. She is also a playwright whose work has been produced on Manhattan's Theater Row and in Brooklyn, Harlem, Phoenix, Arizona and Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

Martha is the mother of two. Her son Eric is a teacher in Trenton, New Jersey, and her daughter, Dr. Cheryl Thomas is a graduate of Downstate's College of Medicine who practices in New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Central Brooklyn's Martha Thomas as a Point-of-Light for all Americans.

CORRECTION TO DISSENTING VIEWS TO COMMITTEE REPORT TO H.R. 4689

HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I signed the "Dissenting Views" to the Committee Report to H.R. 4689, the "Fairness in Sentencing Act of 2002," along with three other members of the Committee. The views included the following statements: "If enacted, the bill would prevent individuals who perform low-level drug trafficking functions from qualifying for a mitigating role adjustment under the United States Sentencing Guidelines." and "The bill prevents low-level, first-offense drug offenders from receiving a mitigating role adjustment under the sentencing guidelines."

These statements do not precisely reflect their point. The bill would overturn a new U.S. Sentencing Commission guideline which establishes a 10-year cap on how much drug quantity can impact the guidelines. Without such a cap, the impact of drug quantity alone can result in a sentence that is in great proportion to the relative role of the offender in a drug enterprise. Accordingly, although the statements may not be precise, the point remains that, under the bill, certain low-level offenders will be prevented from receiving any meaningful benefit from a mitigating role adjustment, so long as the quantity alone can require such a disproportionate sentence under the guidelines.

HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. RICHARD K. ARMEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of Subtitle G of the Homeland Security bill, which is the Support Anti-terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies Act of 2002—otherwise known as the "SAFETY Act." Briefly, the SAFETY Act ensures that U.S. companies will be able to develop and provide vital anti-terrorism technologies to help prevent or respond to terrorist attacks—without the threat of crippling lawsuits.

Many technologies already exist that could be used to provide the American public with greater protection against a range of terrorist

threats. However, due to concerns about potential lawsuits and liability, these technologies are not being made available to federal, state or local governments or to other commercial entities. Under current law, companies can only provide these technologies to a limited number of agencies of the Federal Government—but not to other entities with front line responsibility for protecting the public, including state and local authorities.

The SAFETY Act ensures that these important technologies can be made available to help protect our cities, schools, hospitals, nuclear power plants, bridges, dams, and other critical areas.

This legislation accomplishes this objective by providing litigation reforms and insurance guidelines for companies that help to prosecute the global war on terrorism. Without these protections, each time a technology or defense company puts its anti-terrorism technology to use, it becomes vulnerable to potentially unlimited and uninsurable liability. Such an enormous risk has an understandably chilling effect on the willingness and ability to research, develop, and deploy critical homeland security technology. The SAFETY Act guarantees that the best companies with the best products will come forward with their technologies and will not sit on the sidelines.

The SAFETY Act helps to ensure that the most advanced anti-terrorism technology is put to use as soon as possible to protect American citizens through four mechanisms:

First of all, the Act limits non-economic damages to the percentage of responsibility and limits the award of punitive damages.

Second, the Act allows all providers of anti-terrorism technology to claim the "government contractor defense." If a contractor or company follows the strict specifications set forth by the government, then that company will have a government contractor defense as is commonplace in existing law.

Third, the Act applies to all providers of anti-terrorism technology, whether sold to the Federal government, state or local government, or a private sector entity that deals with the public safety. It also requires the companies to obtain liability insurance coverage. This provision balances the interests of potential plaintiffs and technology companies by requiring that the companies buy the maximum amount of reasonably available insurance without incurring unreasonable premiums. It is Congress' intent that the insurance that the contractor must obtain should be reasonably priced and the Act does not require the purchase of insurance that is priced at unreasonable or exorbitant levels which would distort the sales price of the technologies.

Fourth, because any act of terrorism presents unknowable risks, liability for all claims against companies that provide anti-terrorism technologies are capped at the amount of the companies' liability insurance coverage required under the Act. We must not allow the litigation fallout from one act of terrorism to bankrupt a company that otherwise could have developed technology that could prevent another act of terrorism. This section is modeled after a similar provision in the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act. It is the intent of Congress that this provision limit the liability for any and all claims as detailed in the Act.

Only those technologies designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security are covered

under the SAFETY Act. Therefore, it is Congress's hope and intent that the Secretary will use the necessary latitude to make this list as broad and inclusive as possible, so as to insure that the maximum amount of protective technology and services become available. In addition, it is worth mentioning that the Act's anti-terrorism technology criteria are not intended to be exclusive, and in order for a technology to merit coverage by the Act, it needn't meet all criteria. For instance, though prior U.S. government use or demonstrated utility is the first criterion listed, products new to the market are certainly eligible for coverage.

Finally, all of the liability reforms and litigation measures of the SAFETY Act are intended to complement other government risk-sharing measures that some contractors can use such as Public Law 85-804. Thus, in those situations both types of measures could apply.

Through this Act, we want to give the appropriate incentives to companies to provide the technologies that can protect the American people.

KAZAKHSTAN'S REGIME SHOULD
FREE JOURNALIST SERGEI
DUVANOV

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, the despotic regime in Kazakhstan has imprisoned one of that country's best known journalists and human rights activists, Mr. Sergei Duvanov. I have joined a number of Members of the House International Relations Committee in writing a letter to President Bush urging the Administration to strongly speak to President Nursultan Nazarbayev and his regime to release Mr. Duvanov.

The campaign for the release of Mr. Duvanov, who has previously testified before our International Relations Committee on the need for human rights in Kazakhstan, has been joined by international human rights organizations, such as Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, as well as by numerous Members of the European Parliament.

I am including for the RECORD a copy of an article titled, "Central Asia Resists Pressure From West To Improve Human Rights," that appeared in the November 11, 2002 Wall Street Journal. I join the many voices of advocates of democracy and human rights from around the world who strongly urge the immediate freedom of Sergei Duvanov.

CENTRAL ASIA RESISTS PRESSURE FROM WEST
TO IMPROVE HUMAN RIGHTS

(By Steve Le Vine)

ALMATY, KAZAKHSTAN—Several recent steps taken by Central Asian republics suggest an increasing boldness against Western pressure by the region's autocratic leaders, most of whom are key U.S. allies in its war against terrorism, Western officials say.

Following the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, the U.S. began using Central Asia as a jumping-off point for its war to dislodge the Taliban in neighboring Afghanistan. The U.S. established military bases in three of the countries, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and obtained Air Force landing

rights in Kazakhstan. U.S. aid to the region more than doubled.

In recent months, however, the U.S. and Europe have been increasingly outspoken about the region's poor human-rights record, and in response, the region's leaders have begun to publicly resist those pressures.

