

National Night Out, which receives part of its funding from the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant program, is one of the fastest growing, cost effective community anti-crime programs in the nation. I understand the value of National Night Out and, as a result, have asked appropriators on the Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Appropriations Subcommittee to support National Night Out funding.

Mr. Speaker, for consideration by my colleagues, I have enclosed a memorandum on the NCIDP from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to mayors across the United States explaining this year's National Night Out initiative in more detail. I respectfully request that it be included in the RECORD.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
Clarksburg, WV, April 11, 2003.
Re community call to action.

LETTER TO ALL HONORABLE MAYORS

According to a U.S. Department of Justice study, about 58,200 children are abducted each year by non-family members with about 45 percent of those incidents being perpetrated by strangers. This startling statistic caused the American Football Coaches Association (NFL, NCAA, and high school coaches nationwide) to launch the National Child Identification Program (NCIDP). The FBI has partnered with the Coaches Association in this not-for-profit program with the goal of providing inkless fingerprint identification (I.D.) kits for all 60 million children in the United States.

The FBI is separately partnered with National Night Out which recently has also partnered with the AFCA's National Child ID Program in an effort to further increase awareness for child safety. The National Association of Town Watch introduced National Night Out, "America's Night Out Against Crime," in 1984 and continues to heighten awareness and strengthen participation in anticrime efforts throughout communities nationwide. National Night Out, the NCIDP, and the FBI hope to set a record on August 5, 2003, for the most ID kits distributed within a single day in history.

In an effort to reach our goal, we are encouraging every city across the U.S. to participate in the National Night Out on Tuesday, August 5, 2003. Information for obtaining NCIDP's inkless fingerprint ID kits for the National Night Out may be found at its website <http://www.nutw.org/nno/>. The National Night Out website provides you with complete information on how to plan your event, as well as a way to obtain supplies, including the child ID kit. Registration for the event is free and once registered, you will receive an organizational kit filled with "how to" materials such as: promotional ideas, guidelines, tips, Q&As, camera-ready art, sample news releases, and proclamations. Act quickly so that you do not miss this opportunity to communicate the issues of safety with your community on August 5, 2003. Registration is easy and can be completed online by following these four easy steps: Identify a Contact Person; go to the National Night Out website <http://www.nutw.org/nno/>; register online, it's free; and publicize your event.

Many law enforcement agencies and corporations are currently combining the distribution of the NCIDP kits with other prevention, drug awareness, violence education, and community outreach programs. For more information on the NCIDP and how you can help protect children in your community, visit their website at www.childidprogram.com or call (234) 630-2245.

It is paramount that we do all we can to ensure the safety of our children. Your orga-

nization can be a prime vehicle in that endeavor. Thank you for your help in this important cause.

JOHN S. HOOKS, JR.,
Deputy Assistant Director,
Policy, Administrative and Liaison Branch.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 2357, LEGISLATION EXTENDING HEALTH CARE BENEFITS TO FILIPINO VETERANS

SPEECH OF
HON. ED CASE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, Filipino veterans have waited nearly 60 years for Congress to take the first steps to undo an injustice inflicted upon them. I was pleased to see our Nation finally begin to take those steps by passing H.R. 2357.

When the United States asked the Philippines to help America fight the long and difficult battles of World War II, nearly 200,000 Filipinos responded. They responded without hesitation to defend their homeland and to answer the call for help. In return, President Roosevelt promised that Filipino veterans would become U.S. citizens and thus have the same benefits given to all other U.S. veterans. In October 1945 General Omar Bradley, Administrator of the Veterans Administration, reaffirmed that they were to be treated like all other American veterans and would receive full benefits.

Yet, in 1946, the U.S. Congress broke this promise to the Commonwealth Army and the recognized guerrilla forces by enacting the Rescission Act (Public Law 79-301). Congress broke the same promise made to the New Philippine Scouts when it passed the Second Rescission Act (Public Law 79-391). The Rescission Acts stated that the World War II service of Filipinos would not be treated as recognizable military service. These acts took away their benefits.

I am pleased to add my voice to those in this Chamber, both today and for decades past, that want us to face up to this injustice. The legislation (H.R. 2357) passed by the House on July 21, 2003 authorizes the Department of Veterans' Affairs to provide hospital and nursing home care and medical services to certain Filipino World War II veterans of the Philippines Commonwealth Army and former Philippines New Scout veterans who permanently reside in the United States, in the same manner as provided to U.S. veterans. The bill would provide health care benefits to approximately 14,000 Commonwealth Army and New Philippines Scout veterans who are permanent and legal residents of the United States.

I support this legislation, but it is time for this Congress to turn its attention to the approximately 30,000 Commonwealth Army and New Philippines Scout veterans living in the Philippines who served alongside American soldiers, risked their lives during World War II, yet were denied the veterans' benefits that were promised to them. The passage of H.R. 2357 does not release the United States from its moral obligation to provide Filipino veterans, regardless of where they live, the benefits that were unfairly taken away from them in 1946.

