

dropped from 50 per square meter in 1997 to three; seed production has been slashed from 5,000 per square meter to blow 100; adult weeds have fallen from twenty per square meter to less than five. And weeds that appear healthy are little more than insect reservoirs, serving as both a home and a food source. By next summer, he says, those weeds will be producing new bugs instead of new knapweeds. And if that happens, the insect population could soar beyond twenty million—enough to supply knapweed-eating bugs to the entire Front Range.

"Look at this," Seastedt says, yanking a droopy weed from the pasture. "What we're getting are these wimpy little plants. Roots have been hit. Seedheads are empty. They've been defoliated. *Larinum* has done its damage. The gull flies have been doing their thing. There's just nothing here to support the final product. Next year, I'm not sure there will be knapweeds here." With the knapweed in full retreat, native plants will be free to take their place. Some already have.

"When we started, you could hardly find June grass here," Seastedt says. "And when you did, it was just these tiny clumps. Now it's all over. The recovery has just been spectacular. Next year, I predict 90 percent restored prairie. And the 10 percent of knapweed that is here will be grazed to the ground."

Even if the bugs are successful, Seastedt believes that the ultimate way to beat diffuse knapweed is to understand why it has flourished in Colorado—and then reverse the process. His team is trying to do just that on the land outside Superior. Here is Seastedt's theory. Diffuse knapweed has been able to thrive in Colorado because, among other things, changes in the soil over the past 150 years gave the weed a competitive edge. First, the rangeland has been grazed continuously, and plants that might have offered competition have been repeatedly nibbled away. Second, fires have been limited, and fires cleanse the soil of nutrients that weeds love, including nitrogen. In fact, scientists have discovered that one of the fastest ways to turn healthy grasslands into weed fields is to add nitrogen. And nitrogen, as it turns out, is the third factor: Nitrogen levels have been rising steadily in the soil, in part because of increases in atmospheric deposits.

Seastedt wonders: Can scientists reverse the process? Can they tinker with soil chemistry and restore rangeland to its pre-knapweed condition? And if they succeed, will it blunt the weed's competitive edge? Will it bring back healthy native plants and grasses?

To find out, Seastedt and researchers Katie Suding and Kate LeJeune cordoned off certain plots and added nitrogen. The plants—particularly pepper grass, which grew in thick bunches loved it. But diffuse knapweed stayed more or less unchanged.

Interesting, the researchers thought. Perhaps nitrogen wasn't so vital to knapweed after all. Perhaps another nutrient determined whether the weed would live or die. In other parts of the world, like the tropics, phosphorus is a key nutrient; perhaps knapweed needed phosphorus. So they added phosphorus, and while other plants stayed more or less unchanged, diffuse knapweed bulked up like a linebacker on steroids.

Interesting, the researchers thought. Diffuse knapweed liked phosphorus; perhaps phosphorus would prove knapweed's Achilles heel.

So they tinkered some more, adding phosphorus and nitrogen, removing phosphorus

and nitrogen, pulling knapweed from some plots and leaving knapweed in others. Although it's too early to tell what the results of this summer's experiments will be, they think they're on the right track. In May, they were awarded a \$280,000 federal grant. Now if they can find the right mix of phosphorus, nitrogen or some other nutrient, they might be able to tip the balance away from knapweed and toward native plants and grasses.

"Once native grasses are happy and healthy again, we think they are capable of greatly reducing knapweed," Seastedt says.

No matter how successful his experiments, Seastedt doesn't believe diffuse knapweed will ever be completely eradicated. In fact, he doesn't think weed managers should even try. At best, they can only hope to reduce the weed to a level that allows native plants and grasses to return. "What I'd like to see is a prairie dominated by the vegetation we want to be there: native plants given the maximum potential to express diversity," Seastedt says. "If that means 1 or 2 percent cover by diffuse knapweed, that wouldn't bother me at all. It would be just like the dandelion. And if we can get knapweed to be like a dandelion, then we've done our job."

PATRIOT ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am happy that last Friday this body voted and passed an Anti-terrorism bill.

However, instead of bringing to the floor the legislation reported out of committee. Legislation that was crafted in a bi-partisan manner and voted on unanimously. Instead of bringing that language to the floor for a vote, we were forced to debate and vote on bill that was taken off the printer that morning!

The process by which this body is supposed to conduct its business was disrupted and I along with some of my colleagues were misinformed about the exact content of the bill that was brought to the floor at 8:00 that morning.

I inadvertently reported that the provision increasing the funding for the fallen public safety officers was not included. This provision was indeed included in the legislation that passed the House.

I am happy that the families of the men and women who lost their lives in the attempt to save others have our support during a time when they need the most help.

