

Responding to the desperate conditions of Haitian people in 1993, Katherine, at the age of 82, went on a 47-day hunger strike. She ended her hunger strike only when she was convinced, and rightfully so, that she was more valuable to the humanitarian fight, alive than dead. I recognize Dr. Katherine Dunham as one of the most passionate artists educators this country has ever seen.

For all these reasons and for receiving countless honors and awards, including more than 10 honorary doctorates, the Presidential Medal of Arts, the French Legion of Honor, and the NAACP's Lifetime Achievement Award, she has received for her work, I stand to salute Katherine Dunham, humanitarian, civil rights activist, and performance artist.

CONGRATULATING THE CHICAGO  
ZONING REFORM COMMISSION

**HON. RAHM EMANUEL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 15, 2004*

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Chicago's Zoning Reform Commission and its Co-Chairmen, Alderman William J.P. Banks and David Mosen, for the recent completion of the new City of Chicago Zoning Code.

By understanding the changing needs of Chicago's residential and commercial population, the Commission has ensured that Chicago will continue to be a modernized, world-class city for the 21st century. The efforts of Alderman Banks, Mr. Mosen and the other members of the commission helped lead the Zoning Reform Commission toward the first comprehensive rewriting of Chicago's Zoning Code since 1957.

Four years ago, Mayor Richard M. Daley appointed the Zoning Reform Commission to head this massive undertaking. The Commission sought input from the commercial sector, the Aldermen who represent these unique neighborhoods, and the public at large through numerous open public forums. The Commission is to be congratulated for the breadth of support they were able to garner for the new proposal before they considered their job finished.

The new Zoning Code has laid the foundation for a superior zoning map to be available for community leaders and residents. The ordinance includes improvements beyond its original structure—which simply addressed height, bulk and location—to set standards to deal with modern issues such as green space, increased use of public transportation and job retention. With its passage, a new vision for Chicago's future has been secured.

I am also particularly proud that two members of the Zoning Reform Commission represent areas of the 5th Congressional District. Alderman William J.P. Banks, the Chairman of the City Council's Zoning Committee, and Alderman Ray Suarez, the Chairman of the City Council's Committee on Housing & Real Estate, continue to provide their vast experience, expertise and knowledge in directing the planning and development of Chicago.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois, and indeed all of Chicago, I am privileged to congratulate the Zoning Reform Committee for

their achievements in providing a new Zoning Code, and thank them for their diligent work on this important effort.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 15, 2004*

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 231, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

TRIBUTE TO PETER J. PURDY

**HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 15, 2004*

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Peter J. Purdy, President of the U.S. Committee for the U.N. Population Fund, who will be retiring at the end of this summer after a thirty-year career dedicated to improving the lives of women and children in the developing world.

Peter began his remarkable career as Country Director in India for the Thomas A. Dooley Foundation and later as Country Representative in Indonesia for Church World Service. These early experiences in India and Indonesia were to set the stage for a lifelong commitment to helping the world's poorest women have access to quality reproductive and maternal health care services.

For the next twenty-seven years, Peter traveled throughout the developing world as the Director of the Margaret Sanger Center, the international-arm of the Planned Parenthood Federation of New York City. Peter worked closely with both Government and Non-Governmental Organizations to improve the quality and availability of reproductive health care for women in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Since 1999, Peter has directed his considerable talents to building support with American citizens for the work of the United Nations Population Fund. It is through this context, I have had the pleasure of getting to know Peter as both a friend as well as an expert guide to some of the poorest and most forgotten places in the world. In Malawi, Peter introduced me to a traditional birth attendant who regularly delivered babies in a humble mud hut without any modern medical assistance. When asked what the U.S. Government could provide her, she said simply "clean razor blades and kerosene to provide light for night deliveries." My meeting her was a singularly memorable experience but for Peter she was but one of the many women he has met and helped along the way of his career devoted to saving women's lives. Peter was a joy to travel with, and his insight and dedication added greatly to my experience in Africa.

Peter has told me that he plans to devote his retirement to spending time with his wonderful wife, Susan, and playing jazz piano. Knowing Peter, however, I am confident that he will continue to advocate and educate all that he meets on improving the lives of women and their families around the world.

Thank you, Peter, for your lifelong dedication to making the world a better place by enabling women to live healthy lives and to have healthy babies. Millions of people around the world have been touched by your work over the last thirty years. Best wishes in your retirement.

