

in those days that maintained a full time presence in Washington, D.C.

In his thirty years of representing San Diego County, Roger directly served 27 different elected members of the County's five person Board of Supervisors, and 8 different Chief Administrative Officers. The number of Congressional Districts in the County grew from 3 to 5 during the same period, and he worked closely with all 16 different Members of Congress elected from these districts since 1970. Five different Presidents recognized Roger for his work on public issues. He has also been recognized as Alumnus of the Year by the California State Polytechnic University, as well as by his High School Alumni Association from Perris, California. He is the only career County representative that the National Association of Counties has officially honored for professional accomplishments. He has had a truly remarkable career of public service.

A broad array of regional accomplishments in the County have benefited from Roger's efforts in Washington, D.C. These include: the establishment of the region's first alcohol detoxification center; development of the first solid waste recycling program; a countywide gasoline vapor recovery program; harbor cleanup; welfare reform; a multitude of flood control and highway projects; San Diego Trolley project construction; Sheriffs Department funding; lagoon preservation; drug addiction treatment; children's disease inoculation services; foster care program support; air quality program certification; and the prevention of off-shore oil drilling, just to name a few. The list is long and impressive.

Five years ago, Roger invited his long-standing associate, Thomas Walters, to become his partner, and the firm's name was changed to Honberger and Walters, Inc. For the past three years, Tom has been the firm's chief executive officer and owner. The firm continues to manage San Diego County's Washington office. Their other clients include the San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board, North County Transit, San Diego Unified Port District, the Sweetwater Authority, the Counties of Riverside and Ventura, the Monterey-Salinas Transit District, the Calleguas Municipal Water District, and the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians.

Roger has long been recognized as one of the leaders in his field and has lectured on intergovernmental relations and lobbying practice at San Diego State University, U.S. International University, University of Maryland, and the University of Arizona. He continues to be involved in a variety of American Indian issues and was one of the founders of the Harvard University Native American Alumni Association.

Many of us in the Congress have worked with Roger Honberger during his distinguished career. We will miss his friendly disposition and his dedicated hard work on behalf of his public clients. Above all, we will miss his candor and honesty. His word has always been his bond, something we have all appreciated and have grown to expect, regardless of the circumstances. We are happy to see that his high professional standards and style are being continued by Tom Walters without missing a beat. For this we are grateful, and we are grateful for Roger's sustained friendship

and support over the years. We wish him the very best as he moves on to other endeavors.

THE ACCESS AND OPENNESS IN
SMALL BUSINESS LENDING ACT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my good friend and colleague JIM MCGOVERN in introducing this legislation that will help minority and women entrepreneurs in securing small business loans from private lending institutions. The Access and Openness in Small Business Lending Act will ensure that lending institutions are providing minorities and women opportunities to obtain small business loans.

This legislation is similar to the 1990 amendment to the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) that holds financial institutions publicly accountable for their lending practices to applicants. Like HMDA, the Access and Openness in Small Business Lending Act will allow applicants, for small business and non-mortgage loans, to voluntarily and anonymously provide their race and gender information to banks and other institutions. Lending institutions under this legislation will be required to disclose the collected data to the public. These institutions already maintain databases on the geographic and loan size of applicant requests. The additional information collected on lending practices will help identify small business owners that remain underserved and expose additional profitable lending opportunities for lending institutions.

Minorities and women contribute greatly to our nation's economy and communities. Over the past decade they have expanded their ownership of small businesses. However, minorities and women continue to have difficulty gaining access to the resources they need to succeed in business. If granted greater access to private funds more minority and women small business owners could help revitalize their neighborhoods and expand their commercial base.

Mr. Speaker, the Access and Openness in Small Business Lending Act would greatly increase access to private credit for minority and women-owned businesses. This legislation is a much needed step in the right direction that allows minorities and women an opportunity to succeed as small business entrepreneurs and contribute to their communities and the nation. Thank you.

RECOGNITION FOR ERNEST AND
JULIO GALLO

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct privilege to rise today to honor two giants in the world of business and agriculture—Ernest and Julio Gallo.

Ernest, and his late brother Julio, are being inducted into the Stanislaus County Agricultural Hall of Fame. That alone speaks volumes about these two men in a region of the country known as the agricultural leader of the world.

The sum of their contributions is nearly impossible to evaluate. They easily take their place in history with great men of vision such as Henry Ford and Sam Walton who through hard work and determination transformed their dreams into reality.

