

laws outlawing its use. Law enforcement arrests a marijuana smoker every 54 seconds in America, at a tremendous cost to society. Over 10 million Americans have been arrested on marijuana charges since the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse issued its recommendations to Congress in 1972 to decriminalize the plant. Non-violent marijuana offenders often serve longer sentences than rapists or murderers, and there are currently 60,000 in jail. This means that peaceful middle-class people are thrown in cells with rapists and murderers. Civil forfeiture laws allows the police to seize the money and property of suspected marijuana offenders; charges need not even be filed. Vigorous enforcement of the laws forces hardened criminals to take over marijuana trafficking. This causes violence and increased predatory crime. Marijuana prohibition creates a mixed drug market, which puts marijuana customers in contact with hard-drug dealers. Regulating marijuana would separate marijuana from cocaine, heroine and other hard drugs. Because marijuana is typically used in private, trampling the Bill of Rights is a routine part of marijuana-law enforcement—for example, the use of drug dogs, urine tests, phone taps, government informants, curbside garbage searches, military helicopters, and infrared heat detectors. There are simply so many facts which support cannabis legality that I could speak of them to you all day today. Hopefully, these facts and my opinions that I have presented are helpful and informative. I urge you to support this cause, given the opportunity. The industrial, medicinal, nutritional, and moral benefits of cannabis legalization are too much to ignore.

ROFEH

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 2001

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, I have had the very great privilege over the past several years of sharing with my colleagues information about the very important work of ROFEH International and the New England Chassidic Center. Under the leadership of Grand Rabbi Levi Horowitz, the Bostoner Rebbe, project ROFEH has pioneered in efforts to make it possible for people all over the world to derive the great benefits of the first rate medical care that is available in Boston. Rabbi Horowitz, in addition to his religious role, is a leading scholar in the field of medical ethics—indeed, I have myself benefitted from his advice in dealing with some of the important research issues which are now before us—and it is thus not surprising that he has played this leadership role in an organization which make it possible for people to receive vital medical treatment which would otherwise not be available to them.

Every year, ROFEH International and the Chassidic Center come together with their supporters at a dinner, a highlight of which is the recognition of people who have provided especially important service to this wonderful effort. This year's honorees are two men of very great distinction, Dr. Judah Folkman, and Mr. Arnold Andler.

Professor Judah Folkman, M.D., was born in Cleveland, Ohio. He received his B.A. (cum

laude), in 1953 from Ohio State University, and his M.D., (magna cum laude), in 1957 from Harvard Medical School. While at Ohio State he worked in Dr. Robert Zollinger's surgical laboratory and was a co-author on papers describing a new method of hepatectomy for liver cancer. As a student at Harvard Medical School he worked in Dr. Robert Gross' laboratory where he developed the first atrioventricular implantable pacemaker, for which he received the Boylston Medical Prize, the Soma Weiss Award, and the Borden Undergraduate Award in Medicine.

In 1957, Dr. Folkman started his surgical training at the Massachusetts General Hospital and served as Chief Resident in surgery from 1964–1965. His surgical residency was interrupted between 1960 and 1962 when served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda. It was here that Dr. Folkman with David Long first reported the use of silicone rubber implantable polymers for the sustained-release of drugs. It was also in Bethesda that he carried out the experiments of growing tumors in isolated perfused organs, which led to the idea that tumors are angiogenesis-dependent.

In 1965, Dr. Folkman joined Harvard's Surgical Service at the Boston City Hospital where he was appointed Instructor in Surgery. In 1967 he was promoted to Professor of Surgery at Harvard Medical School and to Surgeon-in-Chief at Children's Hospital Medical Center, becoming the Julia Dyckman Andrus Professor of Surgery in 1968. After 14 years as Surgeon-in-Chief, he stepped down to devote his full time to research.

Dr. Folkman's discoveries on the mechanism of angiogenesis opened a field of investigation now pursued worldwide. His laboratory reported the first purified angiogenesis molecule, the first angiogenesis inhibitor, proposed the concept of angiogenic disease, and has begun clinical trials based on this research. Basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) was first purified in Folkman's laboratory (together with Michael Klagsbrun and Yuen Shing). Angiogenesis inhibitors are currently in clinical trials in the U.S. and Europe.

Dr. Folkman's exceptional achievements have been recognized by numerous national and international awards. In 1990 he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. He is also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society and the Institute of Medicine. He holds honorary degrees from five universities. Dr. Folkman is the author of more than 300 peer-reviewed papers as well as many other publications.

Arnold Andler affectionately known as "Arnie" to his family and friends has been an endearing member of the Chassidic Center and Rofeh following in the footsteps of his parents, aunts and uncles and many others in the Andler family.

