

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING JEANINE MARRINSON

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mrs. Jeanine Marrinson, a community leader, civic activist, loving individual, and a great Floridian. Born originally in Chicago, Marrinson moved to Florida in 1966 and soon began a career of service to her community.

Mrs. Marrinson will long be remembered as an accomplished woman in business and civic affairs. After arriving to South Florida, she and husband Ralph opened the Manor Pines Convalescent Center. Later, she served as president of Designs by Jeanine and fulfilled the role as chief designer of her husband Ralph Marrinson's seven senior care facilities that the couple later opened. Prior to spearheading her own successful business, Mrs. Marrinson was an American Airlines Flight Attendant.

Marrinson made sincere and concerted efforts to give back to the community. She volunteered for a number of organizations, including the YMCA, Kids in Distress, and for a period of more than 25 years the Boys & Girls Club. Remaining dedicated to these causes and helping many less fortunate neighbors, her devotion and commitment serves as an example to us all.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly a special occasion for me to honor Mrs. Jeanine Marrinson. Marrinson's earnest and altruistic values in helping others and becoming involved in the greater Fort Lauderdale community serves as an example to us all. I trust that her amazing legacy will last forever and will be carried on by others who loved her.

Mrs. Marrinson is survived by her husband Ralph Marrinson and her twin brother Jerome Duever of Chicago.

IN HONOR OF JESSICA E. WILKES-MOBLEY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Jessica Elizabeth Wilkes-Mobley.

Jessica is one of Brooklyn's brightest young stars. She is an honor student, having ranked second in her sophomore class at Catherine McAuley High School. Currently, Jessica is continuing her strong academic showing by remaining on the Principal's list in her junior year.

Her lifelong goal of being a pediatrician was furthered by her participation in the June 2002 National Leadership Forum on Medicine in Chicago. Jessica was also nominated as a National Math Award winner and had her biography published in the 2001 United States

Achievement Academy National Awards Yearbook. Jessica was also nominated as a United States National Honor Roll Member and Who's Who Among American High School Students. She is a member of the National Honor Society and the recipient of the St. Johns University Women in Science Society for Mathematics.

Jessica is a member of Our Lady of Charity R.C. Church where she works with the church elders. She is also a member of Youth Discipleship and the Liturgical Dance Group. In addition to her academic studies and church work, Jessica also enjoys reading and cheerleading in her spare time.

Mr. Speaker, Jessica Elizabeth Wilkes-Mobley is truly a young lady who is going places and who is already an academic success story. As such, she is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today.

IN MEMORY OF SISTER PEG
HYNES

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today in memory of a very special woman, Sister Peg Hynes.

A friend remembers Sister Peg as "an extraordinary, vibrant, and unforgettable person. With a constant smile she lit up every place she was in with her good nature and good humor. She represented everything good about humanity—an abundance of generosity, selflessness and an abiding love for people of all backgrounds and walks of life. The world is a sadder and emptier place without her."

Margaret Mary "Peg" Hynes was born on June 7, 1933 in Philadelphia, PA, the second of five daughters of Nellie (Burke) and Tom Hynes, who had emigrated from Co. Galway, Ireland. Growing up in North Philadelphia, Peg graduated from St. Columba Elementary School, and John W. Hallahan Catholic Girls' High School, where she was an All-Catholic basketball player and a distinguished honor student.

Peg worked for three years before entering the Sisters of St. Joseph, a religious community in Chestnut Hill, PA in 1954. In the convent she was given the name Sister Francis de Sales. Peg received degrees from Chestnut Hill College and Boston College, then embarked on a 31-year career in education. She was a teacher or principal at various schools, including St. John's in Hillsdale, NJ, Epiphany in Plymouth Meeting, PA, as well as St. Stephen, St. Athanasius, Christ the King, and Norwood-Fontbonne Academy, all in Philadelphia. Her last teaching assignment was Holy Trinity in Washington, DC.

In 1986, Sister Peg Hynes became Executive Director of the Heart of Camden Housing Corporation, a non-profit organization. The Heart of Camden had been established in

1984 by Father Michael Doyle, pastor of Sacred Heart Church in South Camden, to rehabilitate abandoned homes and sell them at cost to poor families in the neighborhood. Camden is one of the poorest cities in the United States, and Father Doyle has described the Heart of Camden's work as "the most difficult housing assignment in the country".

In testimony before the New Jersey State Assembly in 1996, Sister Peg described her mission: "We are attempting to make ours a stable neighborhood by making home ownership available to families who would never qualify for a conventional mortgage. We have a dream, not a dream merely to renovate houses, but to renovate humanity. The goal is to continue to expand our efforts until every ugly eyesore of abandonment in our area has a light in the windows and life within the walls." Under Sister Peg's leadership, the Heart of Camden has helped more than 125 families to achieve the dream of home ownership. She also enlarged the scope of the Heart of Camden to include a counseling center, a food distribution program, a medical clinic, a youth center, and a family resource center.

Sister Peg successfully battled breast cancer twice—in 1982 and in November 2000. Because of health problems, Sister Peg stepped down as Executive Director of the Heart of Camden in October, 2001, and became Development Director, raising funds for the work to be done.

Over the years Sister Peg received many awards and accolades for her work, including the World Habitat Day Award from the United Nations, and the Fannie Mae Award of Excellence. None of these awards pleased her more than the one she received from her Alma Mater, Hallahan High School. Since its opening in 1901, Hallahan has graduated more than 37,000 girls. To celebrate the school's 100th Anniversary, Hallahan established a Hall of Fame, and selected Sister Peg as one of its first inductees.

Sister Peg was proud of her Irish roots. She loved traditional Irish music and enthusiastically participated in celi dancing. In 1997, she was chosen for the Ring of Honor by the Philadelphia St. Patrick's Day Committee, and proudly helped to lead the annual parade. An athlete in her youth, Peg was an avid sports fan, and enjoyed watching Philadelphia's college and professional basketball and football teams. Having grown up in the shadow of Connie Mack Stadium, however, Sister Peg had a particular fondness for the Philadelphia Phillies baseball team.

Sister Peg was killed in an automobile accident on December 21, 2002. Bishop Nicholas DiMarzio of the Diocese of Camden stated, "Sister Peg's untimely and tragic death is an irreparable loss to the work of the church and the city of Camden. She was known for her work with the heart of Camden, but it was her own heart that she will be remembered for—a heart that made a place for Christ and all those she served in His name."

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the memory of Sister Peg Hynes. Her dedication

• 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.

to assisting others was unparalleled, and she will be sorely missed.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DUNBAR
HIGH SCHOOL AND COACH ROBERT
HUGHES ON 5-A BASKETBALL
CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize and congratulate the remarkable Dunbar High School boys basketball team and their legendary coach Robert Hughes for winning the 2003 Texas Division 4-A championship.

Throughout the championship tournament, sports fans across Texas eagerly followed the Dunbar team to see if Coach Hughes would win his fifth state championship just weeks after setting the national record for the most wins by a high school basketball coach. An outstanding group of student athletes from Fort Worth made sure we weren't disappointed.

The championship game pitted Dunbar, the top seed, against No. 2 seed Oxen High School. Led by outstanding play from Jeremis Smith, Lance Jackson, Dominique Williams, Jeff Muriel and other Wildcats, Dunbar came from behind to win the second championship in Dunbar's school history.

With the excitement of the tournament behind us, talk is turning to whether Coach Hughes will return for his 46th season of coaching. The Dunbar players, many of whom are returning next season and who desperately want to play for the title again in Austin, have made it very clear that they want Coach Hughes back on the bench. And all of us who greatly admire everything Coach Hughes has accomplished on the court and to help countless young peoples' lives also hope to see him back next year.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, on March 18, 2003, during rollcall vote No. 65 on H. Con. Res. 26 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

INTRODUCING THE AVIATION INDUSTRY
STABILIZATION ACT OF 2003

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the "Aviation Industry Stabilization Act." The bill addresses the burdens placed

on the industry by the terrorist attacks on September 11, the increased security required in response to the attacks, and additional burdens the industry will face if there is a war with Iraq.

Although the events of September 11 were directed at our Nation as a whole, the airlines were used as the weapons of attack and, as a result, have incurred a disproportionate share of the costs of the attack.

The effects of September 11 on the aviation industry were direct and far-reaching. Commercial airliners were totally grounded for several days and realized no revenues while incurring hundreds of millions of dollars in expenses. Even after the industry resumed flying, passenger traffic has not fully recovered because of public anxiety that the airlines could again become a weapon for terrorists. The events of September 11 have also added to the industry's expenses, including a billion dollars a year in increased insurance costs, and loss of substantial revenues because of security limitations on the carriage of freight and mail. In addition, we have required increased security for the aviation system after September 11. Although it was our intent that the general public pay most of these added costs, and that the new Transportation Security Administration take over many security functions, we have not fully compensated the airlines for the added costs involved in functions they continue to perform, such as screening catering facilities, checking documents, screening passengers and persons with access to aircraft, and cockpit door retrofit.

The costs of a war with Iraq will also fall disproportionately on the airlines. A war with Iraq is likely to add substantially to the industry's financial distress, including increased fuel costs (fuel is approximately 15 percent of the airlines' total costs), loss of revenue from the reluctance of passengers to fly—especially in the trans-Atlantic service—and the need of our military to use the airlines' aircraft to carry troops and equipment to the war zone.

Shortly after September 11, Congress responded to the aviation industry's financial problems by passing a \$15 billion package of direct assistance and loans. Even with this assistance, the Air Transport Association (ATA) states that passenger carriers reported over \$10 billion in 2002 net losses. ATA forecasts \$6.7 billion in net losses of 2003 if the United States does not go to war with Iraq. However, if the United States does go to war with Iraq, ATA forecasts that airline net losses for 2003 will be \$10.7 billion to \$13 billion.

The costs of September 11 have fallen not only on airline creditors and stockholders, but also on their employees. Airline workers have suffered unprecedented job loss and economic uncertainty. Some 100,000 airline employees are out of work or facing imminent lay-off. The ATA forecasts another 70,000 layoffs if there is a war with Iraq. And, with two major airlines in bankruptcy, and more likely to follow, the staggering job losses may grow.

Mr. Speaker, we must act now to stem the tremendous costs of September 11 that are continuing to be imposed on the airlines and their hard-working employees, and the even greater costs and revenue losses that are likely once the war with Iraq commences. The airlines have already shouldered, and are con-

tinuing to shoulder a disproportionate share of the costs of September 11. We must not force them to bear a disproportionate share of the direct and indirect costs of a war with Iraq. We must act now to provide airlines with stable, low cost war risk insurance from the federal government, relief from security burdens that are the responsibility of the entire country, and assistance in coping with any major increase in fuel costs and any loss of traffic, resulting from a war with Iraq.

Specifically, my bill provides:

WAR RISK INSURANCE

A permanent limitation on airline liability for third party damages (i.e. injuries to people in a building or on the ground) from acts of terrorism to \$100 million, and extends existing war risk policies until December 31, 2007 at premiums no higher than now.