However, I have a great concern about the manner in which this body conducted business on Friday.

Preparing for one bill only to be have legislation brought to the floor for debate before anyone can carefully read and analyze its provisions, is irresponsible and dangerous.

I hope that in the future this body will return to conducting its business in a responsible and respectful manner.

HIGH-DEPLOYMENT PER DIEM/ OVERTIME

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 17, 2001

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, it was expected that later this week we would be taking up an economic stimulus bill. I've heard about all sorts of benefits being included, from loan guarantees and tax cuts, to increasing health insurance and unemployment assistance. However, one un-stimulating provision was imposed by President Bush last week.

As Congress deemed fit last year, each branch of the military was to count the days each service member was deployed, and to pay them a high deployment per diem of \$100 per day for each day over 400 days in two years that they are deployed. On October 8, the Pentagon suspended this pay.

As we send our sons and daughters overseas to participate in our war in Afghanistan, why should we cut away their high deployment pay? More than any other period in their service, we are asking more of them—to be in harms way, to be away from their families, to be in the greatest service to our nation. This is when they are truly earning overtime.

Mr. Chairman, our service men and women need to know that we support them and that their service is important to our nation, and we need to support their morale. While we pass tax cuts for corporations and increase benefits for the unemployed, we must assist and applaud our service personnel as well. We must pay our service men and women the overtime they are owed. I don't think anyone disputes that they have earned it.

SIXTH DISTRICT IS HOME TO NEW NAHU PRESIDENT

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 17, 2001

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, the Sixth District of North Carolina is proud to report today that one of its own has been elected as the new leader of a national industry association. I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the inauguration of the new president of the National Association of Health Underwriters, Bynum Tuttle, a friend and constituent of mine from Denton, North Carolina.

I was delighted to learn of Bynum's new position not only because it is the capstone of a remarkable career in service to his clients, but also because he is one of the friendliest people I know.

A graduate of North Carolina State University, Bynum began his health insurance career in 1978 with Pilot Life Insurance Company in Greensboro with a large territory including portions of northwest North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. A true entrepreneur at heart, he soon decided to open his own brokerage firm in Greensboro.

Bynum's dynamic leadership with the North Carolina Association of Health Underwriters

soon became obvious to his peers, and he rapidly rose to the presidency of the state association. From there, he quickly earned the trust of the NAHU leadership and assumed new responsibilities and opportunities to serve across the country. With his experience has come the wisdom to know that to lead, which he says is "influence—nothing more, nothing less," to serve the needs of others.

In these difficult times, Mr. Speaker, we will be called upon, in many small ways, to do great things for our country. Under Bynum's leadership, I believe we can count on the expertise and support of NAHU and its membership. The Sixth District of North Carolina is proud to say that one of its own—Bynum Tuttle—is the new president of the National Association of Health Underwriters.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
CAPUCHINS IN GUAM AND HAWAII

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 17, 2001

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Capuchin friars of the Province of Star of the Sea as they celebrate their centennial anniversary of Capuchin presence in the Pacific. For the past 100 years, Capuchin friars have tended the faithful in our area through mission work, construction of churches, administration of parishes, establishment of parochial schools and the promotion of language and culture.

This extraordinary religious community trace their origins from the Order founded in the twelfth century by St. Francis of Assisi. Known as the Franciscans or the Order of Friars Minor, this group of mendicant friars had grown into a large, complex institution by the sixteenth century. Some members came to seek a lifestyle closely resembling the one lived by St. Francis himself and were gradually drawn together to form the distinct branch of the Order we now know as the Capuchins.

Many of the first Capuchins were attracted to contemplative prayer in hermitages, which they soon combined with traveling and preaching. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Capuchin friars came to be known as some of the most effective preachers and missionaries the world had ever seen. In their preaching, they refrained from artificial oratory and set forth their message with simplicity and directness which came from the heart. In accordance with the example set forth by St. Francis, the friars also became endeared for their all-embracing charity.

At present about 12,000 members of the Capuchin community live and work in every part of the world. One third of the friars tend to the faithful in underdeveloped countries. In the words of Pope John Paul II, the Capuchins live "a truly brotherly life based on simplicity and evangelical charity, open to the meaning of the universal brotherhood of all people and indeed of all creatures."

The arrival of the Capuchins on Guam in 1901 signaled an unprecedented growth and restructuring of the island's church and administration. At the time, Fr. Jose Palomo, the first

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Chamorro to be ordained to the priesthood, was the sole Catholic cleric on the island due to the eviction of Spanish Augustinian Recollect priests in 1899 following the American takeover of Guam. Fathers Luis de Leon, Vicente de Larrasoana and Brother Samuel de Aparecida, former missionaries to Yap and the Palauan Islands, came to Guam to assist Father Palomo.