Arnie spent his early years in Dorchester where his family always kept Judaism in the forefront of his life. In the 50's Arnie's family moved to Newton where they became very active in the Jewish Community and in Beth-El Atereth Israel. Today Arnie is still an active board member, Chairman of the Hebrew School as well as serving on a variety of other committees. He is a staunch supporter of

many other organizations and synagogues not only in Boston and its surrounding area, but all over the world.

Arnie is known in the Newton Community as the "Candy Man", a title inherited from his father, Samuel, of Blessed Memory, and the more recent title of grandfather, a title of which he is exceptionally proud. His three beautiful granddaughters, Brooke, Paige, and Brianna can be seen accompanying him at Shabbos and Holiday Services much to his and everyone's delight.

Arnie's mother, Frieda, is still an active member of the Jewish Community and along with his father, Samuel, of Blessed Memory, have given him only the highest of standards to achieve, both religiously and morally. His mother-in-law, Lillian and late father-in-law, Maurice, of Blessed Memory have always been supportive and proud of his accomplishments. Arnie especially thanks his lovely wife Barbara of 40 years, their three children, Doug and wife Kim, Wendy and husband Joseph, and son Greg, and all his brothers and sisters for their understanding and support. Arnie emphasizes—"Without their love and guidance I would not be here today". This award is humbly accepted in honor and memory of the Andler family and the continuous outstanding work of the Rebbe, the Chassidic Center, and Rofeh.

Mr. Speaker I consider it a very great honor that these important institutions are located in the Congressional district which I am privileged to serve, and I am very proud to have the chance to salute here the important work done by ROFEH and the New England Chassidic Center, and to join in paying tribute to their extremely distinguished honorees.

CONDEMNING BIGOTRY AND VIOLENCE AGAINST ARAB-AMERICANS, AMERICAN MUSLIMS, AND AMERICANS FROM SOUTH ASIA

SPEECH OF

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 14, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution condemning bigotry and violence against Arab and Muslim-Americans. I also thank Congressman BONIOR for bringing this issue to the full attention of the House, because the incidents seem to be multiplying.

Americans are sharing many emotions. We are angry at our own vulnerability. We grieve for ourselves and the tremendous pain that thousands continue to endure. We watch, feeling helpless and unable to help those in need. Our reactions are frantic but, similar. They are similar because we are Americans.

We are a nation founded on the ideals of freedom, liberty and compassion; a true democracy. Our citizenry shares the ability to accept and to desire to be accepted, for whom we choose to be, and what we choose to believe. We shall never cease to condemn the practice of intolerance, bigotry and discrimination.

This week we have shared a tragedy that must bring ALL Americans together. To faction

ourselves now is a breakdown of our solidarity, which must be absolute. Racism and hate are characteristics of terrorists, not of individuals who treasure freedom.

I urge my colleagues to join me in encouraging unity with our fellow Arab and Muslim Americans and all Americans, who share our commitment to freedom and democracy. Unity, not hatred, will provide our nation with clarity needed to prevail.

As Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. said, "Through our scientific genius, we have made of this world a neighborhood; now, through our moral and spiritual development we must make of it a brotherhood [and sisterhood] . . . we must all live together; we must all be concerned about each other."

I hope all Americans can be concerned about each other at this pivotal time in our history.

HONORING ALLAN Y. JENDIAN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Allan Y. Jendian for being elected Secretary/Treasurer of Chapter 97 of the National Treasury Employees Union (NTEU). The NTEU represents 6,000 employees of the Fresno Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Campus.

Jendian has been an IRS Revenue Agent for the past 34 years. During the last fiscal year, he was named "Employee of the Year" of the Compliance Division for his community service at Public Service Recognition ceremonies. Jendian also successfully coordinated the Fresno IRS Campus Combined Federal Campaign, which reached a record-breaking high of over \$220,000.

Jendian, who has long been a highly active member of his community, is a Deacon at the Armenian Orthodox Church. He recently served as the Regional Chairman of the Pontifical Visit of the Catholics of All Armenians to the Central Valley. In addition, he serves on numerous Boards, including the Armenia Fund of the Western Region, the Diocesan Council of the Western Diocese and the Armenian Inter-Denominational Community Council. Furthermore, Jendian is an active member of the St. Paul Armenian Church, Armenian General Benevolent Union, Knights of Vartan and the Tekeyan Cultural Association, while serving on various committees within these organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Allan Y. Jendian for being elected Secretary/Treasurer of Chapter 97 of the National Treasury Employees Union. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. Jendian many more years of continued success.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 2001

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member was returning to his district for official business

purposes the evening of September 21, 2001, and unfortunately missed several roll call votes on H.R. 2926, the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act. Had this Member been present, this Member would have voted in the following ways:

1. Rollcall Number 345—"aye" on the Rule (H. Res. 242) to allow same day consideration of legislation to preserve the continued viability of the United States air transportation system;
2. Rollcall Number 346—"aye" on the Rule (H. Res. 244) for H.R. 2926;
3. Rollcall Number 347—"no" on the motion to recommit with instructions; and
4. Rollcall Number 348—"aye" on final passage of H.R. 2926.