The Kazakh government says it officially charged a well-known opposition journalist with raping a 14-year-old girl, an accusation Western officials suggest may be politically motivated. The journalist, 49-year-old Sergei Duvanov, had been planning a trip to the U.S. for speaking engagements on Kazakhstan's human-rights record. He says the charges against him are fabricated.

It is the third time Mr. Duvanov has accused the government of harassment since he wrote a story earlier this year for an Internet site about Swiss bank accounts allegedly belonging to President Nursultan Nazarbayev. The accounts are part of separate money-laundering investigations by the U.S. and Switzerland. In July, the Kazakh government charged Mr. Duvanov with criminal libel for the story, and in August—two weeks before he was to attend a human-rights conference in Warsaw—he was beaten and a cross carved into his chest by unidentified men.

In a statement last week, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe said, "The pattern of incidents involving Mr. Duvanov, their coincidence with his planned trips abroad to discuss publicly the situation in Kazakhstan, and the disputed circumstances of the latest case trigger concerns that these incidents may be politically motivated."

The U.S. and Europe are increasingly critical of President Nazarbayev, particularly regarding a series of attacks on journalists. Mr. Duvanov's beating was the eighth unexplained assault on a local reporter in the country this year. The government has denied any role in the attacks, and last week Mr. Nazarbayev admonished diplomats in a yearly meeting that he "categorically rejects recommendations and advice aimed at unnaturally speeding up democratic processes."

Mr. Nazarbayev's neighbors also appear increasingly brash, some analysts say. In Kyrgyzstan, President Askar Akayev has faced a drawn-out test of wills with his political opposition since police shot dead six demonstrators last March. More recently, Mr. Akayev said it is time for deeper democratic changes, yet critics complain that a Kyrgyz judge recently overturned an election victory by an opposition figure, saying his papers weren't in order, and gave the triumph to a challenger who received just 19% of the vote.

Uzbekistan President Islam Karimov recently used a news conference with United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan to assail critics of his human-rights record. And in Turkmenistan, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development has blocked new loans for public projects because of President Saparmurat Niyazov's poor record on political and economic change.

"The key question is whether Washington's new relationship with these countries has increased its leverage with them. The tenor of the leaders in the region seems to indicate it hasn't," said Anthony Richter, director of the Central Eurasia Project at the New York-based Open Society Institute.

SUPPORT OF THE UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE COUNTY/KANSAS CITY, KANSAS AND THE CITY OF EDWARDSVILLE, KANSAS, FOR H.R. 5561

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I recently received from Carol Marinovich, the mayor/CEO of the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, a letter in which she expresses the strong support of their governing body for H.R. 5561, legislation I have introduced that would settle pending land claims of the Wyandotte Nation in Wyandotte County, Kansas. Additionally, I received today correspondence from Edwardsville, Kansas, Mayor Luther Pickell strongly supporting H.R. 5561. I hope all Members of the House and the Senate will review the correspondence from Mayor Marinovich and Mayor Pickell, along with the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Unified Government's governing council and the city of Edwardsville in support of this measure, and join with me in endorsing this proposal.

UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF
WYANDOTTE COUNTY/KANSAS CITY,
KS,
CAROL MARINOVICH, MAYOR/CEO,
November 14, 2002.

Hon. DENNIS MOORE,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.
DEAR CONGRESSMAN MOORE: On November 5, 2002, the governing body of the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas ("Unified Government") unanimously approved Resolution No. R-95-02 fully and completely endorsing Congressional approval of H.R. 5561 or similar legislation, permanently settling and releasing all rights and land claims asserted by the Wyandotte Nation ("Nation") to approximately 1900 acres of real estate within our county. The terms of the Resolution, here attached, are the clearest expression of the governing body's collective endorsement in support of this legislation. The Unified Government respectfully requests your affirmative action in expediting this important legislation.

During the last ten years, the Nation and the Unified Government have struggled together to create an opportunity that mutually benefits the citizens of both our communities. Despite our best efforts in the Kansas Legislature and with the Kansas Governor, our actions to date have proven fruitless. Federal intervention remains the best and only viable solution to our problem.

The lawsuit, *Wyandotte Nation v. Unified Government of Kansas City and Wyandotte County*, Kansas, Case No. 012303-CM (U.S.D.C., Kan.), now pending before the United States District Court for the District of Kansas asserts a claim to 1900 acres of land in the Northeast area of our County. This realty includes the Fairfax Industrial area, with major industries such as General Motors, Owens-Corning and International Paper Corporation, as well as numerous other industries, large and small. Equally important and perhaps more compelling, the lawsuit's boundaries include many individual homeowners who have expressed fear at the prospect of losing their homes. The titles to all these properties are encumbered by this lawsuit. The cloud on their ownership affects the ability to purchase and sell, refinance, borrow and enjoy the security

found in owning their home free and clear of any encumbrances.

The role of the Federal government in this matter is worthy of note. The land claim stems from an alleged failure of the Federal Government in the Treaty of 1855 with the Nation to properly require the sale or ceding of all rights in the now disputed 1900 acres. The merits of the claim are before the Court, and the course of litigation, at a minimum, will be tortuous, lengthy and very expensive before the final chapter is written. The United States was a party to this case at its inception. However, a motion to dismiss asserting an immunity defense was quickly filed and granted, removing the Federal Government from the case. The individual homeowners, small business and industrial businesses were left to absorb the costs of litigation and endure the fear and uncertainty that remains. Except for the legislation introduced by Congressman Dennis Moore, no other representative of the people of Wyandotte County has taken steps to alleviate this burden. The United States government simply fled from this problem by the most expedient means.

The people of Wyandotte County overwhelmingly support the concept of Class III gaming in our community. In a referendum held several years ago on the question of whether casino-style gaming should be conducted on the grounds of a local pari-mutuel racing facility, 80% of the voters approved. The reasons for this are as varied as the individuals within our community, but would include generally economic development and entertainment. This vote, by the way, occurred several years before the litigation was filed and was not a factor in anyone's thinking.

The Nation and Unified Government have, through the years, held each other in high regard and esteem. This relationship has, however, no doubt been strained by the litigation. Criticism that has found its way into the media neither reflects the entire story nor all that has been said. The Unified Government has consistently voiced criticism of the litigation as a means to resolve the underlying issues. Nevertheless, our community and our governing body has just as consistently supported Class III gaming in our county. We have sought the assistance of our Governor and the Kansas Legislature, which have turned away from us on this issue. Congressional intervention remains the best solution to this complicated problem.

Our county takes its name from the Nation. The long standing historical connection between us lies no farther than the Huron Cemetery across the street from our three principal government buildings. Their ancestors and ours lay buried together. Many of our current residents claim a common lineage from tribal members that resided here before 1855. Notwithstanding the litigation, resolution of this matter will allow the parties to work cooperatively to see this project to conclusion.

