Currently has a small, part-time psychiatric social work practice.

Following a change in leadership in Suffolk County, Janice then worked for the Long Island Chapter of the New York State Head Injury Association. Then, in September of 1987, an opportunity arose at Stony Brook University, albeit temporary and part-time, in the University Affairs office as the Director of Public Affairs, which Janice accepted. Needless to say, Janice has lived up to the responsibilities of her new position. Since 1988, she has been the Director of Governmental Relations at Stony Brook University.

In November of 1998 Janice married F. James Rohlf, a Professor in the Department of Ecology and Evolution at Stony Brook. They travel extensively, most recently to South Africa, Chile and Australia. Janice and Jim reside in Port Jefferson, with their cat, Tigger.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE BLOCH

HON. GARY G. MILLER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 21, 2001

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to honor George Bloch, Ed.D., who has been named California Administrator of the Year in the Superintendent Category by the Association of California Administrators.

Dr. Bloch began his educational career in 1964. Over the years, he has achieved an impressive record of academic and civic accomplishments, and, in doing so, has earned the admiration and respect of those who have had the privilege of working with him.

I would like to congratulate him and sincerely thank him for his outstanding and dedicated service to the Chino Valley Unified School District.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF MARC HOLTZMAN TO THE STATE OF COLORADO

HON. SCOTT McINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 21, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, technology has become an important tool today in terms of nearly every facet of our lives—from legislation to the completion of daily routines. It has been used to reinvent many systems and increase ties between people. Marc Holzman, the first Secretary of Technology in the State of Colorado, has accepted this new and transformational role to merge technology with government, economics and education. I would like to recognize the work of this honorable man and all that he has done, and will continue to do, for the great State of Colorado.

Following his graduation from Leigh University, Marc founded an investment firm called MeesPierson EurAmerica, which was later sold to become the 11th largest bank in the world. His time in Europe has allowed him to become an authority on political development. Now, he serves in the cabinet-level position for Governor Owens while earning only $1 per year. During the week, Marc resides in Denver, but during the weekend he travels to his house in the Roaring Fork Valley—a great opportunity to enjoy the mountain environment amidst his horses and pets.

Colorado is home to many high-tech industries and Marc plays a crucial role in securing a successful future for these companies, along with creating an environment conducive to attracting new businesses. Furthermore, Marc believes that he has the responsibility of creating quascholar institutions that aim to build a bridge across the technological divide with the support of Microsoft’s Bill Gates. Throughout all of his projects, Marc has proven to be a valuable contributor to Colorado and has a high success rate in all that he does.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when technology is becoming such an important part of our world, the convergence of technology and government is inevitable. Marc is ensuring that we implement this technology and in return, benefit the people of Colorado. Additionally, his charismatic leadership has led to many innovative experiments and successes. He is truly navigating Colorado through this remarkable revolution. I would like to honor his contributions and recognize the importance of his service to the State of Colorado. I extend my warmest regards to him and wish him the best in years to come.

RECOGNITION OF MR. ADEL KARAS’ DEATH

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 21, 2001

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge one of my constituents who was lost to us this past weekend in a tragic shooting.

Mr. Adel Karas, a resident of Arcadia, was shot in his grocery store in San Gabriel on September 15, 2001 in an attempted robbery that the FBI is now investigating as a hate crime. Mr. Karas had owned and operated the International Market in San Gabriel for two decades. As a Coptic Christian, Mr. Karas fled his native Egypt in the 1970’s to escape religious persecution. It is difficult to think that despite living in the United States for 20 years, he may have lost his life because the perpetrators targeted him based on his race.

We will remember him as a warm and loving man who gave his best to his family and to his community. His family mourns his death and remembers him as a loving father to his sons and a good husband to his wife, Ronda Karas. Mr. Karas was also a caring giver to his elderly parents, calling every day to check on their well-being. Furthermore, Mr. Karas was a respected businessman and appreciated by friends and neighbors. Our community mourns the loss of one of our own as is evident by the memorial filled with heart-felt cards and hundreds of flowers that has been created outside his storefront.

I am saddened by the loss of such a fine member of our community and wish his family and loved ones my greatest sympathies by acknowledging him today. Let us remember Adel Karas as a genuine, kind, and loving son, father, husband, and American.

RECOGNIZING COUNTY COMMISSIONER BILLY CROKER, POLK COUNTY, GEORGIA

HON. BOB BARR
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 21, 2001

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Billy Croker of Polk County, Georgia is one of our constituents who has dedicated his life to public service.

Billy Croker of Polk County, Georgia is one
September 21, 2001

POW/MIA DAY 2001

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 21, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to my colleague’s attention that tomorrow has been designated as National POW/MIA Day for 2001. This is an annual commoration, designated by the President, for Americans to remember the service members who were captured in wartime, and those whose ultimate fate remains unknown.

