

am confident when I say the commitment to higher education is strong with leaders such as yourself and I am assured you will continue to perform great work!

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JACOB
SCHOOLEY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and pay tribute to a hero of the community of Glenwood Springs, Colorado. Jacob Schooley recently distinguished himself in a local fire that threatened to destroy a historic building and injure several residents. I would like to highlight Jacob's heroics and thank him for his service.

Jacob arose to a regular morning on Saturday, December 1, 2001, until he heard fire alarms ringing throughout his residence. After making a call to 911, Jacob proceeded to awaken his neighbors to the danger that lay ahead. After finding the source of the fire, Jacob extinguished the flames and directed the residents to safety. Jacob continued to fight the fire until firefighters arrived on the scene to control the blaze. As a result of his quick reaction, the fire damage was minimal and the residents were allowed to reoccupy their homes soon thereafter.

Mr. Speaker, I again commend Jacob Schooley for his quick action and decisiveness in a time of crisis. The fire harmed several residents and firefighters with burns and smoke inhalation, but without Jacob's efforts, the toll could have been much worse. I am honored to represent citizens like Jacob and his community of Glenwood Springs. Thank you for your efforts Jacob and this body appreciates your dedication to helping others in a time of need.

BREAKING THE ABM TREATY
COULD SPARK A NEW ARMS RACE

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, It is with tremendous concern that I note the President's announcement that the United States will withdraw from the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. This is an ill-advised decision that could have dangerous repercussions in the long run.

The most troubling part of the President's decision today is the rationale supporters have used to justify backing out of the treaty: they claim it interferes with the United States' development of a National Missile Defense (NMD) system. This is clearly a straw man argument.

The United States is nowhere near developing or fielding a working NMD system, after decades and billions of dollars of effort. To back out of the treaty at this time, a time when we are working closely with Russia and other

allies in the international war on terror, is unneeded and simply off base. And to do so for such a technologically premature program is clearly folly.

Backing out of the ABM treaty is not without serious repercussions. For example, a senior Russian lawmaker predicted in response to today's news that Russia will pull out of the Start I and Start II arms reduction treaties. I fear that today's action will lead to a spiral of action and reactions, sparking a new arms race would not make us less, not more, secure.

SUPPORT FOR BAY AREA COUNCIL
FOR JEWISH RESCUE AND RE-
NEWAL

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the Bay Area Council for Jewish Rescue and Renewal (Bay Area Council), an exemplary organization which has been carrying out important work in the Russian Federation.

The Bay Area Council has designed and implemented a Climate of Trust program to enable Russian law enforcement officials to combat ethnic and religious intolerance and xenophobia in Russia by providing a sustained and supportive relationship between American and Russian communities, law enforcement professionals, city administrators, prosecutors, human rights activists, educators, and local media representatives. The goal is to promote tolerance and reduce incidents of hate-based violence in Russia through training, seminars, workshops, and symposiums.

The Climate of Trust program has brought in tangible results. Over the 2000-01 period, more than five hundred Russian officers, civil servants, community members, and media representatives have taken part in its activities. In the Russian city of Ryazan, which had been marked by anti-Semitic acts, the Climate of Trust program proposed several initiatives which were later enacted and are in the process of implementation. In 2002-03, the Bay Area Council plan is to continue their activities in Ryazan and expand them to several other Russian communities outside of Moscow. This is a worthy and important work that earned Bay Area Council a tribute in the 2001 State Department International Religious Freedom Report.

Not only our government has recognized the Climate of Trust program as effective and successful in training Russian law enforcement and other government officials in promoting tolerance. The government of the Russian Federation also identified the Climate of Trust program as a key component of its 2001-2005 national program for preventing extremism and promoting tolerance in Russian society. When Congress graduates Russia from Jackson-Vanik next session, the role of the Bay Area Council and other non-governmental organization will become even more important in the human rights dialogue between our countries.

The Climate of Trust is exactly the kind of program we should be supporting in Russia. It

is cost-effective and it works at the grass-roots level with communities throughout Russian Federation. The program is interactive and responsive to the needs of these communities, I am confident it has immediate and lasting effect on individuals and communities besieged by xenophobia. The Russian Democracy Act, legislation which I authored and which passed the House unanimously last week, earmarks at least \$50 million for activities designed to support Russian civil society at all levels. I respectfully ask the Administration and the State Department to extend all possible support to the Bay Area Council so that the Council may expand and continue its grassroots efforts at combating xenophobia and promoting civil society in Russia.

TIME TO RATIFY THE CTB

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern over recent reports that the administration is considering the development of so-called "low-yield" nuclear weapons. While these mini-nukes are allegedly being considered to promote a longstanding nonproliferation goal of destroying buried stockpiles of chemical and biological weapons, testing these weapons would break a 9-year moratorium on nuclear testing and would have grave implications for nonproliferation. This action would continue to undermine the future of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), which is already under assault in this administration.