FUEL PRICES

Loan Guarantees: Reopens the federal loan program established by the Air Transportation and System Stabilization Act (Pub. L. 107-42) and dedicates \$3 billion of the \$10 billion program to federal guarantees for loans or for lines of credit, or direct lines of credit for carriers to purchase fuel. In other words, the program authorizes ATSB to issue a loan guarantee, or issue a line of credit directly to carrier or to guarantee a line of credit issued to a carrier by a third party.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve: Requires the Secretary of Energy to draw down not less than 500,000 barrels per day of petroleum from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) to offset dislocation or price spikes in the jet fuel market due to a possible war with Iraq.

AIR CARRIER REIMBURSEMENT

Air Traffic Losses: Authorizes the Department of Transportation to reimburse, subject to appropriations, an air carrier for any financial losses that the DOT determines are attributable to the loss of air traffic due to a war with Iraq.

Security-Related Activities: Directs the TSA, within available resources, to reimburse air carriers and airports for screening related activities they are still performing, such as catering, document checks, and screening of passengers and persons having access to aircraft. In addition, directs the TSA to reimburse such entities for the provision of space. The bill also directs the TSA to reimburse air carriers for the costs of strengthening cockpit doors.

Civil Reserve Air Fleet: Ensures that air carriers participating in the civil reserve air fleet program are compensated for positioning, de-positioning, and other ferry portions of such missions. During the gulf war, many air carriers performing CRAF missions lost revenue from the lack of return flight traffic.

Mr. Speaker, my bill recognizes the ongoing plight of the aviation industry, for the costs imposed upon them by the terrorist attacks of September 11, the increased security necessitated by the attack, and the likely war with Iraq. National security is the responsibility of the entire nation; disproportionment costs should not be imposed on the industry that happens to be the means of terrorist attacks.

I urge my colleagues to join me in working to pass this important legislation.

HELP EFFICIENT, ACCESSIBLE,
LOW-COST, TIMELY HEALTHCARE
(HEALTH) ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 2003

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 5, the Republican medical malpractice bill, and the process by which it is being debated in this House.

Today, the House will pass H.R. 5, a bill to impose caps on damages that may be awarded for medical malpractice, defective products, and other health related wrongdoings. Like many Members of this House, I am concerned about the rising cost of medical malpractice insurance and its impact on physicians and their patients, but H.R. 5 is not the right medicine for this national problem.

I oppose H.R. 5 because it will not reduce medical malpractice premiums. What's more, it protects manufacturers of defective pharmaceutical and medical equipment from product liability actions, and overturns North Carolina state law.

Years of experience prove that limiting patient rights to seek legal remedies for medical malpractice will not reduce insurance rates for doctors or hospitals. We've heard a lot of debate on this floor today about California's law that caps damage awards in medical malpractice cases at \$250,000. Supporters of H.R. 5 misses the point in this debate, Mr. Speaker. Instead of dealing with the real issue here, which involves insurance rates, the Republican Majority is turning this serious issue into a political football at the expense of patients.

H.R. 5 also limits the ability of injured persons to bring suits against pharmaceutical companies, HMOs, nursing homes, and medical device manufacturers, thus setting a dangerous precedent allowing these entities to escape the law in even the most severe cases of neglect and abuse.

Finally, H.R. 5 undermines North Carolina's patients protection statutes, which are some of the strongest in the nation.

My colleagues Mr. DINGELL and Mr. CONYERS have drafted an alternative amendment to H.R. 5. This alternative will help courts weed out frivolous lawsuits without restricting the rights of legitimate claims, repeal the federal anti-trust exemption for medical malpractice insurance companies, thereby increasing competition and lowering premiums, and provide targeted assistance directly to physicians, hospitals, and communities in medical malpractice crisis areas. Finally, the alternative establishes an independent advisory commission to examine and recommend long-term solutions to this important issue. Unfortunately, the Republican Leadership has denied us an opportunity to offer this alternative.

Mr. Speaker, the issue of an insurance is an important one. Yet, it seems that the Republican Majority has forgotten one of the key tenets of the Hippocratic oath—do no harm or injustice. H.R. 5 will without a doubt harm America's patients. I urge all of my colleagues to vote against H.R. 5 and to support the motion to recommit the bill.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. ANNIE MAE
AARON ON HER 95TH BIRTHDAY

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pride to recognize Mrs. Annie Mae Aaron who will soon observe her 95th birthday.

Born on April 24, 1908, Mrs. Aaron was aware at an early age of the importance family, faith, freedom, and education. Though she was struck with polio at the age of three, through her faith in God, and self-reliance, she recovered from this illness to lead a full and productive life of distinction. She Attended Edward Waters College in Jacksonville, Florida and graduated in the class of 1930. She was a teacher in the public school system of Florida, teaching in E.O. Douglas high school in Sebring.

In 1939, Mrs. Aaron made her home in West Palm Beach Florida where she was the Sunday school secretary at Payne Chapel A.M.E. Church. She was a marketing representative for the Afro American Insurance Company. She married J.E. Aaron of Sebring in 1941 and they enjoyed a long happy union until his death in 1974.

Mrs. Aaron's greatest contribution to her community and to her country is through her family—her children that she reared—and pre-school age children of others whom she mentored. She produced seven sons and two daughters. Four of her sons served honorably in the United States Army, three of whom served in combat zones during hostilities. Rudy rose to the rank of Sergeant and served in the Army Signal Corps in the Korean War. Samuel achieved to the rank of Regular Army Major and was an Army aviator during two tours in the Vietnam War. He is a high-ranking official with the Federal Aviation Administration. A third son, Eugene, advanced to the rank of Regular Army Captain and served in Wurzburg, Germany with the Third Infantry Division as a Tank platoon commander during the height of the Cold War. He was also an advisory to South Vietnamese in the Vietnam War. He is now a State Department Foreign Service Officer, who has completed diplomatic assignments in four countries. Patrick served in the United States Army in Alaska in the Signal Corps, Mrs. Aaron's daughters are also serving their communities in significant ways. Both have chosen to become teachers in their native Florida, following in the large footprints of their mother. Priscilla is a Business teacher at Sebring High School in Highlands County. Ruth is a Mathematics Instructor in the Seminole County Community College.

Some sons have distinguished themselves in non-military areas as well. Joseph is an expert chemist and enjoyed a long 20-year career with the Department of Energy. James is a passionate lawyer, using his knowledge and skill of the law to increase justice in his community. During his life, Robert used his hands in many trades, mainly the construction crafts. Lastly, one of the children that she mentored as a pre-school student, Water, is a Medical Doctor. Indeed Mrs. Aaron has contributed much to Sebring, the state of Florida and America.

In addition to organizing and serving as president of the Women's Club, a community

service organization, Mrs. Aaron was an advisor to the Girl Scouts. She is still a vibrant presence in Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church in Sebring, Florida. Mrs. Aaron's life is the very model of what is possible in a free and open democratic society and it is in keeping with the culture and highest traditions of what it means to be an American. Mr. Speaker I know that my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives join me today in saluting Mrs. Aaron and wishing her continued health and happiness in the years to come.

CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION
SUPPORTING THE EDUCATIONAL
VALUE OF STUDENT TRAVEL

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, whereas travel is a vital component of the educational experience for Americans of all ages;

Whereas, the Washington, DC area is an area rich in American history and is visited by students nationwide;

Whereas many school boards across the country are reluctant to approve student trips to Washington, DC and other historic areas due to the attack on the World Trade Center, Washington, DC and Pennsylvania and the fear of additional attacks;

Whereas many U.S. students will not be able to experience landmarks and monuments celebrating American democracy, political figures and scientific achievement;

Whereas the absence of student travel to our nation's historic sites will leave a vital gap in the education of America's youth;

Whereas America's youth must be cognizant of American history to understand fully the concepts and responsibilities of democracy and citizenship;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and the United States House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that student travel is a vital component of the educational process and should be encouraged so that Americans, young and old, can participate in travel, the perfect freedom.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR TONI
JENNINGS

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker I rise today to congratulate Florida's new Lieutenant Governor, Toni Jennings, who was appointed Monday by Florida Governor Jeb Bush.

I served with Toni in the Florida State Senate and I know from working with her in that capacity what a dedicated public servant she is.

A Florida native and the first woman to hold this post in Florida's history, Toni brings a wealth of legislative knowledge and dedication to the State of Florida with her to the Executive Branch.

Toni was the youngest woman ever elected to the State Legislature when she took office

in 1976 at the age of 27. In 1980, she was elected to the Florida Senate where in 1996 she became the first woman ever elected as President of the Florida Senate. In 2000 she became the first senator ever to be elected to two consecutive terms as Senate President. Senators trusted Toni. The House leadership trusted Toni and the voters trusted Toni.

She was also the first woman Minority Leader in either house of the legislature serving two terms, from 1983–84 and from 1986–88 while in the Senate.

A former fifth-grade teacher, Toni was a strong champion of education issues in the Senate and earned a reputation as such. Toni instilled in every senator that there were no “Ds” or “Rs” in TEAM.

I am proud to say she’s the Lieutenant Governor of my state and I know Florida is lucky to have her. Congratulations, Toni.

SUPPORTING WORKERS

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the courage and strength of legal immigrant workers who immigrated to the United States to make life better. Throughout their struggles, they were filled with the promised optimism and freedom inherent in the American dream.

Today marks the two year anniversary of a unique American struggle. On March 19, 2001, Chinese Daily News workers, mostly immigrants from Taiwan, voted to select The Newspaper Guild of the Communications Workers of America to represent them for purposes of collective bargaining and to help them develop a more cohesive voice at work. I commend the tireless efforts of these workers as they continue to wrestle the overwhelming resources of a foreign employer committed to silencing their voices and thwarting their right to organize under U.S. labor law. This is unacceptable.

Foreign employers should not be given leeway to further erode the organizing rights of U.S. workers. Chinese Daily News employees put their faith in America and in U.S. labor law. At this pivotal juncture in our history, we should recognize the faith and allegiance of those legal immigrants who subscribe to our rule of law. These workers deserve our support. I urge management of the Chinese Daily News to sit down with the affected workers and immediately settle their differences.

REMEMBERING WILMA MUSGROVE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, pioneer aviation wife and South Dade avocado farmer, Wilma “Billie” Musgrove, died on March 6th in the arms of her son at the age of 86 after suffering several strokes. Born of Dutch parents in Holland, Michigan, she celebrated Tulip Time and the sand dunes and beaches of Lake Michigan. She caught the eye of aviator

Lester E. Musgrove and married him when she was 16 years old. She followed her barnstorming husband across the United States to air shows, wing walker exhibitions, air races and crop-dusting jobs. While Lester served in the U.S. Army Air Corps at the start of WWII, Billie raised their son, Bob, in Grand Rapids and worked their new property in South Dade.

