

preservation of some of the most beautiful and diverse habitats on the planet would be possible if wood were eliminated as a source of energy.

Providing energy from sources other than biomass (wood and dung), such as coal-produced electricity, would bring longer and better lives to the people of the developing world and greater opportunity for the preservation of their natural ecosystems. Let me assure you, notwithstanding the views of extreme environmentalists, that Africans do indeed want a higher standard of living. They want to live longer and healthier with less burden bearing and with more opportunities to advance. New sources of affordable, accessible energy would set them down the road of achieving such aspirations.

These experiences made it clear to me that affordable, accessible energy was desperately needed in African countries. But the energy issue is relevant here too. My wife, Babs, is the President of the Board of Directors of the Madison County Christian Women's Job Corps. This privately-funded, voluntarily-directed organization seeks to train women to obtain the type of job skills needed today. Most of the women, often single parents, are in financial crisis. Increasing the cost of energy for these women would disproportionately restrict their ability to provide for themselves and their families. As in Africa, ideas for limiting energy use, as embodied in the Kyoto protocol, create the greatest hardships for the poorest among us. As I mentioned in the Hearing, enacting any of these noblesounding initiatives to deal with climate change through increased energy costs, might make a wealthy urbanite or politician feel good about themselves, but they would not improve the environment and would most certainly degrade the lives of those who need help now.

I appreciate the opportunity to respond with further explanation of my experiences in Africa and my views on energy availability.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. CHRISTY,  
*Director, Earth System Science Center,  
Professor, Atmospheric Science,  
Alabama State Climatologist.*

## HEALTHY FORESTS RESTORATION ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

**HON. BARON P. HILL**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 20, 2003*

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, Southern Indiana is blessed with natural beauty, and the Hoosier National Forest in my congressional district is an important source of this beauty. I have greatly enjoyed my visits to this national forest over the years.

Today I voted against passage of H.R. 1904, The Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003. I decided not to support this legislation after giving it careful consideration and weighing its effects on my constituents.

I have many constituents who regularly visit the Hoosier National Forest. They enjoy hiking, fishing, horseback riding and mountain biking in the forest. My constituents also feel strongly about the right to comment on and participate in the management decisions that are made regarding this beautiful national forest.

I voted against H.R. 1904 because I am very concerned that it would result in my con-

stituents having fewer opportunities to comment on forest policy proposals. H.R. 1904 would expand the use of "categorical exclusions" by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management and reduce the opportunities for the public to comment.

I have consistently supported efforts to ensure the public has meaningful opportunities to comment on national forest policy proposals, and I will continue to support the public's right to comment. I voted against H.R. 1904 because it could limit the opportunities the public would have to participate in forest policy-making decisions.

## REMEMBERING THE SACRIFICES OF THE VIETNAM WAR

**HON. VITO FOSSELLA**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 22, 2003*

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, this week, my district in Staten Island is honored to host the Vietnam Wall Experience. I would like to take this opportunity to talk about the heroism of the fathers, sons, sisters and daughters that gave their lives during that conflict.

These men and women traveled around the world to serve their country. They joined the military for different reasons and with different backgrounds, but were united in purpose to serve the cause of freedom.

Matthew Bono, at 25, was six years older than the average draftee. He became a father-figure to his fellow soldiers, as beloved there as he was throughout his home neighborhood. He did not survive Khe Sanh. Vincent James Caravello enlisted just before his 18th birthday, right out of high school. He was killed in Thua Thien five months after he arrived in Vietnam.

The Grunt Padre, Father Vincent Capodanno, died trying to rescue men while under fire. He was known for his devotion to "his" Marines and put himself in harm's way for them again and again.

Other men were never fully accounted for after they disappeared. Lt. Kevin O'Brien served as a spotter in a U.S. Army Bird Dog 01-G craft. He is believed to have crashed over Khe Sanh in South Vietnam during bad weather on January 9, 1969. Air Force Major Gerald Crosson, Jr., was declared missing on May 16, 1968 after his plane did not return from a night reconnaissance mission.

America lost fifty-eight thousand in Vietnam, including 84 from Staten Island. And then there are the wounded, POW-MIA and other veterans, all of whom deserve our deepest thanks. Today on Staten Island, nearly twelve thousand Vietnam veterans still make their homes.

There is no truly adequate way to put into words our appreciation for those who made the ultimate sacrifice. I believe it was wise to have the memorial be simply a wall, bearing the names for us to remember.