PROVIDING RAPID ACQUISITION  
AUTHORITY TO SECRETARY OF  
DEFENSE TO RESPOND TO COM-  
BAT EMERGENCIES

SPEECH OF

**HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 14, 2004*

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few minutes to discuss H.R. 4323. This legislation has the best of intentions. It would provide authority for the Secretary of Defense to expedite procurement of equipment that is necessary to protect against combat deaths. While I agree with the premise, I am concerned about the details of the bill.

Obviously, we all, regardless of political party, want our men and women in uniform to have the equipment they need to protect themselves and successfully carry out their mission. Just last month, I voted in favor of H.R. 4200, the fiscal year 2005 Department of Defense Authorization Act. This legislation boosted funding above and beyond the levels requested by President Bush for a variety of critical equipment like armored Humvees, advanced body armor, and roadside bomb suppression devices.

H.R. 4200 also included a provision to speed up the procurement of equipment necessary to prevent combat casualties that is identical to the text included in H.R. 4323. While I had some reservations about the provision, I supported its inclusion in H.R. 4200 and voted for final passage of the bill because it contained a variety of important pay and benefit improvements for our men and women in uniform. And, as I mentioned, it increased funding for critical equipment. I was hoping that the procurement provision could be fine-tuned in the conference with the Senate.

However, the House Republican leadership decided to bring the procurement provision to the floor as a stand-alone measure, H.R. 4323, in order to fast-track the bill through Congress and get it to the President without getting bogged down in the various debates surrounding H.R. 4200. The bill is on the floor this week under a procedure that prohibits amendments to perfect it.

I voted against H.R. 4323 because I am concerned about rushing through a bill that, while well intentioned, may not provide the benefit to our men and women in uniform that its proponents claim.

The bill would require that the Secretary of Defense establish an expedited procurement process for equipment that can prevent combat casualties occurring in the field. In order to speed up the process and allow a contract to be awarded within 15 days of an identified need, H.R. 4323 would waive the statutory requirement that the equipment be tested and evaluated for effectiveness.

Some of my colleagues may remember during the Vietnam War when modified M-16s

were rushed into soldiers' hands. Tragically, the weapons were not adequately tested prior to distribution in Vietnam. It turns out they jammed frequently, causing untold number of deaths when soldiers' were left without an automatic weapon when facing enemy fire.

Rather than waiving the requirement that emergency equipment be tested and evaluated for effectiveness, as H.R. 4323 currently does, and risk the repeat of another debacle like the M-16 during Vietnam, I believe this bill should accelerate the testing and evaluation of critical equipment so that it can be procured more quickly, but still safely.

It does our soldiers no good to have equipment procured and distributed quickly if it doesn't work as its supposed to. Amending H.R. 4323 to keep the requirement that equipment to be procured under this new streamlined authority still be tested would ensure that the equipment our troops need would provide the expected level of protection.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS  
THAT LIONEL HAMPTON SHOULD  
BE HONORED FOR HIS CON-  
TRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN  
MUSIC

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 14, 2004*

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, I challenge my fellow members of Congress, as well as my fellow Americans, to listen closely as we walk our respective paths today. I ask that as we journey back to our offices, and then on to our homes, we keep our ears pricked, attentive to the sounds which often go ignored in the clamor of full days and long nights. If we are truly mindful, vigilant in our perception of the hums, clicks and tones that surround us, some of us might notice that within the very rhythm to which we walk, the harmony which paces us on our diverse journeys, we find slight hints of "Flying Home," traces of "Stardust," and shades of "Midnight Sun." Mr. Speaker, Lionel Hampton is more than a giant of jazz and an impassioned servant of his community; he is a part of the fabric of this nation, a lasting presence in the daily melody of the United States.

Lionel Hampton spent his youth in Alabama, Wisconsin, and Chicago listening to the music of Louis Armstrong and dreaming of a future in the budding musical genre called "jazz." After stints on the drums and marimba, Hampton took up the vibraphone and set the benchmark for excellence on that instrument, for which he became known as the "Vibes President of the United States.

Because of the racism that permeated the music business in the 1930s Hampton's performances were limited to a small number of venues, so he partnered with White clarinetist and bandleader Benny Goodman and set about making history, for the first time creating an integrated public face of jazz music. Between 1936 and 1940, Hampton and Goodman created perhaps the greatest swing recordings of all time: "Moonglow Opus 1/2" and "Gone With What Wind?" among the duo's other recordings are the gold standards of the Swing Era, and they helped to elevate Hampton to the status of a jazz superstar.