The Catholic church administration on Guam further developed and members of the Capuchin community were called to serve in a number of important positions. In 1911, Guam was raised to Apostolic Vicariate under its first resident bishop, Bishop Francisco Villa y Mateu, a Spanish Capuchin. As with Bishop Villa, the succeeding Apostolic Vicars were also to come from the Capuchin community. When Guam was raised to the level of Diocese in 1965, another Capuchin, Bishop Apollinaris Baumgartner, was named the first Bishop of the newly created Diocese of Agana. Earlier in 1945, Bishop Baumgartner became the first American bishop appointed to serve on Guam. Succeeding Archbishop Felixberto Flores, who was the first Chamorro bishop, Father Anthony Apuron, became the first local born Capuchin to be appointed Auxiliary Bishop in 1984. He would be named Archbishop of Agana in 1986.

Since their arrival in 1901, the Capuchins have maintained their presence and consistently served the faithful on Guam. Father Roman Aria de Vera, who arrived on Guam in 1915, published a number of books on the Chamorro language and became the foremost authority on the subject at the time. In 1918, the Capuchin friars were called on to assist the sick and the dying when an influenza epidemic ravaged the island. Guam was briefly left without the guidance of the benevolent friars during the Japanese occupation during World War II when the local Capuchin community was exiled to Japan in 1942. They were returned and welcomed back to the island in 1945 after the U.S. liberation.

The 1950s saw the construction of St. Fidelis Friary, the community's home in Agana Heights, and their assumption of control over Fr. Duenas Memorial School, the Guam's Catholic school for boys. By the 1980s, the Capuchin community on Guam was raised to the rank of Vice Province—the Vice Province of the Star of the Sea. They extended their work to the Diocese of Honolulu in 1984. The current total membership of 26 friars comprising of the archbishop, priests and brothers. Thirteen of the friars—half of the membership—are local born.

On Saturday, October 20, 2001, a Mass will be celebrated at Guam's Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral-Basilica to honor the centennial anniversary of Capuchin presence in our area. Representatives from Rome and several provinces of the Capuchin community will be in attendance. Through mission work, the administration of schools, parishes, and the archdiocese itself, Capuchin friars have made tremendous contributions to the physical and spiritual growth of our island. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this occasion to commend and congratulate the Capuchin community and the Vice Province of the Star of the Sea for their excellent work and wish them the best in the years to come.

October 17, 2001

FREEDOM TO TRADE ACT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 17, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Freedom to Trade Act, which promotes tolerance, understanding and respect by prohibiting United States nationals, permanent resident aliens, or United States Government agencies from entering into agreements with foreign persons who prevent or inhibit a United States business from undertaking a commercial activity, or otherwise discriminate against the business, on the basis of the religious beliefs, practices or associations, sexual orientation, race, or gender of an individual associated with the United States business. Furthermore, this legislation also prevents US nationals, permanent resident aliens, or US Government agencies from entering into agreements to provide loans, guarantees, credit or other avenues of financing to such foreign persons that discriminate against US businesses for the above stated reasons, in addition to instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the United States Executive Director of each financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance from that financial institution to any foreign person that engages in the aforementioned discriminatory behavior and practices.

The horrific acts of terrorism perpetrated against the people of the United States on September 11th by evil doers who seek to threaten and damage our way of life and a direct affront and attack on our compassion, tolerance and understanding of the vast cultural, ethnic, religious, racial and other diversities that comprise the great people of our nation! In our time of crisis the people of our United States have taken a heightened interest in the importance of protecting human rights. Safeguarding human rights, for all, deserves all the attention we devote to it.

The question of freedom of religion is a matter of deep, personal concern to me. More than just a personal concern, it is one which most Americans share. Freedom from discrimination as set forth in my legislation includes protections of religious beliefs, practices and association are values that are inherent to free people. Our neighbors living in our global neighborhood must share in these values. As recent events throughout the world reveal, not everybody does. We must make certain that the nations of the world share our respect for human rights. The right to religious freedom and to be free of rampant discrimination is something which should never be taken for granted. It is a fragile and precious provision that must be guarded against impositions at all times. This can be done through participation in the work of international organizations and through continuation of an international dialogue on human rights, through teaching tolerance, mutual understanding and through cooperation. For those who choose to discriminate, the Freedom to Trade Act has the teeth to punish the transgressors.

Discrimination and suppression of religious rights is all too common in totalitarian states and regimes. Nations such as China, Iran,