After the war, the couple started their Redland avocado grove and they watched Bob grow to become a pilot. Billie purchased an air boat to hunt in the Everglades and enjoyed preparing feasts from her catches for family and friends.

Billie had a great love of the organ and piano which led her to entertain at Sunniland’s Flame Restaurant and Homestead’s Capri Restaurant with big band era favorites. A great joy was her immediate past presidency of South Florida’s Organ Belles club and Light Aircraft Flyer’s Association. Travels around the world added to her wonderful life.

Billie touched many lives and leaves great memories with those who were fortunate to know her. She will be sorely missed but always remembered with love. My heartfelt sympathies go out to her family for their tremendous loss.

THE CITIZEN AND THE CONSTITUTION PROGRAM

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues that on April 26, 2003, more than 1,200 students from across the United States will visit Washington, DC, to compete in the national finals of the We the People: The Citizen and the Constitution program. This educational program is developed specifically to teach young people more about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights and is administered by the Center for Civic Education. The program is funded by the U.S. Department of Education by an act of Congress.

I am proud to announce that the class from Indiana Area High School from Indiana will represent the state of Pennsylvania in this national event. These young scholars have worked conscientiously to reach the national finals by participating at local and statewide competitions. As a result of their experience they have gained a deep knowledge and understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our constitutional democracy.

The 3-day We the People national competition is modeled after hearings in the United States Congress. The hearings consist of oral presentations by high school students before a panel of adult judges on constitutional topics. The students are given an opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge while they evaluate, take, and defend positions on relevant historical and contemporary issues. Their testimony is followed by a period of questioning by the judges who probe the students’ depth of understanding and ability to apply their constitutional knowledge.

The We the People program provides curricular materials at upper elementary, middle, and high school levels. The curriculum not only enhances students’ understanding of the institutions of American constitutional democ-

racy, it also helps them identify the contemporary relevance of the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Critical thinking exercises, problem-solving activities, and cooperative learning techniques help develop participatory skills necessary for students to become active, responsible citizens.

The class from Indiana Area High School is currently preparing for their participation in the national competition in Washington, DC. It is inspiring to see these young people advocate the fundamental ideals and principles of our government, ideas that identify us as a people and bind us together as a nation. It is important for future generations to understand these values and principles which we hold as standards in our endeavor to preserve and realize the promise of our constitutional democracy. I wish these young “constitutional experts” the best of luck as they participate in the We the People national finals.

SUPPORT RANCHER DROUGHT TAX RELIEF

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, our Tax Code is unfairly penalizing livestock producers during the present drought that is affecting a large area of this great country. Under current law, ranchers who were forced to sell their cattle because of the drought are limited to a time period of just 2 years before they either have to pay taxes on that sale—or buy new livestock—even though the drought persists. The problem is, we are now in the third year of this drought, and there’s no end in sight—experts have called this the worst drought in a century in many parts of the West, including my home, Wyoming. In fact, it is so bad out West that we had a city in Wyoming actually run out of water last summer. If the cities are out of water, imagine how hard it is for ranchers to raise their livestock on drought-ravaged land.

A good first step to help drought-stricken ranchers is to extend the period of time we allow for them to weather the drought. That’s why I support the McClinnis amendment in H.R. 1308, the Tax Relief, Simplification, and Equity Act of 2003, which would allow ranchers an additional 2 years to either replace their herd or pay a capital gains tax. The impact on the Treasury would be small, but the impact on Wyoming ranchers is huge. It is the difference between sinking and swimming. The 2-year limit in current law is unworkable in our present situation and serves as a disincentive to those who raise this valuable commodity that feeds millions of people. A poorly designed Tax Code should not force these small business men and women to choose between closing their doors or paying their tax bill.

Mr. Speaker, these are desperate times for our agricultural community, and they demand our attention. This change can provide hope to those who are on the verge of closing the barn doors for good. I yield back the balance of my time.

HONORING THE LIFE OF STEPHEN
PETER LYNCH

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret and sorrow that I announce to the House the passing of a good friend and former staff member, Stephen Peter Lynch.

Steve was a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, the whaling and textile capital of the world. He was a Vietnam War Era Veteran and was recommended for the Seventh Army Commendation Medal. After his honorable discharge in 1970, he attended Saint Louis University in pursuit of a post-graduate degree in Political Science. He was a seasoned Capitol Hill staffer for almost thirty years and was an active member in the Irish community, along with many other civic efforts.

Steve's work on Capitol Hill began in the fall of 1973, where he served as a research assistant to the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Criminal Justice. There, his research on the Federal Rules of Evidence and the development of Special Prosecutor legislation were to hold the key to his work on Capitol Hill for the remainder of his professional career. In addition to his research duties, he also assisted in the investigations of the firing of Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox, the pardon of President Richard M. Nixon, and the subsequent attempt to reopen the pardon investigation. This work also included being a special assistant to the Subcommittee Chairman on the impeachment investigation of Richard Nixon and serving as a Committee representative to the staff and security force of Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller during his Vice Presidential confirmation hearings.

His other service on Capitol Hill included: Staff Director on the Regulatory Agencies and Export Opportunities Subcommittees of the House Committee on Small Business (1975–1983); Minority Professional Staff Member on the Subcommittee on Export Opportunities and Special Small Business Problems, House Committee on Small Business (1984–1991); House Committee on Small Business, Minority Staff Director (1991–1993); and House Committee on Small Business, Majority Director of Special Projects (1994–1996).

In 1998, after a short retirement, Steve returned to Capitol Hill to serve on the House Judiciary Committee's staff on the Impeachment investigation of President Clinton, where he conducted research analysis and acted as the archivist for the Committee until 2001. His consummate knowledge of the history of the Nixon investigation made him invaluable to the committee.

As an active member of the Saint Patrick's Day Parade Committee of Washington, D.C. since 1983, Steve was instrumental in getting many prominent individuals to serve as parade Grand Marshal, including House Speaker Thomas "Tip" O'Neill (1986), the First Lady of the American Theater, Helen Hays (1987), and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Carmencita Hederman (1988). As Chairman of the Parade Committee (2000–2002), Steve expanded the parade's visibility nationally. He began by having a web site created, reorganizing and expanding the Committee, and establishing the office of Chairman Emeritus in tribute to past

parole chairmen and naming Cecilia Farley as the first Emeritus.

Steve's participation in the Irish-American community went beyond his parade activities. He was a founding member of the American Foundation for Irish Heritage with the late John O'Beirne. Since 1990, Steve served as Secretary on the Board of Directors. The American Foundation for Irish Heritage was instrumental in getting Congressional legislation passed to designate March as "Irish-American Heritage Month" by Presidential Proclamation.

In addition to pursuing his Irish roots, Steve also shared his love for people and history by volunteering with other organizations. He served as co-chairman of the Friends of the Negro League Baseball Players Association, as well as historian for the Capitol Hill Philatelic Society.

Steve passed away on March 9, 2003, at his home in Takoma Park, Maryland. He is survived by his sister, Diana L. Coyne; his niece, Elizabeth Coyne; his nephew, Michael Coyne; brother-in-law, Jay Coyne, and half-brother, Frank Lynch.

All of us who knew Steve enjoyed his warm and caring spirit. We will miss him. I conclude with the old Irish Blessing:

May the road rise up to meet you,
May the wind be always at your back,
May the sun shine warm upon your face,
And the rains fall soft upon your fields,
And until we meet again,
May God hold you in the palm of His hand.
Godspeed, old friend.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VITO FOSSELLA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am not recorded on rollcall numbers 65, 66 and 67. I was unavoidably detained and was not present to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall numbers 65, 66 and 67.

HONORING PHILLIP HALLE

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mr. Phillip Halle, a community leader, political activist, loving family man, and a great Floridian. Born originally in New York, Mr. Halle moved to Florida after practicing law in New York City for many years.

Mr. Halle will be long remembered by residents of Plantation for his staunch commitment to civic affairs in the town and in the greater region of South Florida. Over the years, Halle fulfilled numerous civic posts. As a prominent member of the Lauderdale West community in Plantation, Halle served as their representative to the city and to the Broward County Commission.

In addition to representing his local community, Phillip Halle was once named chairman of the Broward County Consumer Protection Board and the Sanitary and Health Control

Board. Clearly, Halle felt passionate about serving his community and helping his neighbors.

Halle volunteered his time and resources to various causes, including acting as president emeritus of the Broward Coalition of Condominiums, a group representing 67 condominium groups, and being director of the Jewish National Fund, B'nai B'rith, and Temple Beth Israel.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly a special occasion for me to honor Mr. Halle. His earnest efforts to assist his neighbors and be active in the community serves as an example to us all. His enthusiasm and dedication to many causes will be a legacy that stands to last forever.

Mr. Halle is survived by his wife of 71 years, Kate Halle, along with son Michael Halle and daughter Gilda Siegel, in addition to seven grandchildren and 10 great grandchildren.

HONORING THE UNIVERSITY OF
NORTH CAROLINA AT ASHE-
VILLE MEN'S BASKETBALL
TEAM

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in proud recognition of the University of North Carolina at Asheville Men's Basketball Team. In the University's rich seventy-six year history, the 2002–2003 Men's Basketball Team is the first to represent the school in the NCAA Tournament.

This accomplishment was achieved through the incredible effort the men's team demonstrated during the Big South Conference Tournament. The team had three consecutive wins and defeated Radford University, 85–71, to clinch the Big South Conference title.

Not only did the men's team win their division championship, but they continue to represent the school well in the NCAA Tournament. The UNC-A Men's Team, on Tuesday, March 18, 2003, defeated Texas Southern, 92–84.

This proud moment in the University's history could not have been achieved without the leadership and effort of several individuals. Coach Eddie Biedenbach and his assistant coaches, Thomas Nash and Nicholas McDevitt, have done an incredible job guiding these outstanding men. In addition, the support of Chancellor James Mullen, Athletic Director Dr. Joni Comstock and her staff, and Drs. Eric Iovacchini and Kevan Frazier with the Office of Student Affairs have been instrumental in the success of the program.

Finally, I would like to mention the Senior leadership of the men's basketball team. Andre Smith, Alex Kragel, and Ben McGonagil have devoted themselves to this team, to this effort, and to this University. On behalf of North Carolina's Eleventh District, I would like to congratulate the team, the staff, and the student body on their success, both present and future.

SECURING PEACE THROUGH
SHARED SACRIFICE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, as we stand on the brink of an invasion of Iraq, we must ask ourselves if there are better ways to secure long-lasting peace and prosperity in the Middle East.

I invite you to read excerpts of my remarks against an invasion of Iraq and in support of national service that I delivered Sunday, March 9, 2003 at Riverside Church. I was really moved by the sermon delivered by the Reverend Dr. James Forbes, Jr. that morning. The reading from the Bible was the parable of the weeds in the wheat field. It tells how the weeds will be destroyed but only after the weeds and the wheat grow up together and the wheat is allowed to mature. It was a great analogy as we take a look at a world today—a world that would have us believe that the weeds would be Saddam Hussein and that some are saying we have to destroy the entire wheat field in order to get him.