In 1940 Hampton established his own big band, "Lionel Hampton and His Orchestra," and it was from this orchestra that the songs of our time originated. Audiences swayed and lindy-hopped to "Hamp's Boogie Woogie" and "Evil Gal Blues," and 'Hamp' serenaded the masses while breaking down the color line, becoming the first African American to play in a number of major hotels and music halls. Hampton's orchestra became a training ground for great musicians, graduating legends such as Dexter Gordon, Cat Anderson, Charlie Mingus, Quincy Jones, Dinah Washington, and Aretha Franklin.

As much as a presence as Lionel Hampton was in the jazz industry, his work in his community was equally if not more potent. He was a goodwill ambassador for the United States, appointed by President Eisenhower to spread the music of jazz and the message of equality in his many tours to Africa, the Middle East, Europe, and Asia. He also worked tirelessly for his beloved Harlem, founding the Lionel Hampton Development Corporation which built quality low- and middle-income housing in New York City and Newark, New Jersey. One of his projects, the Gladys Hampton Houses, is named for his wife, the illustrious singer Gladys Hampton, who died in 1971 after a 35-year marriage.

Hampton served on the New York City Human Rights Commission and was appointed as "Ambassador of Music" to the United Nations in 1985. In 1998, he and Lloyd Rucker founded the Lionel and Gladys Hampton Jazz History Education Foundation, an organization that continues in the honorable work of teaching disadvantaged young people about jazz. For his efforts he received both the Kennedy Center Honor and the National Medal of the Arts, and in 1987 the University of Idaho named its School of Music after Hampton.

Lionel Hampton played the vibraphone and flashed his million-dollar smile to audiences across the globe almost until the date he succumbed to heart failure, Saturday, August 31, 2002. He was a towering figure of musical greatness and global renown, but he often bent low to help the neediest among us, and for this New York, the African American community, and indeed our entire nation is grateful. Our country's swing is Hampton's swing, our jazz is Hampton's jazz, and thus there is no figure more worthy of honor by this body than Lionel Hampton.

Again, I entreat us all to listen closely on our daily journeys; I dare say that as we walk we might, unwittingly, be paced by the lively report of "Flying Home."

PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREE-  
DOM FOR POPE JOHN PAUL II

**HON. RAHM EMANUEL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 15, 2004*

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support and recognize the President's awarding of the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Pope John Paul II. Few others in the history of the world can match John Paul II's lifelong record of championing peace, liberty, and human rights.

Born in 1920 in Poland, Karol Jozef Wojtyla has lived a life of service to his faith and to

the people of the world. During the occupation of Poland, he courageously defied the Nazis to aid the persecuted Polish Jews, and similar acts of bravery have marked his entire public life. After his ordination in 1946, John Paul II worked tirelessly to uphold the teachings and ministry of the church in Poland, a constant risk under the Communist rule.

Recognizing his lifelong devotion to his faith and to humanity, the College of Cardinals elected John Paul II the 264th pope in 1978. Last year I was proud to join with my colleagues in voting for a resolution recognizing the twenty-fifth anniversary of his papacy.

During John Paul II's first visit to Poland as the Pope in 1979, he delivered 36 addresses. At least ten million of Poland's 35 million people saw him in person, in the nine cities, villages and shrines that he visited.

Throughout his papacy, John Paul II has joined world leaders on a variety of causes, always keeping the ideals of human dignity and high public morality at the forefront. His efforts on behalf of the people of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union were a direct catalyst in the birth of democracy for those countries once behind the Iron Curtain.

Beyond his extraordinary achievements, John Paul II has always had a remarkable affinity with the common man. He once said, "I hope to have communion with the people; that is the important thing." Time and again, he has communed with the people, demonstrating his commitment to humanity on a genuinely personal level. Through his caring and selfless acts of faith and leadership, he has engendered the love and respect of millions of people, both those within his church and those from beyond the Catholic faith.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my constituents, including 131,000 Catholics and 112,000 Polish Americans in the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois, I am proud to congratulate Pope John Paul II for receiving the Medal of Freedom. It is a fitting tribute to a truly remarkable human being whose countless achievements have proved an unyielding dedication to his Church, to God, and to humanity.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 15, 2004*

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 229 and 230, I was delayed due to inclement weather and was unable to attend. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes".

VIET NAM NEVER AGAIN

**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 15, 2004*

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, quite a number of Washington leaders have expressed great anger over the comparison of the present war in Iraq to the past war in Viet Nam. Many insist that there is no logical comparison: Viet Nam was a war waged over many years and thousands of Americans died. With great glee they point to the fact that we have not yet had