Filipino veterans are now in their 70s and 80s, and we lose approximately five Filipino veterans each day. They are in desperate need of health care. It is time for this Congress to do the right thing and provide them with the benefits they earned during the World War II campaigns.

I thank my colleagues for passing H.R. 2357, and urge them to continue to push toward full equity for Filipino veterans.

HONORING JOSEPH F. ZABALDO,
RECIPIENT OF THE GOLD LIFE-
SAVING MEDAL

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to honor Mr. Joseph Zabaldo, World War II hero and Oregon resident. While in service, Mr. Zabaldo was a radioman in a B-29 bomber over the Pacific Ocean, near Japan. On or about July 1, 1945, Mr. Zabaldo's plane went down, crash-landing in the ocean. As the crew assembled in a life raft near the sinking B-29, Mr. Zabaldo noticed a fellow soldier tangled in ripped cable and wiring inside the wrecked bomber. As the soldier, who could not swim, frantically tried to untangle himself, Mr. Zabaldo went to his rescue, at great risk to his own life. Freeing the frantic soldier from the sinking plane, Mr. Zabaldo swam him to safety.

For his efforts, he was awarded the Coast Guard's prestigious Gold Lifesaving Medal. However, in the mix of World War II, Mr. Zabaldo never actually received the medal. His grandson, Jared, contacted my office and informed us of this situation. Now, 58 years later, it is my pleasure to be able to secure the actual medal for Oregon's hero. On Wednesday, July 23, 2003, Joseph F. Zabaldo will be awarded the Gold Lifesaving Medal for his heroic act in World War II.

ROAD TO PEACE IN SUDAN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, as you are keenly aware, the Road to Peace for the people of Sudan has been long and perilous. Yet the prospect for a lasting peace may finally be at hand. Negotiations among the government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) have been ongoing over the past 10 months under a renewed commitment to peace and with a determination to resolve the important issues that remain.

I observed today, the debate on H. Res. 194 regarding the importance of international efforts to abolish slavery and other human rights abuses in Sudan. Mr. Speaker, I share the concerns of my distinguished colleagues and their desire to see an end to slavery and human rights abuses, be it Sudan or elsewhere in the world. But while we cannot condone or ever forget the past, in my view the

interests of the people of Sudan are best served by focusing on the future and finding lasting peace and stability for the region.

On April 21, 2003, President Bush, in his Presidential Determination Under the Sudan Peace Act, certified that the government of Sudan and the People's Liberation Movement (SPLM/A) are negotiating in good faith. This historic event underscores the government of Sudan's commitment to peace and sets the stage for a negotiated peace agreement and the chance for dignity, prosperity and a better way of life for the people of Sudan, especially for Sudanese children.

Mr. Speaker, there will be those who will criticize the president's decision and who will focus on past history while giving little recognition to the positive events of the past year. The tragedy of such criticism is that it promotes a policy of divisiveness instead of unity which would enhance the prospects for peace and stability to the region. Even more troublesome is that such criticism shifts the focus from the real prospects for peace that now exist. While progress on the peace front has not been without set backs, positive developments have and continue to occur and should not be ignored.

Mr. Speaker, the release of special envoy John Danforth's April 2002 report "Outlook for Peace in Sudan" put in motion the events to date that have helped reestablish the present framework for peace. Following the Danforth report, an important first step towards peace was the signing of the Machakos Protocol, on July 20, 2002, resolving the major issues of self-determination for the south and the separation of state and religion. In September 2002, peace talks resumed under a negotiated ceasefire agreement and in October, 2002, the government of Sudan and the SPLM/A signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to allow unimpeded humanitarian access to all areas and to people in need, in accordance with the Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) agreement.

In addition, an addendum to the October 2002 MOU on cessation of hostilities was signed to add new mechanisms to strengthen implementation. Later in February, the human rights group Amnesty International was invited to visit Sudan for constructive dialogue on human rights issues.

On March 4, the mandate of the Civilian Protection Monitoring Team (CPMT) was extended for another year. Later in March, the ceasefire agreement was extended to June 30, 2003. Most recently, on May 1 the United Nations secured the opening of a new corridor in southern Sudan to enhance humanitarian access to the region.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my distinguished colleagues will view these developments as testimony to government of Sudan's commitment to achieving a lasting peace for the benefit of all our people.

While these and other events give hope for peace and a permanent end to hostilities, there are many of my colleagues who remain skeptical.

There remain roughly 90 days before the next "determination" under the Sudan Peace Act must be made. I would call on my colleagues to join me in supporting an NGO-sponsored fact finding delegation mission to Sudan and an accompanying report on the findings to assist in fully understanding the current situation in the Sudan with regard to

allegations of slavery, human rights abuses and religious persecution.