For the reasons stated above, I, as Mayor/CEO of the Unified Government, respectfully urge Congress to approve H.R. 5561 or similar legislation to resolve the current litigation.

Sincerely

CAROL MARINOVICH,
Mayor/CEO.

CITY OF EDWARDSVILLE,
EDWARDSVILLE, KS,
November 14, 2002.

Hon. DENNIS MOORE,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MOORE: Congratulations on your successful re-election to the third District of Kansas. As you know during

the last ten years the Wyandotte Nation has struggled to successfully defend their rights to land which was wrongly taken from them over a century ago by the United States Government. We are aware of the generous support that you have marshaled in Congress and applaud your efforts on behalf of our citizens, businesses and local units of government.

As elected leaders from Wyandotte County, the Edwardsville City Council unanimously endorsed the proposed Congressional Act to permanently settle this matter and avoid a certain litigation strategy which will be both costly to taxpayers and the Wyandotte Nation. The clouded land title will prevent existing corporations and businesses from expanding in the Fairfax Industrial District costing The State of Kansas and Local Units of government millions in revenue. The litigation has already prevented one major corporation from expanding in the Fairfax District and forced the relocation of over 350 employees. We cannot sustain economic growth in this area without the settlement of the land claim.

Your legislation provides for a federal legislative solution that protects over \$2 billion in taxable real estate investment, saves over 4000 high salaried jobs for the State of Kansas and finally settles a century old land claim which badly needs to be ended. We wish you luck in the closing days of Congress and will assist you by any means necessary to gain passage of this important act.

Please notify us if we may be of assistance in explaining this to any other member of the United State Congress.

Sincerely,

LUTHER PICKELL, *Mayor.*

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4546,
BOB STUMP NATIONAL DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL
YEAR 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 2002

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Fiscal Year 2003 Defense Authorization Conference Report, legislation which will provide our military forces with the resources needed to counter threats abroad while strengthening the security of our homeland.

This conference report provides crucial funding in several critical areas, among them: weapons procurement, research and development, operations and maintenance, and efforts against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. At \$393 billion, the conference report matches the President's request, and represents a 13 percent increase over current spending levels. As the largest national defense budget in inflation-adjusted terms since fiscal year 1990, this conference report confronts the changing security environment faced by our country and helps our armed services in coping with the new challenges facing them. I believe this legislation will provide the appropriate budgetary foundation to allow the President and Congress to pay for the war on terrorism as well as fulfill critical military needs that may arise.

Our military forces are today called upon to confront a host of wide-ranging challenges across every continent and hemisphere of the

world. This conference report will ensure that our military remains the best-trained, best-equipped, and best prepared force to continue confronting these evolving challenges. To that end, I am pleased that this legislation authorizes an across-the-board 4.1 percent pay increase, along with targeted increases of up to 6.5 percent for N.C.O.s and officers. This represents the fourth largest increase for military personnel since 1982. In addition, this legislation also includes provisions for improvements to health care and education for our service members, provisions I consider crucial to increasing the recruiting and retention rates of highly qualified military personnel.

As a member of the House Budget Committee, I have fought to recognize the immeasurable contributions of America's disabled veterans by being a strong proponent for concurrent receipt. I believe disabled military retirees deserve both disability and retirement benefits, therefore I am pleased that this defense authorization changes current law to allow veterans who earned a Purple Heart or who suffered a severe injury in a combat-related incident to receive both retirement and disability benefits. Although this provision targets only those specific veterans who are 60 percent disabled and I believe this benefit should be extended to additional veterans, I find this legislation a good first step in the right direction and urge my colleagues to continue supporting further efforts expanding concurrent receipt coverage in the future.

This conference report provides \$7.3 billion to support DoD efforts to combat global terrorism, including funds for counterterrorism, force protection, counter-intelligence, and anti-terrorism programs. To guard against the threat weapons of mass destruction pose to the United States, this report authorizes \$993 million for advanced chemical-biological detection, protection, and decontamination programs, \$148.2 million for biowarfare defense technology, and \$416.7 million funding efforts securing weapons of mass destruction and dismantling their facilities in the former Soviet Union. With respect to homeland defense, this legislation will require the DoD to work with the Department of Homeland Security and other federal agencies to share promising new technology, as well as assist local "first responders" improve their ability to respond to domestic terrorist actions.

While I will vote in support of this legislation, I have concerns regarding the process of base closures. With regard to base closures, I am concerned that language contained in this defense authorization would allow base closures to take place without adequate consultation with Members of Congress and affected communities. While I have a consistent record of supporting cost-savings in all areas of the federal budget, I do not believe another round of base closures should be conducted until the DoD makes a thorough evaluation as to whether its current infrastructure is in a position to cope with the changing security environment. The threats facing our nation require that infrastructure on the local, state, and certainly the federal level be prepared and adequate to confront any possible scenarios. Due to language that would require 7 of 9 members of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) approve any base closure, I strongly encourage the DoD to consult closely with Members of Congress. I believe the concerns of potentially affected

areas must be closely considered. The loss of a military base can prove potentially devastating for defense-dependent local economies, such is the case in my home state of Texas. Not only that, but in many cases, the additional level of disaster and emergency assistance provided by nearby military facilities can prove extremely helpful to local communities. As such, I believe the DoD and Congress should be cautious and prudent in planning the closure of bases that will be carrying our military's mission in the coming months and years.

While I have concerns about these provisions, I strongly support this Conference Report because it is important Congress speak with one voice in support of our armed services. On balance, the initiatives included in this bipartisan legislation are appropriate, and will provide our dedicated men and women in uniform with the necessary resources to cope with the demanding security challenges facing our nation. I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this important legislation.

HONORING THE OPENING OF THE
EAGLE ROCK ART MUSEUM IN
IDAHO FALLS, ID

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the beauty and value of persistence. Ten years ago, a group of artists along with the Mayor and City Council of Idaho Falls had the idea of creating an area art museum. This huge undertaking would take thousands of volunteer hours and many fundraising efforts to become a reality. Today, I'm proud to say through the hard work of those dedicated volunteers and public servants, the Eagle Rock Art Museum opened its doors.

The Eagle Rock Art Museum showcases eastern Idaho artists. As someone who occasionally dabbles in artistic endeavors, I value the cultural significance art plays in our society. Visitors to this wonderful facility can now marvel at stone sculptures, oil and watercolor pictures, tiles painted by children and other compelling works of art. Children can enter the doors of the Eagle Rock Art Museum and be inspired by the work it showcases. There's even a children's art gallery to display the work of our youngest citizens.