Our nation fought four major conflicts in the 20th century. In those wars, over 142,000 Americans were taken prisoner-of-war. Those servicemen and women experienced numerous hardships and treatment which could often be described only as barbaric during the course of captivity. Those Americans imprisoned by the Japanese during World War II faced the worst possible conditions in captivity and often found themselves in the utter depravity of their fellow men. Americans imprisoned in North Korea and Southeast Asia suffered similar treatment.

The vast majority of these individuals, over 134,000, were eventually returned to U.S. control. However, more than 17,000 did not come home, and joined the ranks of the missing-in-action. According to the Congressional research service, over 88,000 Americans remain unaccounted for from 20th century wars. The bulk of these, 78,794, are remains not recovered from World War II. Approximately 1,600 Americans remain missing from the first Gulf War, and more than 8,100 individuals remain missing from the Korean War. Korean War figures have been notoriously inaccurate, and of this aforementioned figure, “only” 2,195 cases exist where death was not witnessed or otherwise well-documented. Regarding the Vietnam War, 1,956 Americans remain missing from that conflict, of which the defense department believes 657 are definitely dead, including 459 who were lost at sea or over water.

I have been a strong advocate of an accounting of our POW/MIA’s since I first came to the Congress in 1973. I was introduced to the issue through the experience of two friends and constituents, George and Gladys Brooks, who had lost their son in Vietnam. They were frustrated by the lack of information from the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing-in-Action, an advocacy group for the families that continues to play a key role in this issue to this day. At the time, the POW/MIA issue did not resonate with the American public or with the Department of Defense in any significant way. Those individuals who did not return home, especially with those who were last known to be alive in captivity.

From 1975 to 1977, I served as a member of the Montgomery Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia, a body which held numerous hearings on the issue. I knew whether live Americans were left behind in our Exodus from Vietnam. Subsequent to this, I co-chaired the House Select task force on this issue with my former colleague from Virginia, Lester Wolf. During this time, I made numerous trips to Southeast Asia, including a trip to Hanoi in 1975.

In 1995, I introduced H.R. 945, The Missing Service Personnel Act of 1995, which was eventually incorporated into the Defense Authorization Act for FY 1996. Included in this legislation was language which provided for the Secretary of Defense to centralize the responsibility for search and rescue operations under one office; instruct the Secretary to establish procedures for dealing with the families of missing persons by protecting the interests of the families; and provide a means by which the families of MIA’s can express their concerns and questions about the missing family member. It also called for greater consultation between DOD and family members, and incorporated provisions creating accountability and punishment for those in DOD who refuse to follow the law in this area.

Many of the good provisions in the bill were stripped at the request of DOD in the House/Senate conference on the following year’s authorization bill. The bulk of these, however, were overwhelmingly restored by the House in the FY 98 Defense Authorization bill.

Two years ago, I introduced legislation to declassify all of the classified documents from these hearings that were in the possession of the national archives. This resolution, which the House adopted unanimously, made available for the first time records of formerly secret documents, allowing family members and academic researchers the opportunity to review previously unavailable material, which might eventually help resolve the POW/MIA issue.

I promise to focus special recognition on those POW/MIA’s from Korea and Vietnam. Despite the prior administration’s best assurances to the contrary, many of us in Congress remained unconvinced that the governments of North Korea and Vietnam have been fully cooperative with the United States on this issue. Regrettably, by normalizing relations with Vietnam, I believe that we have drawn our leverage over the Vietnamese government on this issue.

I bear noting that we have made some progress with respect to the war dead. Since the end of the war, 586 sets of remains have been returned from Vietnam, with 285 returned since 1991. However, despite a significant increase in cooperation with respect to the POW/MIA issue, the Vietnamese government has been unresponsive on the issue.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 21, 2001

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, although we were not in regular session this past Monday, I would like to remind my Colleagues that September 17th was Citizenship Day and that this week is Constitution Week. The tragic events of the past week should remind us all how important our Citizenship and our Constitution are and what they mean to each and everyone of us.

This year’s observances of Citizenship Day and Constitution Week come as we mourn for those who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks of September 11th. The National Conference on Citizenship urges every American to honor the victims by working constructively toward all men and women of good will.

The National Conference of Citizenship was founded in 1946 to sustain the unity of purpose that had bound together all Americans during World War II. In 1953, Congress granted this Conference a Charter that charged the organization “To encourage ever more effective participation in citizenship activities and to promote a spirit of cooperation on the part of all citizens.”

Given the events of the past week, let us re-dedicate ourselves to this purpose. We are about to enter a period of our history that will perhaps be as important to our freedom as the trials and tribulations of World War II. Over the past few days, we have seen how all our lives are bound together. Today, let all Americans continue to express this newfound sense of unity of purpose that we have not seen since World War II and remember that we are a nation of laws and principle.