

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING PATTY BURKHOLDER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the significant contributions of a member of the community in Durango, Colorado, Patty Burkholder, who was recently honored by her coworkers for thirty years of involvement and leadership in the banking industry. Not only has Patty helped improve the banking industry locally, but she has also spent a great deal of her time and effort providing for the needs of the area in many capacities.

Patty moved to Durango in 1993 where she assumed the position of President at the local Wells Fargo Bank. She worked her way up through several different banks holding positions that ranged from secretary to personal banker and vice president to president. The employees at the new Wells Fargo Bank recognized the special relationship that Patty had with them as well as the customers that has influenced the success of the business. She is a team player who consistently supports and encourages her staff to perform at the highest level, giving staff the flexibility to perform at their best.

Not only has Patty given to the Durango community through her role at the bank, but also she actively participates in other local organizations. She is a member and past President of the La Plata Development Action Partnership, and is past President of the Durango Area Chamber and Resort Association and served in several other local volunteer positions.

Mr. Speaker, Patty Burkholder has played an important role in shaping the community of Durango, Colorado. It is my pleasure to recognize Patty for her significant contributions both to the banking industry and to the community. Patty is a role model for us all as an active and responsible member of the community.

TRIBUTE TO AN AMERICAN HERO,
BRYAN JACK, PASSENGER ON AA
FLIGHT 77

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the life of Dr. Bryan C. Jack, a passenger on American Airlines Flight 77, which terrorists hijacked and crashed into the Pentagon on September 11, a day that we will long mourn and never forget. Bryan grew up in Tyler, TX, in my Congressional district, and his parents live there still. We join them in

mourning the loss of this wonderful and gifted young man.

Bryan was an exemplary scholar and native Texan who had faithfully served his country at the Pentagon since 1978. He represented the best of America—an incredibly talented individual who selflessly devoted his gifts to public service. At the Pentagon he was known for his brilliance with numbers, in addition to being a caring friend and coworker.

Bryan's official position was as a budget analyst, heading the Defense Department's programming and fiscal economics division. He was responsible for overseeing the capital budget, an immense and complicated task. He took the Defense Secretary's policy decisions, worked them into the budget and made sure that the numbers added up. He also had oversight over the Defense Department's school in Monterrey, California. He made several business trips a year to Monterrey and was on his way there on September 11, when the terrorists hijacked his plane. He had planned to stop over on his return trip to visit his parents, Helen and James Jack, in Tyler.

Growing up in Tyler, Bryan attended Moore Middle School and Robert E. Lee High School. Both of Bryan's parents were teachers—his father was a retired colonel from the U.S. Air Force—and Bryan was always an exceptional student. He graduated among the top in his high school class and had been a state debating champion. He received his undergraduate degree from the California Institute of Technology and an MBA from Stanford. Later, he went on to earn his Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Maryland.

Just weeks before his tragic death, Bryan had married Barbara Rachko, an artist from New York. In addition to his parents and wife, he is survived by a brother, Terry, who lives in Denver.

Both in Washington and Tyler, Bryan leaves behind memories of a kind, caring and intelligent individual. He was an exemplary ambassador from the Fourth District of Texas and will be truly missed by his family, friends and coworkers at the Pentagon—but his memory will live forever as one of those who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country on September 11. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to pay my last respects in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to this outstanding American and a true American hero—Bryan Jack—and to all those who lost their lives during this tragic day in America's history.

COMMENDING DAW AUNG SAN SUU
KYI ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY
OF HER RECEIVING THE NOBEL
PEACE PRIZE

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 2001

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support today of H. Con. Res. 211, which commends Daw Aung-San Suu Kyi on the 10th anniversary of her Nobel Peace Prize. I would also like to commend and extend my thanks to Congressman PETER KING for his leadership in introducing this resolution.