In civilization, art transcends age. The works of Michelangelo, Leonardo DaVinci, Claude Monet and modern day artists like Norman Rockwell breathe light into culture. The works of artists live on forever through museums like the Eagle Rock Art Museum. I'm proud of the community of Idaho Falls for working to make the Eagle Rock Art Museum a reality. The selfless efforts of many illustrate the powerful principle of working together for a common cause. I compliment Idaho Falls Mayor Linda Milam, Council members Ida Hardcastle and Mel Erickson, artists Gloria Miller Allen and John Griffith and the hundreds of other artists, individuals, and businesses that helped create the art museum. Thanks to their efforts generations of Idahoans will have a lasting appreciation for the importance of art in our world.

CELEBRATING 30 YEARS OF QUALITY IN FEDERAL PROCUREMENT

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 27, a milestone in Federal procurement was observed. That day marked the 30th anniversary of President Nixon's signing of the "Brooks Act" qualifications based selection (QBS) process into law as Public Law 92-582.

This law, which prescribes the process by which Federal agencies select contractors for architecture, engineering and related services ("A/E services"), is codified in 40 USC 541 et. sq. for civilian agencies and, by reference, also applies to military agencies (10 USC 2855). Regulations implementing the law are found in part 36 of the Federal Acquisition Regulations.

Named for its sponsor, our respected former colleague, the Honorable Jack Brooks of Texas, the Brooks Act provides for selection of firms for A/E services on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualifications, with negotiation of a fee that is fair and reasonable to the government.

Agencies publicly announce their requirements for A/E services, firms submit their qualifications (including resumes of personnel, past performance, experience and background), agencies review the competing firms' qualifications, a short list of most qualified firms is established and agencies conduct interviews, and the most qualified firm is selected for specific contract negotiations of the precise scope of services to be performed and negotiation of a fee that is "fair and reasonable to the government" based on the government's own estimate of the project cost.

QBS has been a trendsetter. When it was enacted in 1972, the QBS law was a radical exception to the government's overwhelming reliance on awarding contracts based on the lowest bidder. Indeed, QBS was a precursor to the trend that came in the 1990s to migrate from lowest bid to best value procurement. Moreover, contractors' past performance is a major factor in the evaluation and selection process—again something used in A/E contracting since 1972, but which became commonplace in other areas of Federal procurement in the 1990s.

The Federal government annually spends billions of dollars on construction of facilities and has capital assets of hundreds of billions. This investment is highly dependent on A/E services for feasibility studies, design, operation and maintenance. It has been said that A/E services accounts for less than 1/10th of 1 percent of the life-cycle cost of a facility, but the quality of the A/E services performed determine what the life cycle cost will be.

The wisdom of Congress in passing, and President Nixon in signing, the "Brooks Act", and of Congress in preserving this law for the past 30 years, has provide the American public with quality, cost effective and efficient A/E services on projects that stand the test of time.

The wisdom of the law is also demonstrated by the degree to which it has been emulated. The QBS process is included in the Model

Procurement Code for State and Local Government written, published, endorsed and advocated by the American Bar Association, and the process has been enacted in "min-Brooks Act" statutes by more than 30 State Legislatures. As a local government official, I can personally attest to the value of this process in projects ranging from design of schools to hazardous waste site remediation, from water and wastewater facilities to geographic information systems (GIS) for growth management and transportation planning.

Today, Americans have the cleanest water, the safest and most attractive and functional public buildings, the most accurate maps, the safest roads, and many other aspects of the quality of life and our built environment because of the work of professional architects, engineers, surveyors and mappers who have worked on Brooks Act contracts. It is important that Congress pause at this moment to reflect on the success of this law. It has provided enormous benefits and effectiveness, and paid huge dividends to the taxpayers of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the Brooks Act has enjoyed wide bipartisan support over the years. This is a law that works. I congratulate our Nation's architects, engineers, surveyors and mapping professionals who have completed millions of dollars worth of projects as contractors to government agencies, as well as the dedicated public servants in the design professions who have been responsible for awarding these contracts and performing the inherently governmental responsibilities for oversight of that work. The Brooks Act fosters a true public-private partnership that should stand as a model for how government and the private sector can work together to build a better America.

CONGRATULATING DONALD EUGENE ARCHEY AND REVEL (MOORE) ARCHEY ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. PATRICK J. TIBERI

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Donald Eugene Archey and Mrs. Revel (Moore) Archey. Don and Revel met when Don accompanied his father to deliver a wagonload of firewood to the Moores. They were married on November 27, 1952 in Catlettsburg, Kentucky and shortly after moved to Columbus, Ohio. Since 1977, Don and Revel have lived in Delaware County, Ohio.

Don recently retired from his sole-ownership corporation, Don's Road Oiling. For more than 40 years he was the owner, president, and often the only employee. Revel and Don have seven children: Deborah, Stanley, Libby, Elisa, Gayla, Tawnya, and Jonathan. They are the proud grandparents of Jason, Zachary, Joel, Jairica, and Eli.

Fifty years of marriage is certainly an occasion worthy of celebration and recognition. I congratulate Revel and Don for this wonderful achievement, and wish them many more years of happiness together.

NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS

HON. GIL GUTKNECHT

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, on September 11, 2001, our generation met its challenge. The attacks against innocent Americans were acts of war. We are still fighting that war. Carl von Clausewitz said that the goal of any military encounter is to destroy the enemy's will to fight. We still have work to do.

But at home we have come far. We have buried our dead. We have comforted our wounded. We have rebuilt the Pentagon. New York is being rebuilt. We have gained a resolve and determination to go on. We will continue to be the shining beacon of liberty. We are willing to bear the price of defending the principles of freedom, justice and honor. We are Americans, and proud to be so.

Generations of Americans have followed the wisdom of President Theodore Roosevelt when he said, "In any moment of decision, the best thing you can do is the right thing. The worst thing you can do is nothing."

From the Barbary Coast to the streets of Kabul, Americans have always sought to do what is right. We have never given way to despots and madmen in the name of artificial peace. More than 48 million men and women have served in our armed forces to do the right thing.

The sacrifice of Americans who left their homes and lives for the cause of justice across the globe is a testament to what is good and right about our great nation. Because of Americans, Europe was liberated from a madman. Because of Americans, Communism is left to the ash heap of history. Because of Americans, little girls are going to school in Afghanistan.

Today I honor those Americans who stepped in to secure our domestic defenses during a time of great uncertainty. The brave men and women of the National Guard. As active duty troops were deployed, the men and women of the National Guard dropped what they were doing and answered their call to duty. Careers were put on hold, families parted with a loved one, sacrifices were made to secure our nation.