UNDERSTANDING THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE

Every minute of every day of every year that we live is actually part of history. We never really perceive what it is we do, how important it is, what we could have done or what we didn't do, until that day is over.

Well, I can share with you now that I was not excited about that trip. I didn't intend to walk and I asked Percy why didn't he walk down there if he felt so excited about this? But he said no and set it up with Andrew Young and John Lewis. I was running for office and he said how important it would be at least for me to go down and have my picture taken.

Well, having my picture taken seemed like it made a lot of sense. So I got a roundtrip ticket, and took my cashmere coat, my Stingy Brim hat, my Florsheim shoes, and went down there to have my picture taken.

I had bad feet so I knew I wasn't going to march. But when the rain started coming. I saw these poor farmers, sharecroppers and young people just finding plastic to wrap their feet in. I heard them start singing the hymns and the civil rights songs. When I saw and heard all this, I knew that I just could not return to the airport. So I switched my shoes with someone that was coming back to New York, got his sneakers (kept my cashmere coat, however) and started that march from Selma to Montgomery.

I cursed every step of the way of that march, wondering why in the world was I marching with no cameras, no TV, no reporters, in the darkness with a group of white Southern guardsman allegedly there to protect me. But it was only after that event was over that I fully recognized the power of Dr. Martin Luther King and fully understood the power of people who believed that they could make a difference.

How little did I know in marching in that march that, as a result, Americans who had been treated as a fraction of a man would be given the power to vote in the Deep South. It was a country where lives could be taken through lynchings, where people could be beaten to death and segregated, and people would say there's nothing that we could do about it. This march, and the subsequent incidents with dogs, allowed the best of America to come out—and not only turn it around, but provide for a kid from Lennox

Avenue to succeed the late and the great Adam Clayton Powell. It allowed me to be here today and say that as a result of that Voting Rights Act, we now have 39 African-American men and women serving in the House of Representatives. God is good.

It means that no matter how many weeds are growing that, if we are strong enough to be the wheat to provide the light, there is no sense in giving up on this country. It's all that we got.

We are the country. It is not just those people who come to Washington. It is us who decide just how strong we're going to be or how frightened we're going to be, or show silent we will be against the injustices that are taking place under our flag.

AN UNJUST AND UNWISE INVASION

On September the 11th, when enemies of the United States struck the World Trade Center, I think all Americans put aside whether they were Republican or Democrats, liberals or conservatives. For the first time in our history we felt the pain of hatred attacking us, and the things that we believed in. For the first time in my congressional career, New York City members were treated as members of Congress, and not merely as members of the New York delegation. We sang, "God Bless America" and said, under the President's leadership, that wherever this threat had come from, we were prepared to do whatever was necessary so that we would never feel the pain the way we did then.

However, soon the President started talking about "the axis of evil." He spoke about North Korea, Iran, and Iraq. And somewhere along the line, it was forgotten that our attackers were funded and had come from Saudi Arabia. Also lost was the fact that Osama bin Laden was the person we were searching for. Somehow the message got blurred. Soon, the President started connecting—without facts—Osama bin Laden with some force on television. And before you knew it, Saddam Hussein was transformed into the link to the tragedy that befell us at the Trade Center.

Let me tell you, I have listened to President Bush privately and publicly. I have heard from the CIA and the FBI. And I can tell you without fear of contradiction that the President of the United States, has not given one scintilla of evidence to connect the actions of Saddam Hussein with the tragedies that struck us here in New York City. And, if Colin Powell, the CIA, and the FBI have evidence that Saddam Hussein possesses weapons of mass destruction, why in the heck didn't they give it to the U.N. inspectors so they could get these weapons out?

I want to make it abundantly clear that what I learned on Lennox Avenue applies to me today. If somebody is around the corner waiting to hit me in the head with a pipe, I want him taken out right away. Preemptive strikes don't bother me. But for this great country, without any evidence that we're in imminent danger, to select a developing country that's defenseless against our power, and deliver in ultimatum that they must show evidence of how they disposed weapons of mass destruction, or we will drop bombs on them until they're senseless—3,000 high tech bombs in 48 hours—that's not the great America that I'm proud to be a part of.

An attack against Iraq would be the first time that our country has ever struck another country without provocation. Doing so, we will lose the moral authority to tell other countries that God made us to live and work together. If Pakistan and India decide that they don't trust each other, if the Taiwanese and the Chinese don't trust each other, if the North Koreans fear that they're

going to be attacked by South Korea, do they also have the right to a preemptive attack? What international body could we appeal to in good faith and say that they were wrong?

They tell me that there will be little collateral damage, but how much is "little" when you're talking about the lives of people? They tell me we have the technology to reduce the loss of life of Iraq's people—mothers and children, innocent people. But if we have that technology to determine where the innocent people are in Iraq, why couldn't we use that technology to locate the weapons?

LET'S TALK ABOUT OIL

Why Iraq? Why now? Why the rush? At the end of the day, the question has to be: Will we in New York, will we in the United States, will we on this planet, feel any safer after bombing Iraq senseless?

It goes beyond Iraq or weapons of mass destruction. It has to, because we know as a fact that weapons of mass destruction are in North Korea. And take my word for it, these people in North Korea are the meanest people in the world. I know. I've dealt with them. You can't imagine people starving to death in North Korea, with 40,000 American troops in South Korea, being isolated by their former friends, the Russians, who have collapsed, the Chinese, who look at them suspiciously, the Japanese, who have had problems with them historically. The only thing they got are these dangerous weapons which they're selling, and we are saying that we got to negotiate with them while we bomb Saddam Hussein.

It would seem to me if we're prepared to go to the international community to contain North Korea, that that is the least we can do for civilization and the United Nations to contain Saddam Hussein.

But let's think about it, because we have to be practical about it. There ain't no oil in North Korea.

Now, let's talk about oil, because some of my colleagues in Washington may be listening to me here, not just because I'm at The Riverside Church, but because C-Span is here, and we like to watch each other. So, to my colleagues that may be watching, let's talk about oil. For years we have been addicted and dependent on foreign oil and gasoline. 55-percent of the oil that we consume today comes from foreign countries. We have been promising ourselves since the days of sweater-wearing Jimmy Carter that we were going to do better. But each year we import more and more oil from abroad.

Any economist will tell you—and those of you that came to church late may have seen some of them on TV this morning—that the one thing that could possibly turn this economy around would be cheaper oil prices. That, if the price of oil continues to rise, then what we know in our community to be a recession could become a depression for us and a recession for other people in this country.

The largest reservoirs of oil are in this region, with Iraq controlling most of it. But the countries in the region that do have oil have joined together in order to make certain that they keep the price of oil high so that they would get an income. They have decided that they will control the supply of oil from the region in order to get what they think would be a fair price for oil.

Now, the President of the United States has said to me privately and, if you listen to him carefully, he has said it publicly, that we have to have as our first mission to seize the oil wells in Iraq. That we will be sending airborne troops there to prevent Saddam Hussein from destroying them. Once we seize those oil fields, he has said, we will bring in American and European technology. To do

what? To develop the full potential of the production of oil in this area. By doing this, he shatters the restriction on the supply of oil that OPEC has put on and shatters any idea that the reduction in the supply of oil would increase the price of oil.

Is the President saying this so that America would no longer have to depend on Middle Eastern heads of nations for higher oil prices? Is he saying this in order to get us out of the recession? Is he saying this because we are so dependent on foreign oil that we would want a stable supply?

No. The President doesn't say that at all. This is what the President says. We have to increase the supply of oil out of Iraq so that we can get the money to restore peace and harmony to the people of Iraq to build their schools and to give them health care. That is what the President is saying that we must do.

The President is also saying something else. He is saying that after we liberate Iraq—and, there is no indication that we're going to met with kids and women with little American flags waving for us—but after we liberate Iraq, that that will be the beginning of bringing democracy to all of the countries in the region.

Now, I don't know that much about the Islamic faith, but I hardly think they're waiting for born-again Bush to be bringing his type of democracy to that area.

If we hit Saddam Hussein, he will want to be remembered by the people in the region. Knowing that they are no friends of Israel in the region, it would seem to me that we're jeopardizing our friends and brothers and sisters in Israel from a preemptive strike by Iraq. Since they can't reach us, they will reach for our best friend, Israel. Israel will be forced to strike back with force—one, to show that she can sustain the hostility from the region and, two, because of the internal politics that exist between the hawks and the doves there. You tell me how it will not be perceived as the United States and Israel not having a "holy war," especially with our President saying he's going to bring democracy to the region of the Muslim states there.

Instead of us bringing a sense of peace and confidence, we're creating an atmosphere that could be chaotic as Americans go to the Middle East and Americans go abroad.

THE BURDEN MUST BE CARRIED BY ALL

Now, whenever a nation, a community or your home is in danger, it seems to me that we all have an obligation—if we've enjoyed the benefits of living in this great nation—to say, "What can we do to help?" But there's a strange atmosphere that exists in Washington, that people talk about war without talking about the sacrifices of war. You don't have to be in combat, you don't have to be shot, to understand that not all of the people who go to Iraq are coming back—that families suffer the pain of losing their loved ones, and that you're going to kill people whose lives you have no right to take away.

It reminds me so much when I was in P.S. 89, where there were groups of people that would say, "Let's fight. Someone said something about your mamma. Someone offended your sister. Let's go fight. I'll hold your coat." You know.

We got a lot of people in Washington that want to hold people's coats.

I listen to these people talking about how we should have taken out Saddam Hussein a long time ago. "We have to teach these people a lesson. We have to demonstrate the power of the United States. We have to force the United Nations to respect us." But we do this by sending people into harm's way.

There has never been a war in which we have not said that, at least in terms of fin-

ancing it, that we're going to have to pay for it through taxes. Yet this President has said, through Rumsfeld, that we can have two and three wars going on at the same time. We already have troops in Korea, Japan, Europe and Afghanistan. We're sending troops to Colombia and the Philippines. We're deploying 300,000 troops in Iraq. God knows how many more it will take for the occupation of Iraq. The President has asked for \$90 billion to pay for the first month of the invasion while advocating a \$674 billion tax cut for the wealthiest people in the United States.

When you take a look at who the liberators will be, who will be put in harm's way, it won't be the sons and daughters of members of Congress or the President's cabinet. It won't be the rich and affluent who insist that we "take them out now." No. It will be good Americans, patriotic Americans, who evaluated the economic situation in this country, and decided that the military gave them a better shake than they could get in the private sector.

And so they, like me and so many others, go into the Army. When the flag goes up, they salute it because they made a contract to fight—if they were called on. Don't tell me that they'll be checking out who is in the foxhole to see whether they were drafted or volunteered. Don't tell me that, in this great country, only those who can't do better economically should be forced to carry the burden of being killed in war. I refuse to accept that.