However, that does not relieve us of the responsibility to find a way to express to our children and theirs why it is that we have such love for the ones who gave their lives.

They knew the danger when they went in, and ultimately they were fighting for us. America is stronger today because of the example they set. We must teach our children to study

what these men did and why it was a noble cause. We are grateful to the Vietnam Wall Experience for helping make that job a little easier.

## TRIBUTE TO ROBERT C. ROLLISON

**HON. MARION BERRY**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 22, 2003*

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great Arkansan, an outstanding citizen and one of my best friends since childhood. I am proud to recognize Bob Rollison in the United States Congress for his invaluable contributions and service to his community, his state and his nation.

Bob Rollison (Robert Charles Rollison as his mother called him) has been my great friend since we were both seventh-graders at DeWitt Junior High School. Even as a teenager, he was the kind of person that would befriend everyone, and in my case, he was a friend to a country kid that had come to a new school. Bob has always had the unique ability to make everyone feel comfortable.

Even as we grew into adulthood, got married and raised a family, we continued to enjoy spending a lot of time together, particularly hunting. Through it all, Bob was always the trustworthy person that everyone could depend on.

When Bob assumed the responsibility of running his family's business, he was known by colleagues, customers, and even competitors, as fair, honest, and accommodating. He was not only a supplier to local farmers, but worked diligently to provide them with information on the latest technology and equipment. But, more than anything else, you could always go to Bob for a kind word, good advice, and an honest opinion.

Bob has been active in many leadership roles in the community and in the agriculture business. He served in the Junior Chamber of Commerce, local politics, seed organizations, and numerous projects to make our community a better place to live and work.

Bob is now battling a serious illness, and continues to have the great attitude and spirit that he has generously shared with those around him throughout his life. He has made life richer for all—like me—who are fortunate enough to call him a friend. On behalf of Congress, I pay tribute to my good friend, Bob Rollison, for his tireless service to Arkansas and the United States.

## REINTRODUCTION OF THE HIS- PANIC HEALTH IMPROVEMENT ACT

**HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 22, 2003*

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to reintroduce the Hispanic Health Improvement Act along with my lead cosponsor Congresswoman HILDA SOLIS. This legislation is a comprehensive bill aimed at improving Hispanic health in the United States.

As the fastest growing population in the U.S., Hispanics now comprise close to 13 percent of the total population. Yet, they continue

to face numerous challenges in accessing quality care. Hispanics make up 23 percent of the total uninsured population. According to a report by the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, nearly 37 percent of Hispanics under the age of 64 are uninsured. Sadly, 31 percent of Hispanic children are uninsured.

Access to affordable, quality health care is a challenge—this includes economic challenges, language barriers, cultural differences, citizenship status, even location plays a key role. And we know that it has a direct relation to health disparities. Hispanics continue to suffer disproportionately from chronic and infectious diseases such as diabetes, cancer, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis.

We need targeted public policy changes to reverse these trends in both the short-term and the long-term. I believe we can do so by greatly expanding insurance and other coverage, by addressing specific diseases that disproportionately impact the Hispanic community (and other communities of color), and by making institutional changes in our health professions and training so that more doctors are sensitive to the particular needs of the Hispanic community.

The Hispanic Health Improvement Act offers a variety of different strategies for expanding health care coverage, improving access and affordability, reducing health disparities and strengthening our nation's health care workforce. While I consider each provision in our bill to be important, I am just going to highlight some of the more urgent ones.

In order to address the lack of health care coverage, we examined ways to expand existing programs like SCHIP and Medicaid. While this is not a new idea, it will have an enormous impact on the Hispanic population. The legislation provides for the expansion of the successful State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) to cover uninsured low-income pregnant women and parents. In addition, it provides states the option to enroll legal immigrant pregnant women and children in Medicaid or SCHIP, and other individuals based on need.

The bill also provides for a number of measures to reduce health disparities. First and foremost, it requires an annual report to Congress on how federal programs are responding to improve the health status of Hispanic individuals with respect to diabetes, cancer, asthma, HIV infection, AIDS, substance abuse, and mental health. Increased funds are provided for targeted diabetes prevention, education, school-based programs, and screening activities in the Hispanic community. Similarly, the bill provides for targeted funding for programs aimed at the prevention of suicides among Hispanic girls.

Access and affordability are key components to improving Hispanic's health care status. The bill provides for grants to expand dental services in medically underserved areas. Provisions are included to support promotoras, or community health workers, who work to improve the health of women and families. A special emphasis is placed on border health by authorizing \$200 million to improve health and infrastructure along the U.S.-Mexico border. Communities along the border often experience health care provider shortages making them medically underserved areas.