Guard members from Minnesota have served in every major conflict since its inception more than 360 years ago. More than 150 Minnesota National Guard soldiers were called to duty following the September 11 attacks.

I am especially grateful to the National Guard soldiers of Company B, Second Battalion of the 135th Infantry. These soldiers performed special duties at the Rochester International Airport. During a time of crisis, they stepped up to join that long grey line. That line that has never failed us.

Thank you First Sergeant Thomas L. Butterfield, Sergeant Samuel M. Adjei, Sergeant First Class Jason R. Schweitzer, Specialist Jason A. Cox, Specialist Benjamin R. Jech, Specialist Jacob R. King, Staff Sergeant Troy D. Landsverk, Sergeant William M. Olson, Sergeant Timothy A. Patterson, Sergeant Daniel J. Prescher, Specialist Brandon L. Riggs, Sergeant Scott J. Saltou, Sergeant Matthew Swiger, and Specialist Benjamin W. Teed.

These soldiers deserve our respect and our gratitude.

As William Jennings Bryan said, "Destiny is not a matter of chance, it is a matter of choice. It is not a thing to be waited for, it is a thing to be achieved." Americans have a history of choosing their destiny. We will continue to do so, because that is who we are.

We must, and we will, continue to achieve this victory for the people of the United States and for all civilized, peace-loving people around the world. There will be a price. The blood and treasure of our nation will be invested. The leadership, resources and unwavering courage of the United States are critical in this struggle. We shall not falter, we will rise to the challenges. And, in the end, we will leave to future generations a safer planet because we never failed to defend the freedom we cherish. We will continue to practice what we preach.

God Bless America.

UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, government efforts at benevolence always backfire. Inevitably, unintended consequences overwhelm the short-term and narrow benefits of authoritarian programs designed to make the economic system fair, the people morally better, and the world safe for democracy. One hundred years of intense government "benevolence" in the United States has brought us to the brink of economic collapse, a domestic police state, and perpetual war overseas. And now our obsession with conquering and occupying Iraq is about to unleash consequences that no one can accurately foresee. The negative possibilities are unlimited and the benefits negligible.

Some have warned that the planned preemptive invasion of Iraq could prove so destabilizing to the region and the world that it literally could ignite a worldwide conflict big enough to be called World War III. Nuclear exchanges are perhaps even more likely to occur under the conditions of an expanded Middle East war than they were at the height of the Cold War, when the Soviets and U.S. had literally thousands of nuclear weapons pointed at each other. If we carry out our threats to invade and occupy Iraq, especially if we do so unilaterally, the odds are at least 50-50 that this worst case scenario will result.

The best-case scenario would be a short war, limited to weeks and involving few American and Iraqi civilian casualties. This, in combination with a unified Iraqi welcome, the placing into power of a stable popular government that is long lasting, contributing to regional stability and prosperity, and free elections, just is what our planners are hoping for. The odds of achieving this miraculous result are probably one in 10,000.

More likely, the consequences will be severe and surprising and not what anyone planned for or intended. It will likely fall somewhere between the two extremes, but closer to the worst scenario than the best.

There are numerous other possible consequences. Here are a few worth contemplating:

No local Iraqi or regional Arab support materializes. Instead of a spontaneous uprising

as is hope, the opposite occurs. The Iraqi citizens anxious to get rid of Hussien join in his defense, believing foreign occupation and control of their oil is far worse than living under the current dictator. Already we see that sanctions have done precisely that. Instead of blaming Saddam Hussien and his dictatorial regime for the suffering of the past decade, the Iraqi people blame the U.S.-led sanctions and the constant bombing by the U.S. and British. Hussien has increased his power and the people have suffered from the war against Iraq since 1991. There are a lot of reasons to believe this same reaction will occur with an escalation of our military attacks. Training dissidents like the Iraqi National Congress will prove no more reliable than the training and the military assistance we provided in the 70's and the 80's for Osama bin Laden and Saddam Hussien when they qualified as U.S. "allies."

Pre-emptive war against Iraq may well prompt traditional enemies in the regions to create new alliances, as the hatred for America comes to exceed age-old hatreds that caused regional conflicts. Iraq already has made overtures and concessions to Iran and Kuwait, with some signs of conciliation being shown by both sides. Total domination of the entire Persian Gulf and Caspian Sea regions by the U.S. will surely stir survival instincts in these countries as well as in Russia. As the balance of power continues to shift in the U.S.'s favor, there will be even more reasons for countries like China and Pakistan to secretly support the nations that are being subjected to U.S. domination in the region. The U.S. will never have a free ride in its effort to control the entire world's oil supply. Antagonisms are bound to build, and our ability to finance the multiple military conflicts that are bound to come is self-limited.

The Kurds may jump at the chance, if chaos ensues, to fulfill their dream of an independent Kurdish homeland. This, of course, will stir ire of the Turks and the Iranians. Instead of stability for northern Iraq, the war likely will precipitate more fighting than the war planners ever imagined. Delivering Kurdish Iraq to Turkey as a prize for its cooperation with our war plans will not occur without a heated and deadly struggle. Turkey is already deeply concerned about the prospect for Kurdish independence, and only remains loyal to America because U.S. taxpayers are forced to subsidize an already depressed Turkish economy caused by our Iraqi policies. More money will pacify for a while, but either frustration with the perpetual nature of the problem or our inability to continue the financial bailout will lead Turkey to have second thoughts about its obedience to our demands to wage war from their country. All of this raises the odds that Islamic radicals will once more take control of the Turkish government. These developing conditions increase the odds of civil strife erupting in Turkey.

Islamic fundamentalism in the entire region will get a shot in the arm once the invasion of Iraq begins, especially in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Turkey. Our placing the Shah in power in Iran in the 1950's was a major reason that the Ayatollah eventually made it to power in the late 1970's—a delayed but nevertheless direct consequence of our policy. Balance of power in this area of the world has always been delicate, and outside interference serves only to destabilize. There's no evi-

dence that our current efforts will lead to more stability. Promoting democracy, as it's said we're doing, is a farce. If elections were to occur in most of the Arab countries today, Osama bin Laden and his key allies would win. Besides, it seems we adapt quite well to working with military dictators that have ousted elected leaders, as we do in Pakistan by rewarding their cooperation with huge subsidies and future promises.

In the chaos that may erupt, several countries might see an opportunity to move on their neighbors. Already we have been warned that cooperation from Russia means no American criticism or resistance to its moves in Georgia or Chechnya. China could attack Taiwan. North Korea could renew its struggle against South Korea. India may see this as an opportunity to settle the Kashmir dispute with Pakistan—with the real risk of nuclear war breaking out. It seems the obsession about Iraq's improbable possession of nuclear weapons far exceeds the more realistic possibility that our pre-emptive strike against Iraq may precipitate a nuclear exchange between these two countries, or even a first strike with nuclear weapons by Israel against Iraq.