HONORING GEN. HENRY H. "HUGH" SHELTON, USA, FOR HIS EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE AS CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise to recognize and commend the exceptional work of a distinguished American, a great friend and an exceptional soldier, General Henry H. "Hugh" Shelton, USA, the 14th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. On October 1, 2001, General Shelton, concludes his second term as the principal military adviser to the President, the Secretary of Defense, and to the National Security Council.

General Shelton, known to his friends as "Hugh", was born in Tarboro, North Carolina, and grew up on his family's 1,000 acre farm in the tiny town of Speed, N.C., with its population of 100. He is the oldest of four children whose father was a farmer and sold farm equipment, and his mother was a local school teacher. General Shelton attended the Speed Baptist Church every Sunday where his mother served as its pianist. General Shelton's father achieved his goal of sending his children to college so they could broaden their horizons and not be limited to a life of growing cotton and tobacco.

As a freshman of North Carolina State University Hugh Shelton joined the U.S. Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC), where he was drawn to the discipline, the values, and the esprit d' corps of the U.S. Army and the precision of his unit's drills. After completing this two-year ROTC requirement after college, General Shelton went to work at Regal Textiles, a local business.

Mr. Speaker, it is almost hard to imagine General Shelton not serving our Nation as an Army officer. After a year in the private sector, he returned to the Army with a regular commission, and through rigorous training, determination and discipline became a member of the Army's Special Forces. During his distinguished career General Shelton has served in a variety of command and staff positions in the United States and abroad. He is a combat veteran of Vietnam and the Gulf War. During his two tours in Vietnam, he served with the 5th Special Forces Group, and with the 173rd Airborne Brigade. It was during his service in Vietnam he earned the Purple Heart.

General Shelton also commanded the 3rd Battalion, 60th Infantry Division at Ft. Lewis, Washington; serving as the assistant chief of staff for operations for the 9th Infantry Division; commanded the 1st Brigade of the 82nd Airborne Division at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina; served in Ft. Drum, NY as the 10th Mountain Division's Chief of Staff; as the assistant division commander of the 101st Airborne; and commanded the Special Operations Command.

A testament to General Shelton's exceptional leadership and of his commitment to our Nation is his meteoric rise through the Army's general officer ranks from brigadier general through general in 9 years! In 1987, as a brigadier general, General Shelton served for 2 years in the Joint Chiefs of Staff's Operations Directorate, followed by another 2-year assignment as the 101st Airborne Division's Assistant Division Commander, which included a 7-month deployment to the Gulf for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Following the Gulf War, General Shelton was promoted to the rank of major general and was assigned to command the 82nd Airborne Division at Ft. Bragg, N.C., and in 1993, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general and assumed the command of the XVIII Airborne Corps. While serving as Corps Commander, General Shelton commanded the Joint Task Force that conducted Operation Uphold Democracy in Haiti. In February 1996, General Shelton served as the Chief of the Special Operations Command in Tampa, Florida. As the Command's Chief, General Shelton became the overall commander of our Nation's elite fighting forces participation in joint operations.

True to his roots as a "soldier's soldier" and a leader who is "at home" being out in the field, I was not surprised to learn that General Shelton was in Namibia reviewing special operations forces when he was contacted by the Pentagon regarding his interest in being considered for the Chairman's position. Following his nomination by then President Bill Clinton, and confirmation by the Senate, General Shelton worked tirelessly during his tenure as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to improve the quality of life for our men and women serving in our armed forces.

General Shelton sought and received the largest across the board pay increases for the military in nearly two decades; pushed for greater salary increases for our mid-grade noncommissioned officers; and instituted a retirement reform package that reinstated benefits for those who entered our Nation's military service after 1986; implemented an enhanced housing allowance that gradually eliminated out of pocket expenses for service members living off their post or base; and advocated for medical health care reform that made health care more responsive to the needs of our military and their families, and included military retirees over the age of 65.

As part of Chairman Shelton's dynamic leadership, he established a U.S. Joint Forces Command to serve as the nucleus for Joint Experimentation and Joint Force Readiness; established a Joint Task Force-Civil Support to increase the military's ability and readiness to respond to U.S. homeland defense crises, and established a Joint Task Force-Computer Network Operations to develop and enhance