So some people have accused me of introducing legislation to reinstitute the draft just to embarrass the President or because I am against the war. Others say I did it to deter people from talking about going to war because of concern that their loved ones would be placed in harm's way.

And I tell them, "You're darned right, those are some of the reasons why I introduced it."

It makes sense to me that, if we're going to determine that we're going to attack a nation, if we're going to determine that we're going to take a preemptive strike, if we're going to determine that no matter what the United Nations says, that we will go it alone, we have to find out who "we" are. And the closer that "we" are to our families, the less likely we are to say that we're going to war.

We have a situation where the President believes that God has given him a mandate to attack Iraq. It seems that there is nothing that Saddam Hussein could ever have done to prevent war. It went beyond Saddam Hussein showing where the weapons are or proving that there are no weapons. This President is bent on getting rid of Saddam Hussein; the goal is to take him out.

And so, as people were ridiculing me, I got a call from the senior senator from South Carolina. He told me, "Charlie, I am so sick and tired of all this minority stuff." He said, "While it is true that minorities find themselves in the service and in harm's way more than the general population, while it is true that they seek safe haven from the economic oppression in the military, what about some of my constituents. No one ever talks about them."

Poor whites in rural areas face the same challenges. They love the uniform and the opportunity to serve. But it doesn't mean that they want to carry the full burden of fighting wars all over the world. He told me about the National Guard. We have 800,000 people, dedicated people, in the Guard. Many of them have already served their full careers in the military, and they have decided to live the rest of their lives in South Carolina. So they join the reserve. They join the police department. They join the fire depart-

ment. They want to increase their skills in the military reserves. They want promotions. They want to increase their pensions. But they have been called up, not once, not twice, but three times. We've been pulling up the reserves, breaking up marriages, breaking up families, causing people to lose homes, and pull kids from schools.

He said that it was time that the burden of fighting wars be not restricted to those people who find themselves without financial or political influence. So Senator Fritz Hollings introduced my draft bill in the other chamber.

MAKE HISTORY—LET YOUR VOICE BE HEARD

I didn't believe that my bad feet and me could make any difference in bringing about the Voting Rights Act. Sometimes, some of you may believe that the power of the United States is just so overwhelming that your voices can't be heard. But let me say this to you: At some time, at some place, somebody may just ask you, "When your country decided that it was going to have a preemptive strike against a weak, undeveloped country to prove a point, did you say anything? Did you do anything? Did you demonstrate?"

We have a responsibility as Americans not to wait for things to happen, but to be involved in those happening things. We are America. We are history. Your voice really counts.

The silence has been deafening. Why? No one wants to challenge a President after the attack of September 11, 2001. No one wants to be perceived as being unpatriotic. No one wants to be perceived as if they are not supporting our brave men and women that are stationed in the Middle East.

But I tell you what. Your support of me has given me the power and the incentive, not to be classified as a profile in courage, but to represent your sentiment as you have expressed it—at the Riverside Church, in front of the United Nations, all over New York, and as we see it all over the country. You just can't be blinded by your own prejudice when the whole nation is saying that we will not be safer if we attack Iraq.

IN HONOR OF LILLY COX-KELLAR

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lilly Cox-Kellar for her significant contributions in business, as a community leader and family stalwart. Ms. Cox-Kellar has been a powerhouse of innovation and commitment, her discipline and hard work has led to a record achievement of many "firsts" for an African American who opened the doors for so many others.

Just to highlight a few of her accomplishments, Lilly was the first African American to be hired at the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (AFTRA) where she worked as Executive Secretary to the Treasurer. She was the first minority to hold a position with Hirshe, Rotman and Druck, an international public relations firm. As a Human Resources and Benefits Specialist, she was the first minority staff person recruited by Cogan, Berlin and Weill, a major Wall Street firm with a national staff of more than two thousand employees. As Director of Chapter Relations for the National Audubon Society, Lilly was responsible for the administrative oversight of

more than five hundred chapters nationwide. In the majority of these position, she was afforded the opportunity to hire additional African Americans. In addition, to her management and human resources skills, Lilly worked as a housing consultant to First Baptist Church of Crown Heights, Church of St. Mark Episcopal, Bridge Street A.W.M.E. Church, Berean Missionary Baptist Church, Harlem Congregations for Community Improvement and Northeast Brooklyn HDFC/Wayside Baptist Church to develop 524 units of senior housing. However, Lilly felt she could do more.

Lilly ventured out on her own and opened LWC & Associates, a housing development consulting firm, which evolved into the current LWC Management Corp., now a real estate management and development corporation. Through this multi-faceted company working primarily with churches and community-based organizations, over \$56 million worth of housing has been developed for senior citizens, low and moderate income persons and families, and the formerly homeless. She is most gratified when housing is developed for senior citizens and the homeless. In her effort to promote housing development, she also owns Brisa Builders Corporation, a general contracting/construction manager firm. Her firm is currently involved with 230 units of senior housing under construction in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Lilly, as a person of deep convictions, is grounded in her faith and family. She believes in the spirit of "community" and "having a quality education" for our youth. She is a lifetime member of the NAACP, committed exclusively to their educational programs. Lilly also shares her wealth of knowledge and information regularly as she develops, directs and facilitates workshops, seminars and other training for non-profit organizations, boards of directors and volunteers. Lilly has also served as a guest lecturer at the Harvard Divinity School, lecturing on "The Urban Church and Community Development."

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Lilly Cox-Kellar for her leadership specifically with community based development and the many other contributions to her community. Her endeavors and accomplishments deserve our praise and appreciation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for rollcall vote Nos. 65, 66, and 67 due to my attendance at the funeral for former Rochester Mayor Thomas P. Ryan, Jr. and traffic jams caused by the standoff with Mr. Watson on the Mall in Washington, DC. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote Nos. 65, 66, and 67. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my statement appear in the permanent RECORD immediately following this vote.

H. Con. Res. 26, rollcall No. 65, "aye."

H.R. 868, rollcall No. 66, "aye."

H. Res. 109, rollcall No. 67, "aye."

IN HONOR OF LISA TEALER

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished Californian, Lisa Tealer, as she is inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Lisa Tealer is a dedicated advocate for health and diversity issues. She is a Certified Aerobic Instructor for Large Women and founded A-Body-Positive Fitness Facility for women of all sizes and fitness levels. She has hosted special classes and seminars on various topics of benefit to women and has given numerous presentations and demonstrations on issues ranging from expanding diversity in fitness to bridging the multi-ethnic healthcare gap.

Lisa Tealer has displayed extraordinary leadership skills in business as well. She manages the Pharmacological Sciences Division in the Department of Assay Services at Genentech, has ten years experience managing a technical service operation at Genentech, and four years experience as a health club owner in San Mateo. She was the first Chairperson of Genentech's African Americans in Biotechnology Employees Association. She designed the Diversity Action Plan which was presented to the CEO and Executive Committee of Genentech and she has initiated many diversity efforts in the areas of recruitment and development.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Lisa Tealer as she is inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

TRIBUTE TO CARL GOSS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Carl Goss of Pueblo, Colorado on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday. A true Colorado native, Carl was born on April 1, 1913. As Carl celebrates this impressive milestone in his life, I would like to honor him and his accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation.

Carl's grandparents came to Colorado from the east, settling on a ranch in Pueblo. After ninety years raising cattle, you could say that ranching runs deep in his blood. He worked on farms in New Mexico before returning to Pueblo to run the Hatchett Ranch for thirty years. Carl has always been proud of his Hereford cattle, even winning adulation at the Stock Show for his "Pen of Ten" calves. He has been an active member of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, the Pueblo County Stockmen's Association, Central Christian Church, and the Pueblo Historical Society.

Even more than his accomplishments, I know Carl is proud of his family. He has two daughters, Susan and Norma; four grandchildren, Carl, Matt, Megan and Rachel; and a great grandson, Alex. His family values his honesty, compassion, and generosity. They are truly blessed to have Carl in their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to stand today before this body of Congress and this nation to wish Carl Goss a very happy ninetieth birthday. Carl's lifetime of experiences is an invaluable resource for his family, friends, and all of us in Colorado. Happy Birthday, Carl. I wish you all the best!

CONDEMNING THE PUNISHMENT OF EXECUTION BY STONING AS A GROSS VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

SPEECH OF

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 18, 2003

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to voice my full support for H. Con. Res. 26—Condemning the Punishment of Execution by Stoning as a Gross Violation of Human Rights.

Civilized countries and organizations the world over have universally condemned this form of punishment. The European Union, the Australian government, the president of Mexico, the Spanish parliament, and the New Zealand government, have all condemned stoning and asked for clemency for those persons sentenced to this cruel form of punishment. Amnesty International has reported that execution by stoning is designed to increase the victim's suffering.

Mr. Speaker, as if all the above are not reason enough to support this measure, there is another aspect of this stoning as a form of punishment that makes it particularly troubling. Reports indicate that where this form of punishment is used, it is generally applied disproportionately to women, women who have been accused of adultery. These victims, these women, are guiltier of being women than guilty of having committed a crime. Mr. Speaker, some of these women are forced into prostitution, and others have even been raped.

In other instances stoning has been used as a means of suppressing religious freedom and stifling political debate.

In our own country, I am proud of the work that we have done to protect women against violence. The previous administration created the White House Office for Women Initiatives and Outreach to serve as a liaison between the White House and women's organizations, with a presidentially appointed director. This establishment of this office recognized the special needs to communicate better with women to address their issues. In 2000, the Violence Protection Act reauthorized programs designed to, among other purposes, stop sexual assault on campuses, offer transitional housing for victims of domestic abuse, and assist victims of violence.

Mr. Speaker, I urged passage of this bill, as America must continue to serve as a beacon of hope in the world to those who seek freedom and to escape from political prosecution. This is a responsibility that we in this chamber must hold dear and must never forget or forsake.

HONORING RETIRING ACADIA
PARISH SHERIFF KENNETH GOSS

HON. CHRISTOPHER JOHN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. JOHN. Mr. Speaker, the long and successful career of a good friend is drawing to a close. On June 30, 2004, after 20 years in his current office and over 40 years in law enforcement, Acadia Parish Sheriff Ken Goss will retire.

Sheriff Goss' distinguished career in law enforcement is known and respected across Louisiana. He has been a leader, innovator and enforcer his entire career, consistently keeping his department on the cutting edge of law enforcement while maintaining the respect of his peers and those in the community he serves.

He has received numerous awards and accolades from both his colleagues and his constituents, affirming his dedication to his community and his intense desire to constantly improve the safety of our neighbors. His long career has also incorporated service in the Louisiana Sheriffs' Association, including a term as president of the organization. Moreover, Sheriff Goss serves as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Sheriffs' Association.

He is dedicated to the young people in our community. Throughout his tenure, Sheriff Goss has implemented or expanded programs such as DARE, Mentoring Programs, the School Resource Officer Program, ACAMP—a summer camp for 8–10 year olds, and Basic Training—a summer program for 7th and 8th graders.