Starting with a small family vineyard and winery, they strove for perfection and set a path others would struggle to find. They are part of a disappearing breed of hands-on discoverers and entrepreneurs who blazed a trail, proving the value of hard work, dedication and ambition.

Rarely in history does a name or a single word draw such a connotation as Gallo. The name alone is synonymous with wine and wine making in the same way Ford is synonymous with quality automobiles.

Mr. Speaker, volumes could be written about the contribution these men have made and will continue to make to the Central Valley of California from research to industry operation, production and viticulture. All of these things are intertwined in the history of the Gallo family enterprise.

Ernest and Julio Gallo have greatly impacted agriculture through their decades of leadership in the wine industry. Starting with a small family vineyard and winery, they strove for perfection, inventing the tools they needed when none existed, setting the path for others to follow. They built their business into the largest winery in the world. Their shared ambition to produce and market quality wines at affordable prices motivated them to continuously improve their operations, extending the family business to include grape growing, wine making, production of the bottles, warehousing, distributing, transporting and marketing wines throughout the country, and now throughout the world.

Ernest and Julio Gallo were instrumental in transforming the economy of grape growing, offering long-term contracts to independent farmers by encouraging growers to upgrade the varieties of grape planted to meet future consumer demand for quality. California grape growers were able to then transform the California wine industry into the international phenomenon it is today. Ernest and Julio invested heavily in agricultural research and shared their learning with local farmers.

Through this investment and sharing, the Gallos helped improve the quality of grapes available in the region through better farming practices such as plant nutrition, irrigation and harvesting regimes. The Gallos helped educate generations of vineyard managers and wine makers by their support of curricula throughout the University of California and California State University systems. They undertook extensive research in wine making techniques to help build and sustain the market by introducing new types of wines and methods of wine production. Today this global enterprise employs thousands of people worldwide, nearly 3,500 in and around Stanislaus County.

On a shoestring budget, Ernest and Julio created the "flagship" winery in the United

States and put California on the map for wine. Their dream has translated into a global force for wine and wine making.

Mr. Speaker, Ernest and Julio always gave "All their best." It is with great pride that I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in honoring two great men—Ernest and Julio Gallo—on the occasion of their being inducted into the Stanislaus County Agricultural Hall of Fame.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO WALTER
WAYNE THOMPSON, JR.

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Walter Wayne Thompson Jr. and thank him for his service to this country. Walter began his service as a sailor in 1941, joining the Navy at the age of eighteen. By the end of his service, Walter had served on two ships involved in several famous and infamous battles in the Pacific theater.

Walter served on the U.S.S. *Hornet* as a stenographer to the ship's Captain. While serving on the ship, Wayne was present for the launching of the famous Doolittle Raid, America's first strike at the Japanese after Pearl Harbor. Following the raid, the *Hornet* engaged in the Battle of Midway, a battle considered a turning point in the war that stopped the Japanese fleet from controlling Hawaii.

Following Midway, the Japanese focused on the island of Guadalcanal. Here the *Hornet's* crew found itself tasked with the role of defending the island alone after Allied naval forces sustained heavy losses. After Guadalcanal, the crew fought in the Battle of Santa Cruz in an attempt to weaken Japanese defensive forces for an invasion of the island.

The Battle of Santa Cruz was to be the final engagement for the *Hornet*. The carrier was attacked and sunk by enemy forces and her crew rescued by the U.S.S. *Anderson*. After living through the travesty, Wayne finished his service aboard the U.S.S. *Lexington*, where he served until the end of the war. Following his discharge, he returned to his native state of Missouri and became a Baptist Minister. He served the ministry for over forty years before retiring in Montrose, Colorado.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to recognize Walter Wayne Thompson Jr. and thank him for his service during World War II. If not for dedicated citizens like Wayne, we would not enjoy the many freedoms we have today. Wayne Thompson served selflessly in a time of great need, bringing credit to himself and to this great nation. —

WE MUST RELEASE AID TO HAITI

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. must change its current policy towards Haiti. We, as

the standard bearers cannot allow Haiti to further sink into a financial and social mire. It has always been America's role to feed those who are hungry and clothe those who cannot clothe themselves.

As we loosen our belts from our Thanksgiving feast, compare the fate of millions of Haitians to ourselves: According to the United Nations, sixty percent of Haiti's 8.2 million people are undernourished. The average number of calories available to Haitians per day is 1977, nearly half of the 3754 calories a U.S. resident gets, according to the World Health Organization.