The last title of the Hispanic Health Improvement Act focuses on the reduction of

health care disparities by addressing the lack of providers who can provide culturally competent and linguistically appropriate care. The bill provides for increased funding for HRSA's health professions diversity programs. It also seeks to promote the training of bilingual health professionals and creates a Center for Linguistic and Cultural Competence in Health Care within OMH. The Center would carry out programs that promote and facilitate the provision of health-related services, education, and training in a culturally competent manner.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support and cosponsor the Hispanic Health Improvement Act. As the Hispanic community continues to grow, the implementation of these provisions will take on an even greater importance. The consequences of inaction will be felt for years to come in greater health care needs, lower productivity, and higher rates of mortality and disability.

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ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN  
HERITAGE MONTH

SPEECH OF

**HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 19, 2003*

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor and privilege to stand before my colleagues and celebrate Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. Asian and Pacific Americans have been a part of this country for over 200 years, with one of the first Asian American communities, the Filipino community, being established in the Louisiana Bayou in 1763. Since that date, the Asian Pacific American community has come a long way.

According to Census projections, Asians and Pacific Islanders (APIs) will account for 6.5 percent of the nation's population by the year 2025, and by 2050 they will account for 9.3 percent. Consequently, by 2050 about one out of every 11 Americans will trace their heritage to API roots. As this community continues to grow, it is important for all of us to continue to learn from each other.

In the 9th Congressional District, I am very fortunate to represent a vibrant and productive Asian Pacific American community that totals over 70,000 people. The community is very diverse, including Chinese, Indians, Pakistanis, Bangladeshis, Vietnamese, Koreans, Filipinos, and Samoans. Ranging from doctors to teachers to small business owners, each member of the API community enhances our district and makes it a better place to live and work for all of my constituents. Whether I am marching in Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and Sikh parades on Devon Street or celebrating the Lunar New Year on Argyle Street, I cannot help but feel a sense of pride when I see so many different cultures all tied to the single bond of being American.

Congress recognizes the importance of the Asian Pacific American community and displays this through the numerous Caucuses representing many nations, ranging from India to Cambodia. Congressional staffers have also done their part to educate themselves about the Asian Pacific American community through staff organizations such as CAPASA, the Congressional Asian Pacific American Staff Association, and SAACSA, the South Asian Amer-

ican Congressional Staff Association, of which I am proud to be a sponsor. As a Member of Congress, I will continue to utilize these resources to work with community leaders on key issues such as education and immigration, as well as encourage more Asian Americans to enter the public sector at the local, state and federal levels.

The rich cultural history and traditions of Asian Pacific communities enrich all of our lives and contribute to the American culture. Now more than ever, we need to work side by side with community leaders to help educate those outside the community that Asian Pacific Americans are, first and foremost, Americans who share the same core values and beliefs as all communities in this country. The Asian Pacific American community has come so far in such a short period of time, and I am confident that it will only continue to grow and thrive while maintaining its many cultures and values.

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IN SUPPORT OF YEVGENIYA  
DOBROVOLSKA AND MYKOLA  
DOBROVOLSKYY

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 22, 2003*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker I rise today to introduce a private relief bill on behalf of Yevgeniya Dobrovolska and Mykola Dobrovolskyy.

Mr. Speaker, in 1999, Alexander Dobrovolskiy brought his wife Yevgeniya and son Mykola to the United States from the Ukraine to pursue the American dream. He worked for Prophet Financial Systems, Inc. and immediately impressed his colleagues as a committed and hard working man. Most importantly, Alexander Dobrovolskiy's greatest source of pride was his family and he demonstrated this pride as a dedicated husband and father.

Tragically, Alexander Dobrovolskiy was killed in a car accident on November 8, 2002. Prior to his death, he had applied for a green card, with his wife and son as beneficiaries of this petition. As a result of his unforeseen death, this application will be automatically terminated and his wife and son will be denied their green cards.

I'm proud to introduce a bill which provides relief for Yevgeniya Dobrovolska and Mykola Dobrovolskyy. My bill readjusts their status to permanent resident status so that Yevgeniya and Mykola will be able to remain in the United States and continue to live out the dream of Alexander.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill which will restore the hopes of Yevgeniya Dobrovolska and Mykola Dobrovolskyy.

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TRIBUTE TO MIKE ALLEN

**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 22, 2003*

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a beloved friend, outstanding community leader and longtime Congressional