He has grown the Acadia Parish Sheriffs Office to 130 deputies and the Detective Division to 8 deputies in the Criminal Investigation Division. True to his desire to constantly improve as the resources allow, numerous programs within Sheriff Goss' department from narcotics to emergency response and communications have been enhanced to meet the needs of our community.

Sheriff Goss is an example to local law enforcers across the country. After 40 years in law enforcement in Acadiana, his record of accomplishment is unparalleled. I wish Sheriff Goss well in his retirement, and I speak for our community when I offer him my humble thanks for his lifetime of dedication to our safety.

IN HONOR OF SUSAN FERREN

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished Californian, Susan Ferren, as she is inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Susan Ferren is a manager in San Mateo County's Human Services Agency and for the past 12 years has dedicated herself to improving health in San Mateo County. In addition to her job at the Human Services Agency, Susan Ferren is a Marriage and Family Therapist Intern and is working toward obtaining her li-

cense. She also works as a Crisis Therapist at Mills/Peninsula Hospital.

Susan Ferren has initiated and managed many innovative programs to address family violence and children's welfare. She is cochair of the Family Self-Sufficiency Policy Team which helps families achieve stability and independence, and a site coordinator for the Fatherhood Project. She serves on the board of directors of Sor Juana Ines and has given many hours of volunteer time to several community service agencies.

Susan Ferren is a mentor to interns at the Human Services Agency and gives generously of her time and talents to nurture them. A single parent, she is justifiably proud of her extraordinary son and daughter. She's been a Cub Scout Leader, a Sunday School Teacher, a Room Parent, a PTA Vice President and a Team Mother for several sports teams.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Susan Ferren as she is inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

TRIBUTE TO DOUG WINTER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to honor veteran Doug Winter of Paonia, Colorado. It is my privilege to recognize Doug as he prepares to assume the role of State Commander of the Colorado American Legion. Doug believes deeply in our great nation and has demonstrated his dedication and commitment to his country through his service, endurance, and sacrifice in the United States Marine Corps as a battery gunner sergeant. Now, as he prepares to take on his new role as State Commander, I would like to honor Doug's service before this body of Congress and this nation.

Since his service in Vietnam, Doug has demonstrated a deep commitment to his fellow veterans. Thirteen years ago, Doug joined Paonia Post 97 of the American Legion. Since then, he has served as adjutant commander, commander and first vice commander of Post 97, and as District 11 junior and senior vice commander. Doug understands that the completion of military service does not mean the end of a serviceman's responsibility to his fellow veterans. He reaffirms his commitment to his country and his fellow veterans daily, through his work with the Colorado American Legion.

Mr. Speaker, in this time of international uncertainty, our veterans provide a firm foundation for our nation. It is an honor to rise today and recognize Doug Winter before this body of Congress and this nation for his service to this country and dedication to his fellow veterans. For the first time in 25 years, the Colorado American Legion will have a leader from the Western Slope, and it is my distinct honor to represent such a fine American as Doug Winter in this Congress.

SECURE AND FAST ENTRY AT THE BORDER ACT OF 2003 (SAFE BORDER)

HON. SUSAN A. DAVIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss an opportunity to strengthen national security, promote bi-national commerce, and provide assistance to our dedicated agents at the border.

My district touches the U.S.-Mexico border. Because of this proximity, ports of entry play a vital role in our area's economic and social life. Thousands of San Diego and Tijuana residents cross the border every day as commuters, shoppers, or visitors, illustrating the growing global connection between our neighboring countries. Unfortunately, our border infrastructure has not kept pace with the booming traffic volume, and travelers frequently encounter delays and congestion at the border.

The tragic events of September 11 further intensified these challenges along the border. Increased security measures severely over-extended inspection resources and waits lasting up to several hours became commonplace. Ports of entry in other states that had not previously encountered significant delays realized that they were not well equipped to handle future volume growth. This climate raised the need for innovative methods that meld security measures with more efficient practices. For some of my constituents, the answer came in the form of a dedicated commuter lane program called SENTRI.

SENTRI, which stands for Secure Electronic Network for Travelers' Rapid Inspection, accepts only low-risk travelers who pass both an extensive background check to verify their eligibility and a thorough inspection of their vehicle. After passing through these steps, travelers receive the privilege of using an exclusive lane to cross the border into the United States.

Since its introduction, SENTRI has quickly demonstrated its ability to reduce wait times without compromising border security. Border waits often lasted an hour or more before SENTRI, but now average only 5 to 15 minutes for enrollees. Travelers in other lanes also benefit because the prescreened SENTRI crossers move swiftly through the border, reducing the number of motorists using general commuter lanes. Expediting inspections through SENTRI is actually helping to improve border security, as Customs and Border Patrol agents can focus more attention on non-screened drivers and passengers. Additionally, those travelers in SENTRI lanes have a 50 percent greater probability of being referred to secondary inspection than those in regular lanes due to built in random selection. As a result of embedded security measures, statistics show an extremely low rate of fraud among renewal participants. Simply put, SENTRI lanes are more efficient and better inspected than regular commuter lanes.

Unfortunately, SENTRI has become a victim of its own success. SENTRI needs a greater investment of resources to keep up with the current and future demand. Enrollment increased by more than 100 percent after September 11 and, currently, prospective applicants must wait approximately 8 months. I believe that if we want innovative programs like

SENTRI to work, we must provide them with the tools and resources they need to succeed. This is why I am re-introducing the Secure and Fast Entry at the Border Act or SAFE Border Act.

The SAFE Border Act recognizes the contribution of SENTRI to border security and the agents who administer the program. My bill ensures the continuity of SENTRI as the Immigration and Naturalization Service and Customs Department transition into the Department of Homeland Security, and reinforces recent agency action by permanently extending the SENTRI renewal period from 1 to 2 years—enabling border agents to process new applicants and reduce the current enrollment wait. SAFE Border also recommends the appointment of dedicated SENTRI staff to expedite application processing, encourages the creation of a dedicated commuter lane for prescreened, low-risk pedestrian crossers, and promotes the integration of technology at SENTRI sites for increased access at participating ports of entry.

Our agents at the border shoulder an enormous responsibility every day. I believe we owe them the appropriate resources and support they need to carry out their duties. The SAFE Border Act, as a result, increases security by enabling more people to be prescreened and allowing border agents to focus more attention on other border crossers.

Our nation's economic and overall security is heavily linked to smooth and secure border crossings. The SAFE Border Act provides a way for trusted travelers to cross the border securely and quickly.

I urge my colleagues in Congress to act quickly in passing the SAFE Border Act into law.

TRIBUTE TO DR. WALLACE
CONERLY

HON. ROGER F. WICKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an individual whose dedication and contributions to my home state of Mississippi are exceptional.

Dr. A. Wallace Conerly has devoted his career to public service. A native of Tylertown, Mississippi, Dr. Conerly graduated from Millsaps College in 1957, and went on to receive his M.D. from Tulane University in 1960. He served six years in the United States Air Force until his honorable discharge with the rank of Major. Since 1973, Wally has dedicated his time to the University of Mississippi Medical Center in Jackson, Mississippi.

He held the title of Assistant Vice Chancellor for 13 years until obtaining the title of Chief Executive Officer in 1994. As the CEO of the state's only academic health sciences center, he leads an institution of 7200 employees with an annual budget of more than \$610,000,000.

Dr. Conerly has directed a \$335 million building program, the largest in the history of higher education in Mississippi, including a new children's hospital, a new women and infant's hospital, a new 256 bed adult hospital and a critical care hospital, along with a host of new facilities for the School of Nursing, the

School of Health Related Professions and the Medical Center complex.

He created a campus-wide Office of Research in 1998 to further enhance the Medical Center's research mission. Since that time, grant and contracts awarded to the Medical Center have more than tripled—from approximately \$12 million to more than \$40 Million annually. He spearheaded the Medical Center's efforts to get national Heart, Lung and Blood Institute funding for the Jackson Heat Study, the project that will follow cardiovascular risk factors in African-Americans for decades.

Wally Conerly has worked hard to make the Medical Center a more diverse environment. He has expanded the institution's efforts to recruit and retain minority students. He was successful in securing funding for 12 full scholarships designated for African-American students in the School of Medicine. The scholarships, worth approximately \$25,000 annually to the student, also have helped keep these promising young students in Mississippi—where they are now more likely to practice. Wally also has worked to increase the Medical Center's number of minority employees at the professional level through aggressive recruitment efforts. Currently, 35 percent of UMC's employees in that category are minorities; approximately 45 percent of the Medical Center's total work force is minority. In 2001, Minority Access, Inc. recognized the Medical Center as a "National Role Model Institution" for these achievements. Dr. Conerly has enriched the lives of Mississippians and enhanced the national prominence of the Medical Center resulting in better health care for our citizens.

In August 2002, Secretary of Health and Human Services Tommy Thompson appointed Dr. Conerly to a four-year term on the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine. He is the first Mississippi an to serve on the prestigious body. Dr. Conerly has served on the Board of Directors of the American Red Cross, Mississippi Chapter and the Capital Area United Way. He is past president of the Rotary Club of Jackson and past chairman of the Board of Governors of the University Club. He is on the boards of the Metro Jackson Chamber of Commerce, Junior Achievement, the Jackson Medical Education District, the Community Bank and it's a member of the Community Advisory Council of the Junior League of Jackson. In 2001, the Mississippi Division of the Multiple Sclerosis Society honored Dr. Conerly with the Hope Award. He also received Millsaps College's "Alumnus of the Year" award in 2002, and he and his wife Frances Bryan Conerly were recognized as the 2002 People of Vision by Preserve Sight Mississippi. Wally and Frances are the proud parents of two sons, Al and Charlie.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend this extraordinary man and my dear friend for his superior service and thank him for his strong commitment to helping the citizens of Mississippi.

IN HONOR OF LENNIE ROBERTS

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great American and a most distin-

guished Californian, Lenore (Lennie) Roberts, as she is inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Ms. Roberts has been named to the Hall of Fame for her success in protecting "much of the open space that makes the San Francisco Peninsula a uniquely beautiful place to live and work."

I founded the Women's Hall of Fame in 1984 to honor women who have made major contributions to our community and our country. Lennie Roberts is the personification of those we honor; she is intelligent, fair, effective, trusted, and articulate. The Peninsula would not be the place it is today without Lennie and her extraordinary work.

Lennie Roberts has a unique vision which extends beyond the limits of San Mateo County. In addition to her work with the Committee for Green Foothills, she serves as a member of the Yosemite Association Board of Trustees and helped form the Yosemite Fund Council of Directors, and is a member of the Citizens Advisory Commission for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Among Lennie Roberts' many achievements were the passage of Measure A which protects San Mateo County's rural coastal area from urban sprawl and her successful fight to prevent a giant freeway from being built on the coastside.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this great and good woman. Lennie Roberts is one of the most exceptional, effective and respected leaders in our community and through her commitment and professionalism, she has made our communities and our country a better place for all.