The Associated press recently published the following account of life in Haiti:

"I'll eat anything I can get," said Jean, 25, as he pulls an empty crab trap out of the polluted Port-Au-Prince Bay. On a good day, Jean can earn about \$12 but often goes home empty handed. Pigs are raised on garbage and human waste, but their meat is too precious to be eaten by the impoverished residents. The pork is sold at the market for cheaper staples like cornmeal and rice that provides more days of nourishment.

The current policy of the U.S. is contributing to the continued attrition of the quality of life of Haiti's people, which if left unchanged, could lead to horrendous outcomes for the western hemisphere's poorest people. We must address the current state of economic devastation. We must remove our blockade of essentially all aid to Haiti.

The U.S. must stop using its veto power at the Inter-American Development Bank. This veto-prerogative is blocking development and humanitarian loans which covers a broad spectrum of critical social and economic priorities, such as health sector improvement, education reform, potable water enhancement and road rehabilitation.

Presently, the U.S. is precluding the issuance of the following loans from being dispersed by the Inter-American Development Bank: 21.5 million—Education, 22.5 million—Health, 55 million—Roads, and 60.9 million—Water.

The hold up of these loans is exasperating Haiti's current negative cash flow status with the Inter-American Development Bank. Although the Inter-American Development Bank is precluded from moving ahead with critical social and humanitarian loans, Haiti is still required to pay arrears payments and credit commissions on loans that it has not received. By the end of 2001, if nothing changes, Haiti will be in a negative cash flow position with the Inter-American Bank—paying more into the Bank than Haiti is receiving by approximately \$10 million.

Humanitarian and social indicators continue to drop dramatically. As well as, quality of life indicators, such as health and infant mortality, which continues to erode, devastating the humanitarian crisis creating a potentially devastating humanitarian crisis.

The national rate of persons infected with HIV/AIDS is now 4 percent or 300,000 persons, creating 163,000 orphans; and 30,000 new cases per year. The infant mortality rate is 74 deaths out of every 1000 births; the doctor to patient ratio is 1.2 persons to 10,000 physicians; only 40 percent of the population has access to potable water; and 85 percent of adults are illiterate.

On November 8, 2001 the Congressional Black Caucus, in its entirety, sent a letter to the President requesting to speak with him regarding this vital issue. We have not yet heard any response. Mr. President, we need to hear from you. We need to end the suffering of millions of innocent individuals, we need to continue to be the standard bearer in foreign policy. We must not waiver in our ability to look beyond our political differences and move forthrightly to help those in need.

Mr. President, we must ask, "Is the U.S. comfortable withholding these much needed Inter-American Bank loans from the millions of suffering Haitians in order to punish the Government of Haiti, especially at a time when the U.S. continues to aid other countries who have shown themselves to be much more villainous than Haiti?"

I think not, at least, I hope not.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF CARMELITA
ZAMORA

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in the memory of my beloved Aunt, Carmelita Zamora and in commemoration of the close of an important history.

Hers was a quiet life, and yet she played the central role in the life of her family. Her story began in Punt de Agua, New Mexico, on June 23, 1916. Carmelita Zamora left a legacy of nine children, 24 grandchildren and 34 great-grandchildren when she died on November 26, 2001. A loving and joyful memory survives her.

They say a person is measured by the lives she touches. Through the grace of God, Carmelita touched the hearts and lives of many. She touched the lives of her loving children Jake, Abram, Philip, Eugene, Lawrence, Wilferd, Edwina, Alice and Maryanne Peggy. She touched the lives of 24 grandchildren Diana, Mary, Mario, Laura, Donna, Carol, JD, JJ, Mark, Sophia, Dominic, Adonis, Valerie, Ricky, Jennifer, Anthony, Christopher, Jessica, Candace, Angel, Eloisa, Penny, Ermogenes, Lisa Marie and of 34 great-grandchildren.

Carmelita touched their lives in her very special way. Born the oldest of five siblings, Carmelita had two brothers and two sisters. When she was not yet a teenager, Carmelita developed the instincts of protector, caregiver and mother. Her own mother became ill, so Carmelita was forced to discontinue her elementary school education to care for her young siblings.

Carmelita began a new chapter in her life on March 11, 1935, at 20 years old, when she met and married Ernesto Zamora. In 1951, Carmelita and Ernesto would move the family to Wyoming before moving back to the Southwest. In July of 1957, Carmelita and her family arrived in Barstow, California where she would live for the remainder of her life. Those remaining years would be spent filling the pages with memories.

Carmelita was talented and creative. Her children proudly remember her ability to sew