Expect Israel to use the chaos to further promote their occupation and settlements in the Palestinian homeland and possibly even in Lebanon. Israel's possession of nuclear weapons in a period of outright war will surely serve to intimidate her neighbors and intensify her efforts to further expand the Israeli homeland.

If massive Iraqi civilian casualties result, as indeed is possible though not deliberate, expect more worldwide condemnation and even a U.N. resolution condemning what others will call American War Crimes. Our refusal to be subject to the International Criminal Court, while demanding other be tried in the court, will never sit well with the world community. Our position is a far cry from what it ought to be demanding national sovereignty while promoting neutrality and friendship with all nations.

Our own CIA has warned that war with Iraq will more likely cause Saddam Hussien to use any massively lethal weapons that he might have than if we don't attack him. Also, they warned that the likelihood of al Qaeda attacks on our own soil will increase once an invasion begins. This, of course, could be a wave of well-placed snipers around the United States.

It is now admitted that over 150,000 U.S. servicemen are suffering from Persian Gulf War Syndrome as a result of the first Persian Gulf War. Our government would like to ignore this fact, but a new war literally could create an epidemic of casualties of the same sort, since the exact etiology is not completely understood. The number of deaths and injuries that might occur from an occupation of Iraq is unknown, but conceivably could be much higher than anyone wants to imagine.

Anti Americanism now seeping the world will significantly increase once we launch our attack. Already we have seen elections swayed in Europe, Turkey, and Pakistan by those unfriendly to the United States. The attitude that the world's "King of the Hill" must be brought down will escalate, especially if the war goes poorly and does not end quickly with minimal civilian deaths.

Al Qaeda likely will get a real boost in membership once the war breaks out. Membership is already pervasive throughout the world without any centralized control. We should expect

this to continue, with an explosion in membership and a negative impact around the world. Our attack will confirm to the doubters that bin Laden was right in assessing our desire to control the Middle Eastern resources and dictate policy to the entire region while giving support to Israel over the Palestinians.

Our very weak economy could easily collapse with the additional burden of a costly war. War is never a way to make the people of a country better off. It does not end recessions, and is much more likely to cause one or make one much worse. A significant war will cause revenues to decrease, taxes to increase, inflation to jump, encourage trade wars, and balloon the deficit. Oil prices will soar and the dollar will retreat ever further.

Already we're hearing demands for a military draft to be instituted for both men and women. I see that coming, and it will serve as another source of domestic friction as our economy deteriorates and unemployment rises. Under these conditions the standard of living for all Americans is destined to go down.

This war, if of any significant duration, in time will be seen as a Republican war plain and simple. Along with a weak economy, it could easily usher in a "regime change" here in the United States. The conditions may justify a change in leadership, but the return of control to the opposition party will allow them to use the opportunity to promote their domestic liberal agenda and socialize the entire economy.

The net result, regardless of the size and duration of the coming war, will be that the people of the United States will be less free and much poorer. The bigger the war, the greater will be the suffering.

IN HONOR OF THE CONGRESSIONAL CAREER OF CONGRESSMAN BOB CLEMENT

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great friend, our colleague BOB CLEMENT, who is completing a distinguished 14-year career in the House of Representatives. BOB and I both began our service after special elections in 1988, and we have served together on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. I have had the chance to get to know his wife Mary and their children, and I wish them all the best as they begin this new phase of their lives.

BOB CLEMENT has upheld a fine family tradition of public service, following the example of his father, who served as Governor of Tennessee. BOB served in the Army and the Tennessee Army National Guard, was elected to the Public Service Commission and later appointed by President Carter to the Tennessee Valley Authority Board of Directors. After success in the private sector, he became president of Cumberland University. BOB carried all of these experiences to Congress, working hard on behalf of our nation's veterans, particularly on Gulf War Syndrome issues, and focusing on the transportation needs of the country. He served as co-chair of the House Education Caucus and passed legislation dealing with the increasing problem of identity theft.

While his legislative accomplishments are substantial, BOB may be best remembered for the manner in which he achieved them. Ever the southern gentleman, BOB CLEMENT has defined comity during an increasingly partisan era. He worked well across the aisle and I hope we can keep his collegial spirit alive despite his absence. In this way, BOB has truly left his mark on this institution, and it is without doubt a better place for his having been here.

Mr. Speaker, I know all of our colleagues will join me in thanking BOB CLEMENT for his friendship and his dedicated service to the United States of America. Knowing BOB, his long, exemplary career will not end here. I look forward to the next chapter.

HERB YASSKY

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, during the 106th Congress, the following statement was submitted for entry into the RECORD but was inadvertently lost. It is imperative that I re-submit this tribute to an outstanding American Point-of-Light.

HERB YASSKY: A POINT-OF-LIGHT FOR ALL AMERICANS

Herb Yassky sometimes seems to be climbing perpetually uphill with his efforts to bring medical supplies and equipment to Haiti and other underdeveloped countries. The problems multiply and the disappointments mushroom but Herb toils on in his almost singlehanded effort. He refuses to surrender when a container of hospital supplies is stuck on the docks of Port-au-Prince because there is no money to pay for transportation and the added cost of storage. Because he is quietly stubborn and intensely compassionate about his mission, Herb finds a way to deliver his vitally needed goods. In his spare time, as a volunteer, Herb has sent more than fourteen forty-foot containers of supplies to not-for-profit institutions overseas. This represents just one of many causes in the mosaic of Herb Yassky's Lifetime Struggle and Achievement.

A New Yorker by birth, Herb Yassky attended Stuyvesant High School, earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from New York University, studied Business Administration at Columbia University and became an executive in the electronics industry. He has served on the Board of the Shorefront YMYWHA, the Board of Brooklyn Jewish Hospital and many civic organizations. Presently he serves as a Trustee of the Kingsbrook Jewish Medical Center and as President of the Rutland Nursing Home. Joining him in his generous contributions to the community is his wife, Paula.

Moved by the plight of poverty in Haiti, as well as other third world nations, Mr. Yassky founded "Medical Aid for Haiti" and for years worked closely with the New York Consul General, Phillippe Wilson Desir. The two of them teamed up for radio and television programs to make the public aware of the vital need for help in Haiti.

Herb Yassky presently serves as Chairman of the 11th Congressional District Health Care Advisory Committee where he works with Congressman Owens to expand his quest for adequate health care for all. Under Herb's leadership the hospitals of the Central Brooklyn Medical Complex-Kingsbrook,

Kingsboro, Kings County, Brookdale and SUNY Downstate Medical Center have collectively become an important developable site in the Brooklyn Federal Empowerment Zone Plan. With Owens, Herb shares the dream of a Clarkson Avenue area where the threat of homeless shelters and detention centers will cease to exist because all available space is occupied by health care related organizations. Facilities for computer related health occupations training; a high school for health care careers; a medical supply shopping mall; offices for doctors and therapists; these are a few of the dreams that may be turned into brick and mortar realities. Yassky is an advocate and a planner who attends to the details and makes great things happen.