Daw Aung-San Suu Kyi is indeed a heroine to her country and to democratic nations around the world for her leadership of the non-violent movement for human rights and democracy in Burma. She was born into public service in 1945 as the daughter of General Aung San, a national leader who was assassinated 2 years after her birth, and Daw Kin Kyi, her mother who was appointed in 1960 as Burma's ambassador to India.

In pursuit of higher education, Daw Aung-San Suu Kyi went on to study abroad in England, Japan, and India and worked in various capacities for the United Nations and as a fellow and scholar at several educational institutions. In 1988, she traveled back to Burma to help her ailing mother while massive pro-democracy demonstrations against the repressive military regime arose. Later that year, she led the charge calling for a democratic government in Burma. Despite the military reestablishment of control and the crushing force that retaliated against the pro-democracy supporters, she helped to form the National League for Democracy (NLD) and was named its General Secretary. As the leader of the NLD, she traveled extensively throughout Burma in support for the establishment of a democratic government. In 1989, she was placed under house arrest by the military regime that reclaimed the power from the pro-democracy supporters. Despite her detention that year, the NLD won a landslide victory in the general elections of Burma with 82% of the seats. However, the military regime refused to recognize the result of the election and she remained under house arrest.

On October 14, 1991, Daw Aung-San Suu Kyi was awarded the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize and \$1.3 million, which she used to establish a health and education trust in support of Burmese people. Throughout the years of her detention and after her release from house arrest in 1995, she has continued to assert the rights of her people and move forward the struggle for democracy and the national reconciliation of the Burmese government. Last year, President Bill Clinton conferred the Presidential Medal of Freedom Award, America's highest

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

civilian honor, to Daw Aung-San Suu Kyi for her tireless leadership for her country.

It is only fitting that today Congress pay tribute and honor to Daw Aung-San Suu Kyi for her inspiring leadership and remarkable contributions to bring peace and democracy to Burma. I urge my fellow colleagues to join in support in the passage of H. Con. Res. 211.

NECESSITY OF STRONG MILITARY

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, defense of the American way of life is no less than the defense of freedom. Our world changed forever on September 11th when our freedom was attacked and a long present terrorist threat was realized.

Our government's most sacred responsibility is to provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. This is an enormous undertaking. It will require not only a complete rethinking of military strategies and a very proactive and imaginative pursuit of new technology, but also a new American attitude towards the rest of the world.

The necessity of a strong military is undeniable. Our soldiers must have the finest training, technology and support our country can offer. However, the branches of our military are completely overextended and exhausted. Eight years of abuse and downsizing have not only shrunk our active duty military by nearly half (from 900,000 active-duty soldiers in 1991, to 475,000 in 2000) but have also left the standing forces with the lowest moral since Viet Nam.

There has been a resurgence of enlistment since the September 11th attacks, but we cannot rely on attacks to drive enlistment and it is unfair to rely on patriotism. Instead, patriotism should be rewarded with strong incentives to join the military. Men and women willing to make the ultimate sacrifice should be compensated accordingly. Neither active-duty nor reserve forces should have to worry about feeding their families or losing their jobs while they are defending our country. We cannot look at our military as a superfluous fiscal comer to be cut.

These incentives must extend to our veterans as well. It is appalling that the men and women who sacrificed so dearly for our country cannot expect basic consideration when they return home. Never again can we allow our soldiers to be treated the way veterans returning from Viet Nam were treated. (*Link to Veterans Page*).

Consideration of our soldiers is only one aspect of our national defense. Another area of great concern is our intelligence gathering capability. With out adequate knowledge of our enemies, we cannot create effective military responses, weapons or foreign policy. Cost cutting measures have left our intelligence gathering capability compromised and our intelligence incomplete.

American men and women, sent to fight for us, should be armed and equipped to the best

of our abilities. We must ensure their safety to the greatest possible degree. More resources must be dedicated to research and development of cutting edge technology. There is no reason our soldiers cannot be the best equipped on the planet.