TRIBUTE TO VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT
OF NORWOOD-REDVALE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise before this body of Congress and this nation today to recognize the men and women of the Norwood-Redvale Volunteer Fire Department of Norwood, Colorado. Their heroic efforts are responsible for saving the lives and homes of many in my state, and it is my honor to pay tribute to their efforts today.

On the night of December 29, 2002, there was a fire in a home south of Norwood. Although the home is occupied, there was no one present when the blaze started. The quick actions of the Norwood-Redvale Volunteer Fire Department saved the house, which sustained only minimal smoke damage. Almost the entire fire department responded, including four engines and the ambulance crew, adding up to more than fifteen VFD members on the scene who spent more than three long hours battling the flames.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise to recognize the Norwood-Redvale Volunteer Fire Department before this body of Congress and this nation. Their selfless and capable service is a credit to themselves and their families, and their dedication to community is a great asset to their neighbors and countrymen. I personally thank them for their efforts.

URGING PASSAGE OF RESOLUTION ADDRESSING HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN NORTH KOREA AT 59TH SESSION OF UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

SPEECH OF

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 18, 2003

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 109.

North Korea has been in the news lately for a number of reasons. In recent months, it has expelled U.N. monitors, withdrawn from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and restarted a nuclear reactor.

In addition, North Korea may have the worst human-rights record in Asia. The regime prohibits freedom of speech, religion, the press, assembly, association, citizens' movements and workers' rights. There are an estimated 150,000 to 200,000 political prisoners in work camps. Accounts by refugees and defectors indicate that inmates are subject to forced labor, beatings, torture and executions.

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights convened in Geneva this week and is scheduled to be in session until April 25th. This year one of its most challenging issues will be to determine whether to hold North Korea accountable for its poor human rights records.

I strongly support H. Res. 109, which urges the Commission to pass a resolution addressing human rights abuses in North Korea, and calls on the government of North Korea to respect and protect the human rights of its citizens. If passed by the Commission, it would be a critical first step by member states of the United Nations in demonstrating a multi-national commitment to human rights.

In 1981, North Korea ratified two treaties, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. By ratifying these treaties, North Korea officially affirmed its commitment to internationally recognized human rights and standards. Although no single diplomatic initiative can begin to resolve North Korea's human rights abuses, this Resolution would be an important first step in bringing this issue to the world's attention.

In closing, I would like to remind my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, that on February 11, 2002, we passed, by an overwhelming vote of 402 to 6, a Resolution condemning the selection of Libya to chair the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

Libya has failed to demonstrate that it does not support international terrorism. It has also failed to demonstrate that it has abandoned its quest for weapons of mass destruction. To reward these failures with an important and prestigious appointment makes a mockery of what this Commission stands for.

That being said, if the Commission manages to persuade North Korea to open itself up to visits by U.N. human rights experts and other international observers, this would be a significant accomplishment. I urge all members of the United Nations to work towards this goal and urge my colleagues to support this Resolution.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ACADIANA VETERAN LESTER J. GUIDRY

HON. CHRISTOPHER JOHN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. JOHN. Mr. Speaker, our community lost a dedicated servant on February 20, 2003. Lester J. Guidry, Commander of American Legion Post 69, lost his battle with cancer. Mr. Guidry was a tireless advocate for Acadiana's Veterans, often serving as their voice in the community.

Mr. Guidry was a veteran of the Korean War, serving with the 25th Infantry Division, 35th Regiment, 1st Battalion, Able Company. He was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds he sustained in battle in 1951. Back on the home front, Mr. Guidry became a mountaineering instructor with the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs. For 25 years, he taught our young cadets the specifics of winter survival, mountaineering safety and awareness.

Upon his return home to Acadiana, Mr. Guidry became a project coordinator working on behalf of Korean War Veterans. He was tireless in his efforts to help these veterans secure the service medals and accolades they were due.

I knew Lester Guidry well. He constantly interacted with my office on behalf of our local veterans, insuring that cases were tended to and information was located. In 2002, he visited with me in Washington, DC during his trip to retrieve pieces of the damaged Pentagon for display at memorials across Acadiana.

Mr. Guidry's passion for life and service was both inspirational and contagious. He was persistent in his task, making service to our local veterans and their memory his mission in life. I believe he accomplished his mission.

He fought for the ideals he believed in until his final days. He labored to remind of us that "freedom is never free," and that service to country should be recognized and never forgotten. He was an example of patriotism for our community, he touched countless lives in our area and across the country, and he will be sorely missed.

IN HONOR OF NORA RAZON

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished Californian, Nora Razon, as she is named a San Mateo County Young Woman of Excellence.

Nora Razon is a young woman of tremendous insight and dedication. She took initiative in conceiving of and founding her own organization at Carlmont High School, Chicanas Healing Injustice, Sexism, Prejudice and Animosity (C.H.I.S.P.A.). This organization empowers Latino youth through participation in school and extracurricular activities dealing with the healing of injustice and animosity within and towards the Latino community. Under her direction, C.H.I.S.P.A. has evolved into one of the most successful and well-attended clubs at Carlmont High School.

Nora Razon's leadership has been likewise valuable in East Palo Alto's College Track, a non-profit organization which assists motivated young people from socioeconomically disadvantaged neighborhoods to recognize their full potential and to attend a four-year university of their choosing. She has been credited with helping turn College Track "from a good idea into a successful entity."

Nora Razon is a senior leader in the East Palo Alto chapter of Youth United for Community Action and an active four-year participant in Youth Community Service. She is the Youth Representative on the San Mateo County Commission on Aging, a member of the Student Council, and a mentor to her peers through Carlmont's SOS Program designed to mediate conflicts that arise within the student body.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Nora Razon as she is named a San Mateo County Young Woman of Excellence.

THE CHILD HEALTHCARE CRISIS RELIEF ACT

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, our Nation has been blessed for more than two centuries. At no time in the history of mankind has a society prospered like ours has. Through an industrious spirit, a deep sense of entrepreneurship, and a land teeming with natural resources and human talent, we have created a nation that is the dream of those in the world who lack our good fortune. We have led the world in the area of biotechnology and medical research for almost an entire century. There is no place else on Earth where people flock by the thousands to obtain the best that the arts and sciences of medicine have to offer.

With that said, there has been, however, a well kept secret regarding our nation's healthcare system, which was only recently brought to light by former United States Surgeon General Dr. David Satcher. In his landmark 1999 report, *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*, Dr. Satcher describes the crisis faced by our Nation's children who suffer from mental illness. According to this report, one out of every five children in America suffers from a diagnosable mental disorder, yet only one-third of them receive mental healthcare treatment.

Part of the reason for this alarming statistic is that mental health services specific to children are in very short supply. I hear time and time again the frustrations of pediatricians who cannot find available mental healthcare professionals for their patients who require psychological evaluations. There are many parents in our nation who are forced to relinquish custody of their disturbed children because outpatient psychiatric services are either not available or the wait for an appointment is weeks to months away. In my own state of Rhode Island, a physician affiliated with a leading psychiatric children's hospital told me recently that on any given day, up to one-third of the hospitalized youth could be home if only outpatient services were available.

That is why today Congresswoman ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN and I are introducing the Child Healthcare Crisis Relief Act. This is a bill designed to help alleviate the paucity of mental health services for our nation's youth by providing incentives for mental healthcare workers to specialize in the treatment of children and adolescents.

The statistics are quite startling:

13,700,000 of America's children and adolescents have a diagnosable mental disorder.

There are 6,000,000 to 9,000,000 children and adolescents in the United States who meet the definition of having a serious emotional disturbance.

Approximately 5 to 9 percent of children and adolescents in the United States meet the definition of extreme functional impairment.

The demand for the services of child and adolescent psychiatry is projected to increase by 100 percent between 1995 and 2020.

There are approximately 513 students for each school counselor in United States schools. This ratio is more than double the recommended ratio of 250 students for each school counselor.

The Child Healthcare Crisis Relief Act creates incentives to help recruit and retain child mental health professionals providing direct clinical care, and to improve, expand, or help create programs to train child mental health professionals through the following mechanism:

Loan repayment and scholarships for child mental health and school-based service professionals to help pay back educational loans.

Grants to graduate schools to provide for internships and field placements in child mental health services.

Grants to help with pre-service and in-service training of paraprofessionals who work in clinical mental health settings for children.

Grants to graduate schools to help develop and expand child and adolescent mental health programs.

This bill also allows for an increase in the number of Child and Adolescent Psychiatrists under the Medicare Graduate Medical Education Program and extends the board eligibility period for residents and fellows from four years to six years.

The Child Healthcare Crisis Relief Act is not only about providing incentives for health care workers, it is also a bill about expanding treatment options for children in need. Expanding treatment options expands the opportunities that children with mental health concerns have to grow and become happy and productive members of our society.

Children who do not receive adequate treatment for mental health problems start out in life with an albatross around their necks with significantly reduced opportunities. These children have a high probability of becoming involved with illicit substances, dropping out of school, and committing felonies including homicide. Just as tragic, many of these children will never make it into adulthood because of suicide.

The hope and the potential for endless possibilities that we, as a people, attribute to children are diminished with each child struggling with mental illness who does not receive adequate treatment. We may choose not to see their struggle out of ignorance or fear, but as an old English proverb says: "We never know the worth of water 'til the well is dry".

Mr. Speaker, we cannot in good conscience sit back and allow the well to dry up when we

know how to find a spring that can feed it. I, therefore, ask my colleagues to lend their support for my Child Healthcare Crisis Relief Act.

ROBERT KELLY, SR., HONORED BY
SCRANTON HEBREW DAY SCHOOL

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the honoring of Robert T. Kelly, Sr., by the Scranton Hebrew Day School at the school's 55th anniversary dinner on March 23, 2003. Because he has been both a community leader and a very generous benefactor as a trustee of the Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Foundation, the school will present him with its Special Recognition Award.

Mr. Kelly is a graduate of the University of Scranton, where he was also awarded a Master of Business Administration degree. The university has also presented him with an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

A member of the advisory board of directors of the First Liberty Bank and Trust Company, Mr. Kelly is a former member of the board of trustees of the University of Scranton and served in a similar capacity with Mercy Health Systems, Northeast Region. He is currently a member of the American and Pennsylvania Institutes of Certified Public Accountants, the Country Club of Scranton and the Johns Hopkins Club of Baltimore.

Mr. Kelly has been one of the Weinberg Foundation's trustees since 1990 and currently serves as a trustee emeritus, having been succeeded as a trustee by his son Timothy P. Kelly.

An intimate of philanthropist Harry Weinberg since the 1950s when Mr. Weinberg operated the Scranton Transit Company, Mr. Kelly was designated a trustee by Mr. Weinberg to assist in the running of the foundation after his death. Mr. Weinberg passed away in 1990 at the age of 82. At that time, the foundation possessed assets worth nearly \$1 billion. It currently distributes more than \$95 million annually to the needy around the world and is considered to be one of the top 25 philanthropic trusts in the United States.