Because he is a tireless Champion for Health Care and Human Life, the people of Central Brooklyn are proud to salute Herb Yassky for his Lifetime Struggle and Achievement.

CONGRATULATING THE SOUTHWEST GEORGIA REGIONAL PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

November 14, 2002

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, the Southwest Georgia Regional Public Library System, the sole library provider for the 44,000 residents of Decatur, Miller and Seminole counties, is a recipient of the National Award for Museum and Library Services, which is recognized as the highest honor that can be earned for community service by the nation's 122,000 libraries and 15,000 museums.

The Institute of Museum and Library Services, which sponsors the award program, could not have made a more worthy choice.

The Southwest Georgia Regional System, often partnering with other community organizations, reaches out in innovative ways to serve a widely dispersed population in the cities and rural areas it serves, including initiatives to raise the educational levels of low-income families. The system sponsors literacy programs, provides full access to the World Wide Web, and maintains close, ongoing support for schools and social service organizations. Utilizing a state-of-the-art bookmobile, the system makes books available to schools, nursing homes, and community centers. It provides special services for the handicapped. It sponsors historic projects and programs. In many different ways, it is helping raise the quality of life throughout a widespread area of southwest Georgia.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the people who make the Southwest Georgia Regional Library System one of the country's very best.

THE VILLAGE OF OAK PARK'S CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Community of Oak

Park, Illinois. I take great pride in expressing my delight and heart felt congratulations as we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Village of Oak Park.

Historically, Oak Park is a community in the Chicago area that has made significant contributions to diversity and is a model for other emerging American communities. Since the 1960's Oak Parkers have seriously planned for the evolution and development of their community. The Village of Oak Park has refused to maintain itself as a status quo neighborhood in the Chicago area. The integration of black and white residents has been a key component in the development of this unique neighborhoods. As the community began to change, the Village government took action by enacting an Open Housing Ordinance in 1968, a statement supporting integrated housing. In 1973 Village Trustees created a policy statement, "Maintaining Diversity in Oak Park." These policies created the building blocks for a community now designated an "All American City."

Revolutionary action was taken by the Village and initiated during a time when visible racial transformation was needed throughout Chicago neighborhoods. Based on the initiatives of the Village of Oak Park, it has become the home of people from various occupations, professions, ages, and income levels.

Oak Park has produced a number of notable people who have made significant contributions to our world in their receptive fields of endeavor. To name just a few, in literature, Ernest Hemingway, and Carol Shields who is one of the finalists for the Man Booker Prize for literature this year. Percy Lavon Julian, an African American Research Chemist whose research led to discoveries in drug manufacturing, hormones, vitamins, amino acids, paint, and paper, Carl Rogers in psychotherapy, other of its better known have been Edgar Rice Burroughs of Tarzan fame, residents are Ray Kroc in fast food restaurants, and Frank Lloyd Wright an architectural genius, who has designed many of the world's most famous structures and buildings, many of which are a part of Oak Park's visible legacy. There is great need to maintain and commemorate the cultural richness and diversity of this unique village.

The Gale Research Center of the Historical Society is a research center, which is a repository of photos, publication, and artifacts that highlight the community's history. Complimented by this are exhibits and special programs that assist in public education. Oak Park can proudly boast of the Oak Forest River Forest Public H.S. and Fenwick H.S. an outstanding Catholic Parochial School. Centennial celebrations mark the communities effort to proclaim and instill the historical legacy of the Village of Oak Park. The advocacy of community members has been instrumental in nurturing the excellence of Oak Park and in helping to shape public policy. There is virtually no issue that I don't hear from someone in Oak Park about. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the Village of Oak Park is one of the most fascinating communities in our country and I commend them as they celebrate their centennial anniversary.

COMMEMORATING THE RETIREMENT OF CONGRESSMAN STEVE HORN, CALIFORNIA 38TH DISTRICT

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to pay tribute to a dynamic Member of this institution who will be retiring at the end of the 107th Congress.

STEVE HORN came to Congress with a distinguished record. First serving as a political appointee in the Eisenhower Administration, and then working for Senator Thomas P. Kuchel, he came to this body with keen political savvy and a mind focused on service to the American people.

During his tenure as a legislative assistant in the Senate, he made valuable contributions to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Shortly after being named in 1986 as "one of the 100 most effective college presidents in the United States" given his work at California State University, Long Beach, he began his tenure as the Trustee Professor of Political Science at the same university.

I have had the pleasure of working with Congressman HORN for over six years as a member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, where I always found his insights thoughtful, his skills as a legislator focused and effective, and his care for his constituents genuine.

In 1998, the Congressman and I worked together on the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century—also known as TEA-21. Since then, we have worked together to integrate the interests of our nation's ports with the surrounding communities, made steps to address air quality concerns in these facilities, and most recently, worked together in a bi-partisan fashion to ensure the security of the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles.

Congressman HORN will be missed in these halls, and I will miss his friendship, and his warm, congenial manner in approaching each challenge. Thank you, STEVE, for your dedicated hard work and service.

CONGRESSMAN TIM ROEMER

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, Congressman TIM ROEMER, the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Select Education of the House Committee on Education and Workforce and proud member of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, will be retiring after 12 years of dedicated service to his constituents in Northern Indiana and to our country.

I rise today to acknowledge and applaud the interests and service of TIM ROEMER during his productive career in public service, and to wish him the very best in his future endeavors.

By way of background, TIM ROEMER was first elected to Congress from the 3rd Congressional District of Indiana in 1990. TIM grew up in South Bend, and though he went to col-

lege in San Diego, he returned home and received a masters and Ph.D. from the University of Notre Dame. He has dedicated his life to public service not only through his term as a U.S. Representative, but also through his time with former 3d District Representative John Brademas and Arizona Senator Dennis DeConcini.

In his tenure in Congress, TIM served as Co-Chairman of the New Democratic Coalition. While being a staunch believer in balancing the federal budget, he fought endlessly to support legislation that would improve the quality of education received by all children in our country. TIM was a strong advocate of federal special education funding and supported innovative programs like Ameri-Corp, Transition to Teaching, and charter schools. As a strong supporter of the war on terrorism, through his work on the Select Intelligence Committee, he called for efforts to better secure the American homeland and prevent future terrorist attacks.