Mr. Speaker, the situation in Sudan is the product of nearly a half-century of conflict and political divisiveness. While we must never forget the past, the interests of the Sudanese people will be best served by focusing in the future and achieving lasting peace.

We look forward to the day when peace is at hand and when U.S. sanctions can be lifted and Sudan removed from the state terrorist sponsors list. Only then will the people of Sudan be able to receive the benefits of American ingenuity, technology and investment for their sustained growth and economic prosperity.

HONORING THE LEGACY OF RAÚL
JULIÁ

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation to honor the achievements of the late Raúl Juliá by awarding his family the Congressional Gold Medal. I am pleased that 31 of my colleagues have joined me as original cosponsors of this important resolution.

Whether he played Edmund in Shakespeare's *King Lear*, or Valentín in *The Kiss of the Spiderwoman*, or Rafael the fix-it-man on *Sesame Street*, the passion and talent that Raúl Juliá exhibited in his work made him an inspiration for actors of all backgrounds. Raúl Juliá took risks in the projects he chose and the success of these risks was an inspiration of aspiring actors everywhere and especially in his native Puerto Rico.

Raúl Juliá often chose to forgo traditional plays and Hollywood blockbusters for such innovative roles as a Fellini-esque filmmaker in the Broadway musical *Nine* or as slain Salvadoran Archbishop Oscar Romero in the movie *Romero*. Best known for his roles as Gomez Addams in *The Addams Family* and as Chico Mendez in *The Burning Season*, he was nominated for four Tony awards in 10 years, and posthumously received the Emmy Award, Golden Globe Award and the Screen Actors' Guild award.

In addition to his talents on the stage and screen, Raúl Juliá was an activist on both local and global levels. He was a spokesperson for the Hunger Project, a nonprofit organization committed to the eradication of world hunger, and was also involved in *La Familia*, a New York City outreach program for Latino families in need. Raúl Juliá's immense success did not diminish the immense generosity of his spirit and dedication to helping actors from Puerto Rico and elsewhere. His long-standing association with the New York Public Theater and the New York Shakespeare Festival opened doors to nontraditional parts for Hispanic actors. He co-founded the Latino Playwrights Reading Workshops and was instrumental in the creation of the Puerto Rico Traveling Theater, which showcases bilingual plays and Hispanic playwrights and actors, while bringing theater to those who cannot ordinarily afford it.

In 1994, thirty years after he made his Broadway debut in Spanish playwright Calderón de la Barca's *Life is a Dream*, Raúl

Juliá's life and career were cut short by a fatal stroke. He was given a state funeral in Puerto Rico, where thousands of people attended as a testimony to his many lasting achievements.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to please join me in finally recognizing and honoring Raúl Juliá's great contributions to the Latino community and to the performing by cosponsoring this legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I hosted a townhall forum with my constituents to discuss the Republicans' prescription drug plan and how it will harm America's seniors.

As a result, I missed rollcall votes 398–400. Had I been present, I would have voted: No. 398—"yea" No. 399—"yea" and No. 400—"yea."

IN MEMORY OF JUNE KEEFE
OWENS

HON. BOB BEAUPREZ

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. BEAUPREZ. Mr. Speaker, the occasion upon which I rise tonight is not one I looked forward to. The duties of our office can at times overwhelm us, but the privileges of this floor are also humbling. And it is with humility that I have the honor of submitting these words in memory of a dear lady, the mother of a good friend, for the RECORD.

Recently, the Governor of Colorado lost his mother, June Keefe Owens, on July 16 following a tragic stroke. While she can never be replaced, the warmth of her smile will never be lost.

Mrs. Owens was born in Fargo, ND, met her husband in Minneapolis, was married in New Jersey, raised her family in Texas, and spent her golden years in Colorado. She raised five wonderful children—Mike, Mary K, Bill, Betsy, and Kelly—and eleven grandchildren—Brad, Jennifer, Matthew, Patrick, Michael, Monica, Julie, Mark, Brett, Ellen, and Laura.

She was an energetic volunteer, who spent her time in Colorado volunteering for the Cancer League, Porter Hospital, and the Cherry Creek Republican Women's Association. And while I never sat down with her for bridge, I understand she played a mean hand.

Looking back, I can remember many engaging conversations with Mrs. Owens, but it was rare when the two of us spoke alone. Everywhere she went, June attracted a crowd with her pleasant smile, warm words, and genuine kindness. I remember well her words of hope and encouragement during my campaign last year. In politics, we see all too often when a person's kindness is but fleeting. People say "good luck" or "I'm pulling for you," and you just know it's mostly out of obligation to say something. Her kindness was much deeper—in her soul, she really cared about the lives of those around her, and had the ability to touch and warm your heart as too few are able to do.