Mr. Kelly and his wife, the former Rose Marie Simoncelli, reside in Jessup and are the proud parents of four children, Timothy and Mary Louise, both of Waverly; Attorney Robert Jr. of Clarks Green; and Dr. Patricia Kelly-Holmes of South Bend, Indiana.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the honor being accorded to Mr. Robert T. Kelly, Sr., by the Scranton Hebrew Day School, and I wish him and his family all the best.

HONORING ELIZABETH MCKENNA

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished Californian, Elizabeth McKenna, as she is named a San Mateo County Young Woman of Excellence.

As President of Best Buddies, an international organization that provides students with intellectual disabilities the opportunity to develop one-on-one friendships with other students at their high school, Elizabeth McKenna devotes extraordinary time and energy to improving her school and community. She organizes and publicizes meetings, pairs up mentors and mentees, and ensures all aspects of the program run smoothly. Her chapter was the proud recipient of the "Chapter of the Month" award at a recent Bay Area chapter meeting. In addition to her involvement in Best Buddies, she also finds time to volunteer weekly with Service Commission and the Interact Club and to be a member of the Dance Team and Dance Ensemble at Hillsdale High School.

Elizabeth McKenna excels in her academic pursuits as well. She is a lead trial attorney with Hillsdale High School's Mock Trial team and played an instrumental role in bringing her team to the 2002 California State Finals, where they placed second. She is a staff writer for her high school newspaper and has been playing the piano since the fifth grade and she maintains an excellent grade point average while juggling multiple Advanced Placement and Honors courses.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring, Elizabeth McKenna as she is named a San Mateo County Young Woman of Excellence.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON AN OPEN SOCIETY WITH SECURITY ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the United States Commission on an Open Society and Security Act, expressing an idea I have been working on since well before 9-11. For years now before our eyes, parts of our open society have gradually been closed down because of fear of terrorism. Such actions have accelerated and with war coming now, even more so. For example, Pennsylvania Avenue has just been closed to pedestrians, isolating the country's most visible landmark from the American people and connection to the President. The bill I introduce today would begin a systematic investigation that takes full account of the importance of maintaining our democratic traditions while responding adequately to the real and substantial threats terrorism poses.

These years in our history will be remembered by the rise of terrorism in the world and in this country. As a result, American society faces new and unprecedented challenges. We must provide ever-higher levels of security for our people and public spaces while maintaining a free and open democratic society. As yet, our country has no systematic process or strategy for meeting these challenges.

When we have been faced with unprecedented and perplexing issues in the past, we have had the good sense to investigate them deeply and to move to resolve them. Examples include the Warren Commission following

the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the Kerner Commission following riotous uprisings that swept American cities in the 1960's and 1970's.

The problems associated with worldwide terrorism are of similar importance and dimension. The Act requires that a commission be presidentially appointed which, to be useful in meeting the multiple problems raised, would have a careful balance of members representative of a cross section of disciplines. To date, questions of security most often have been left to security and military experts. They are indispensable participants, but they cannot alone resolve all the issues raised by terrorism in an open society. In order to strike the balance required by our traditions, constitution and laws, a cross cutting group representing our best and wisest minds needs to be working at the same table.

With only existing tools and thinking, we have been left to muddle through, using blunt 19th century approaches, such as crude blockades and other denials of access, or risking the right to privacy with the misapplication of the latest technology. The threat of terrorism to our democratic society is too serious to be left to ad hoc problem-solving. Such approaches are often as inadequate as they are menacing.

We can do better, but only if we recognize and then come to grips with the complexities associated with maintaining a society with free and open access in a world characterized by unprecedented terrorism. The place to begin is with a high-level presidential commission of wise men and women expert in an array of disciplines who can help chart the new course that will be required to protect both our people and our precious democratic institutions and traditions.

JIM THORPE DAY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT PEMBROKE

HON. MIKE MCINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Jim Thorpe Day at the University of North Carolina at Pembroke. Jim Thorpe was one of the greatest athletes in the world, a man of courage, patriotism and fair play.

Jim Thorpe, the only American athlete to excel in three major sports as an amateur and as a professional, accomplished more than any other athlete of his time. The Sac and Fox Indian played professional baseball, football and won Olympic gold medals in both the pentathlon and the decathlon. His Olympic performance earned him the title of the "greatest athlete in the world" from Sweden's King Gustav V. His feats on the football field led him to the 1911 and 1912 All-American football teams and ultimately as the first president of the American Professional Football Association. In 1950, the Associated Press named Thorpe the greatest All-Around Male Athlete and America's Greatest Football Player of the half-century.

Born in 1887 into the Sac and Fox Indian Tribe, Jim Thorpe grew up on a reservation in Oklahoma. As a teenager, Thorpe enrolled at the Indian Industrial School in Carlisle, PA where he became a football All-American and led his team to numerous victories. In between seasons, Thorpe gained international fame at the Stockholm Olympics, returning to the United States with two gold medals in track and field. Thorpe played six major league baseball seasons with the New York Giants, Cincinnati Reds and the Boston Braves and ultimately returned to football to play for the Canton Bulldogs. With Thorpe's leadership, the Bulldogs were recognized as the "world champion" for 1916, 1917 and 1919.

Mr. Speaker, almost a century has passed since Jim Thorpe amazed the world with his athletic talent, and he is still known as the greatest athlete in the world. Jim Thorpe Day in North Carolina is an appropriate tribute to

this heroic athlete, and I encourage all to acknowledge his admirable accomplishments.

IN HONOR OF CAROL YOUNG-HOLT

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 19, 2003

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished Californian, Carol Young-Holt, as she is inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Carol Young-Holt is a model for success in academics, professional development and nonprofit management. As the Coordinator of the South Coast Collaborative (SCC), a grassroots organization, she has united members of the South Coast area into a community of equal partners and initiated a multitude of programs for community development and enhancement. She has secured over a million dollars of funding for local projects and has designed a community development plan that among other things, developed a strong community leadership program for Spanish-speaking residents. She also established the first local positions for mental health and community outreach workers. The change in the South Coast community since she became Coordinator has been described as a "Renaissance for both the English and Spanish-speaking communities."

Aside from her remarkable work through the SCC, Carol Young-Holt has lectured at Stanford University, directed the prestigious Bing Nursery School Child Development Laboratory School, and created an innovative child development teaching and management program with Foothill and Cañada Community Colleges. She is the publisher of many seminal articles, was director of a national multimedia-training program for early childhood educators and served as a program consultant for federal government Head Start programs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Carol Young-Holt as she is inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 20, 2003 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 21

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the science and technology program and the role of Department of Defense laboratories.

SR-325

MARCH 25

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Defense and the Future Years Defense Program, focusing on homeland defense; to be followed by closed hearings in SH-219.

SH-219

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the qualifications of NATO enlargement.

SD-419

Joint Economic Committee

To hold hearings to examine Medicare's financial crisis, focusing on the long-term financial viability of the program, proposals to add a prescription drug benefit and other reforms.

SD-628

10 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Alfred Plamann, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Consumer Cooperative Bank, and Thomas Waters Grant, of New York, Noe Hinojosa, Jr., of Texas, and William Robert Timken, Jr., of Ohio, each to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

SD-538

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management, and Of-

fice of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management.

SD-192

Finance

To hold hearings to examine the Enron situation, focusing on the Joint Committee on Taxation investigation on compensation-related issues.

SD-215

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine the Washington Teachers' Union, focusing on union member protections.

SD-430

Appropriations

Homeland Security Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Homeland Security.

SD-106

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine S. 520, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain facilities to the Fremont-Madison Irrigation District in the State of Idaho, and S. 625, to authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to conduct certain feasibility studies in the Tualatin River Basin in Oregon.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

National Parks Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to examine National Trail designations and the potential impact of National Trails on private lands, communities, and activities within the viewshed of the trails, and S. 324, to amend the National Trails System Act to clarify Federal authority relating to land acquisition from willing sellers for certain trails in the National Trails System, S. 634, to amend the National Trails System Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to carry out a study on the feasibility of designating the Trail of the Ancients as a national historic trail, and S. 635, to amend the National Trails System Act to require the Secretary of the Interior to update the feasibility and suitability studies of four national historic trails.

SD-366

MARCH 26

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Ricky Dale James, of Missouri, and Rear Adm. Nicholas Augustus Prah, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, both to be a Member of the Mississippi River Commission, and Richard W. Moore, of Alabama, to be Inspector General, Tennessee Valley Authority.

SD-406

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to consider proposed legislation entitled "Caring for Children Act of 2003", proposed legislation entitled "Genetics Information Non-discrimination Act of 2003", and other pending calendar business.

SD-430

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Edward C. Prado, of Texas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit, Cecilia M. Altonaga, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, Richard D. Bennett, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, Dee D. Drell, to be United States

District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, J. Leon Holmes, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Arkansas, and Susan G. Braden, of the District of Columbia, and Charles F. Lettow, of Virginia, each to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims.

SD-226

10 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine the reauthorization of child nutrition programs.

SR-328A

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for the Air Force.

SD-192

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to examine the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, focusing on the role and funding of the National Indian Gaming Commission.

SH-216

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine issues uncovered as a result of the Blue Ribbon Panel's report of findings on Aerial Fire Fighting Safety and responses to the report.

SD-366

Armed Services

SeaPower Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Defense and the Future Years Defense Program, focusing on Navy shipbuilding programs.

SR-222

Appropriations

Transportation, Treasury and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for the Department of the Treasury.

SD-138

2:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations

International Economic Policy, Export and Trade Promotion Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine global energy security issues.

SD-106

Armed Services

Strategic Forces Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management and Office of Legacy Management.

SR-222

MARCH 27

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; to be followed by closed hearings (in Room SH-219).

SH-216

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine certain proposals with respect to electricity, including S. 475, to reform the nation's outdated laws relating to the electric industry, improve the operation of our transmission system, enhance reliability of our electric grid, increase consumer benefits from whole electric competition, and restore investor confidence in the electric industry.

SD-106

APRIL 1

APRIL 2

Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, and
 Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine proposed
 budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for
 the Department of Education. SD-192

10 a.m.
 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
 To hold hearings to examine health care
 transmission of global AIDS in Africa. SD-430

2:30 p.m.
 Foreign Relations
 To resume hearings to examine the
 qualifications for NATO enlargement. SD-419

2:30 p.m.
 Armed Services
 SeaPower Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine proposed
 legislation authorizing funds for fiscal
 year 2004 for the Department of De-
 fense and the Future Years Defense
 Program, focusing on Navy and Marine
 Corps development and procurement
 priorities.

SR-232A

10 a.m.
 Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine S. 556, to
 amend the Indian Health Care Improve-
 ment Act to revise and extend that
 Act.

SR-485

APRIL 8

10 a.m.
 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
 To hold hearings to examine the Mam-
 mography Quality Standards Act.

SD-430