I have had the pleasure and privilege of knowing and working with TIM for just over a decade. I do not expect his retirement from elective office to end either his public service or his significant contributions to our Nation. In fact, I have every expectation that TIM ROEMER will continue to be an active, thoughtful, and valuable contributor to public debate on critical national issues. I wish him and his family the best.

HONORING REPRESENTATIVE DAN MILLER OF FLORIDA UPON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM CONGRESS

HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my retiring friend and colleague on the Government Reform Committee Congressman DAN MILLER, the distinguished Representative of Florida's 13th District.

Representative MILLER was elected to Congress in 1992 and in his five terms has accumulated a record of accomplishment as an advocate for his district and as a guardian of the hard earned tax dollars of all Americans.

Representative MILLER was born in Highland Park, Michigan. However, like so many of our State's citizens, he came to Florida as soon as he heard about it and, having graduated from high school in our great State, he thereby attained the status of "semi-native" Floridian.

As Congressman MILLER proudly told the voters throughout his five terms he is not a professional politician, in fact the only office he ever ran for was Congress. After winning a crowded primary his appeal as a candidate who focused on substance, not rhetoric, crossed party lines and he was routinely re-elected with 60 percent plus margins. Through his background as a successful entrepreneur and as a university professor he brought a unique skill-set to Congress, which will be sorely missed next session.

As I complete my first term in Congress I wish to thank Representative MILLER for his kindness and courtesy during my freshman year, he is a consummate gentleman. In addition to always maintaining an open door to a

freshman DAN MILLER and I share the unique bond of having been together on Air Force One on September 11, 2001. I shall always remember and cherish his encouragement, fortitude and calm in the face of the terrorist attacks that shook our country that day.

God bless you DAN and Glenda, I want to assure you that, while you may be retiring from Congress, your friends and colleagues recognize that the good work you have done here and for our great State of Florida will continue.

IN RECOGNITION OF A LIFETIME OF DEDICATION

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an individual from my district who provides quite an inspiration for each and every one of us on how to live, and how to work.

J.E. Dunlap, Jr. is editor, publisher, and reporter for the Harrison Daily Times. At age 80, he continues to cover sports and other events and writes weekly articles for the paper. According to co-workers, he has an uncanny ability to just glance at a page of the paper before it is printed, and locate errors immediately.

Mr. Dunlap knows how to change with the times. He was instrumental in converting early typeset and printing facilities to modern press and computer equipment. He continues to work today with modern typeset computers, a laptop, and email.

He has received numerous journalism awards including the Distinguished Service Award presented by the Arkansas Press Association and he was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize, twice. In addition, he was cited by the Social Security Administration for effective and continued public service for keeping the public fully informed on Social Security issues. He says the honor he is most proud of was earning his wings as a Second Lieutenant during his service in the U.S. Army Air Corps in the 1940's.

About working at age 80, Mr. Dunlap says "there is great satisfaction in knowing that I can continue doing my job after 64 years." His advice to young people entering the workforce is, "be sure the job is something that you truly want to do and make every effort to fulfill the job requirements."

I would like to congratulate him on being named this year's Outstanding Older Worker of Arkansas.

AGAINST H.R. 4163—PROHIBIT AFTER 2006 THE INTRODUCTION INTO INTERSTATE COMMERCE OF MERCURY INTENDED FOR USE IN A DENTAL FILLING AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank you for holding this hearing concerning the risk of mercury poisoning from the

dental amalgam, which has been used for more than 150 years. According to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) there is "more significant human experience with dental amalgam than any other restorative material." Any adverse outcomes of mercury in amalgam would have first manifested in Dentists and their staff due to their daily exposure. The American Dental Association Health Foundation (ADAHF) have done research regarding the mean urinary mercury levels of dentists from 1975 to 2001 and have found that dentist urinary mercury levels are well below established limits for occupational exposure. Furthermore the American Dental Association (ADA) investigators have done studies and research to find any possible correlation between Kidney dysfunction and urinary mercury levels and found none.

In addition, the FDA through various U.S. Public Health Services (PHS) agencies reviewed claims of mercury exposure measurements and fetal mercury exposure and concluded that dental amalgam do not share the same toxicity characteristics of mercury and there is no evidence that individuals with dental amalgam restorations will experience adverse health effects from these restorations. Various disease organizations like The Alzheimer's Association, the Autism Society of America, the National Multiple Sclerosis Society and the American Academy of Pediatrics have stated that there is no scientific evidence linking dental amalgam with any known disease or syndrome that the groups track. Other organizations like the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, the World Health Organization, U.S. Federal Agencies and International Organizations and expert groups from Sweden, New Zealand, Canada and the European Commission have concluded that there

is no direct evidence that dental amalgam has an adverse effect on patient's health except with isolated cases of allergic reactions. Also it is safe and cost effective.

By banning dental amalgam and using alternative type of fillings will only place additional financial burden on low-income individuals and the special needs population. Most insurance programs, whether private or Medicaid, pay for the lowest dental cost restorative material and would not pay for alternative dental options. This will only result in an even higher dental disease rate and dental need among low-income and special needs populations.

In conclusion, dental amalgam is deemed as a serviceable, safe, cost effective restorative material, which is backed by scientific evidence and research approved by the ADA and FDA.

MOURNING THE DEATH OF DR.
JEANNE LAVETA NOBLE

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, when Dr. Jeanne Laveta Noble passed away on October 17, 2002, in New York City, the state of Georgia—and especially the city of Albany and the southwest Georgia region where she was born and raised—lost one of our great native citizens.

While Dr. Noble always remained close to her home town, returning often to visit with friends and family, she made contributions that were national and even international in scope as a noted educator, a fighter for human rights

and against poverty, a scholar and writer who published three books and countless articles, an Emmy Award-winning media commentator, and a Presidential appointee in three Administrations.

Dr. Noble was the eldest child of Floyd G. and Aurelia P. Noble of Albany, Georgia. She earned her undergraduate, Masters and doctoral degrees from Howard University and Columbia University, and completed further studies at the University of Birmingham in England. She first taught Albany State University, and later served as dean of students at Langston University in Oklahoma, as the first black woman to serve as a tenured professor at New York University, and as professor emeritus of the graduate school at the City University of New York.

She was named by President Johnson to head the Women's Job Corps of the President's Task Force on the War Against Poverty, and served on commissions named by President Nixon and President Ford. In addition to her prolific writing, she moderated and co-wrote an acclaimed show called "The Learning Experience."

Dr. Noble was involved in many civic and charitable activities, including serving as the 12th national president of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, the 200,000-member public service sorority that supports education, provides scholarships, boosts programs for young people, and promotes economic opportunities for all.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Noble's devotion to education and her service to humanity inspired everyone who knew her or knew about her. Our thoughts and prayers are with her family and many friends.