Our soldiers and intelligence agencies must have the best technology we can create in order to defend us. They must be able to detect and react to any threat to American sovereignty. An integral part of this is a missile defense program, which can destroy ballistic missiles launched at the United States. This system must be capable of destroying missiles in their launch phase, while they are most vulnerable (*Link to MDI Page*).

With adequate intelligence, human and electronic, we will be able to detect threats early enough to mount an effective defense. The need for this capability is mandated by our Constitution and it has never been more of a concrete necessity than it is today. The existence of freedom is at stake and it must be defended.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO GLENN L. GRAYEM

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Glenn L. Grayem and recognize his contributions to this nation. A native of Holyoke, Colorado, Glenn began his service as a soldier at the age of nineteen, during World War II, when he was assigned to Ft. Wheeler, Texas for basic training. Upon completion of training, in 1945 Glenn was sent to serve in the Pacific and take part in the invasion of the Philippines.

Glenn was assigned to the 25th Infantry Division with the task of liberating the island of Luzon. For months, Glenn's unit fought the Japanese army for control of several towns located throughout the region. During the battles, the Japanese were instructed by their leaders to fight to the last man and surrender was not an honorable option. Glenn fought through enemy defenses for over three months until the end of the campaign. Over 156,000 Japanese and 30,000 Allied soldiers lost their lives in the Battle of Luzon.

Glenn went on to serve as part of the occupational force in Japan following the victory. He returned to his native Colorado upon the completion of his enlistment. Some of Glenn's decorations from his service include the Bronze Star, the Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal, the Philippine Liberation Ribbon, and the Army of Occupation medal. Glenn Grayem now makes his home in Montrose, Colorado.

Mr. Speaker it is a great privilege to recognize Glenn and thank him for his dedicated service during the war. If it were not for soldiers such as Glenn, America would not enjoy the many freedoms that we have today. He served selflessly in a time of great need, bringing credit to himself and to this great nation. Thanks Glenn.

IN HONOR OF JOSEPH SIMUNOVICH

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Joseph Simunovich for his extensive corporate, governmental, and entrepreneurial genius and expertise. On Friday, November 16, 2001, Mr. Simunovich will celebrate his official retirement with family, friends, and former colleagues. The celebration will take place at the White Beaches Golf & Country Club in Haworth, New Jersey.

Joseph Simunovich's remarkable career in corporate America spans four decades. In 1962, he began his distinguished career working in the Sales and Marketing Management divisions at the New York Telephone Company. After 16 years of remarkable service, Joseph Simunovich left the New York Telephone Company to become Marketing Manager for major accounts at Bell Atlantic New Jersey, now Verizon. While at the former Bell Atlantic, he quickly rose the corporate ladder becoming Director of Sales in 1985. As Director of Sales, he supervised and coordinated a renowned sales team that led Bell Atlantic sales for 8 consecutive years. Upon his departure from Bell Atlantic, Mr. Simunovich joined United Water New Jersey-New York as Senior Vice President for Business Development, External Affairs, and Corporate Communications. In addition, Mr. Simunovich has served as Chief of Staff, President, and Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors during his nine dedicated years at United Water New Jersey, New York.

Mr. Simunovich has also played an influential and active role in New Jersey politics. In 1986, he was appointed by Governor Kean to be a Member of the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (EDA). He has been re-appointed to the EDA for six consecutive terms and currently serves as EDA Vice Chairman. In addition, he is Chairman of the Bergen County Economic Development Corporation and served 12 years as a Hudson County Freeholder.

Joseph Simunovich is a resident of Bergen County, New Jersey. He is married and has two children and four grandchildren.

As a result of his hard work, Joseph Simunovich has helped improve the quality of life for thousands of families living throughout New Jersey.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Joseph Simunovich for his commitment to helping others and for his years of distinguished service to the people of New Jersey.

PROCLAMATION FOR GREGORY M. PORTER

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize one of New