The CTBT is the culmination of a series of incremental efforts to stop the threat of nuclear war following the explosion of two nuclear weapons during World War II. The radioactive fallout from hundreds of test explosions in the 1950's and the near catastrophe of the Cuban Missile Crisis strengthened support for a cessation of nuclear explosions. These events led to the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963, which prohibited all nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, in space, and under water. Next came the Threshold Test Ban Treaty of 1974, which limited the explosive force of underground tests, and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty of 1976, which extended that limit to nuclear explosions for "peaceful purposes". These two treaties were ratified in 1990 but fell short of limiting all nuclear explosions.

The end of the Cold War and the thawing of U.S.-Russia relations reinvigorated efforts to seek a total ban of nuclear test explosions. In 1994, I cosponsored H. Con. Res. 235, which lauded the President for maintaining a moratorium on testing nuclear weapons and for being supportive of a comprehensive test ban. With strong international support, the CTBT was finally opened to signature in September 1996 and was promptly signed by the President. The ball then moved to the Senate's court. In September 1997, I cosponsored H. Res. 241, which urged the Senate to give its advice and consent to ratification of the CTBT. Despite certification by the President that there were

no safety or reliability concerns about the nuclear arsenal that required underground tests, consideration of the Treaty was held hostage by politics and, in 1999, was rejected by the Senate.

Now we come to the present day when 162 States have signed the treaty and 87 have ratified it. The Treaty has still not entered into force, however, and the United States is not among the ratifiers. The current administration has emphatically refused to consider a comprehensive test ban and did not even send a representative to the Conference.

The administration's rejection of the CTBT and withdrawal from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty send the wrong message to the international community about our commitment to nonproliferation. Our whole nonproliferation stance is linked to the CTBT, since it signals our intention to meet the expectations of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). Under the NPT, nuclear weapons States pledged to work in good faith toward total disarmament in exchange for an agreement by non-nuclear weapons States to limit their use of nuclear technology to peaceful applications. Cessation of testing new weapons is a vital part of any serious disarmament plan. If the United States won't even agree to consider a test ban, and is clearly signaling its intention to go forward with development of nuclear missile defense, how can we possibly persuade other nations to forego their weapons programs?

In this age of heightened concern over terrorist threats we need the CTBT now more than ever. Much work remains to be done to reduce the threat of terrorists obtaining and using weapons of mass destruction. A ban on all nuclear explosions limits the ability of terrorists to develop their own nuclear weapons or to acquire them from hostile nonnuclear weapons States. The CTBT should be an integral part of our anti-terrorism efforts and I urge my colleagues to support its ratification. When the President comes to Congress to get the 1994 ban on the development of new nuclear weapons lifted I urge my colleagues to vote no to the President's request.

REMARKS ON ACCELERATED
DEPRECIATION

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my strong support for efforts to increase the depreciation deduction. In my view accelerated depreciation is one of the most efficient and effective ways for Congress to spur business investment in our country.

Mr. Speaker, as you know this year has seen a dramatic drop off in business investment. Business investment was one of the foundations of the economic boom that our nation enjoyed during the Clinton Administration. It is therefore critical that Congress does what it can to restart the capital investment engine that has propelled our nation's economy to extraordinary heights over the last decade.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to reductions in interest rates and balancing the budget, one of

the most important things the Federal Government can do to increase business investment, in my view, is to accelerate the depreciation schedule for business purchases. Depreciation schedules reflect the Federal Government's own somewhat arbitrary calculation of what is the economic life of capital. Accelerating the depreciation allowance for new capital investments provides a direct and immediate incentive for businesses to build factories, purchase new equipment, and generally expand operations. This inevitably creates jobs and results in a long term improvement in the productivity rates of American industry. Additionally, unlike many other proposed tax incentives, accelerated depreciation is directly tied to business investment. A business-person can not enjoy this tax incentive unless he or she commits to a capital expenditure.

Mr. Speaker, it is for these reasons, I firmly believe that the long term economic benefits of accelerated depreciation far outweigh the immediate revenue loss consequences of any such tax cut. It is my hope that in the 2002 session of the 107th Congress we will pass into law an acceleration of the depreciation allowance.

IN RECOGNITION OF JESUS
BURCIAGA

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, it is with utmost honor and pleasure that I rise to recognize Mr. Jesus Burciaga, a gifted leader and outstanding firefighter from La Habra, California. Today, Jesus achieves another milestone in an already storied career. In the process, he affirms our belief that devotion, determination, and discipline still pay handsome dividends in life.

This 20th of December, the Los Angeles County Fire Department elevates Jesus to the rank of Deputy Fire Chief, third in command of the second largest fire protection agency in America. His promotion highlights a career of exceptional public service which began more than a quarter century ago.

As a young man who once shined shoes on the corner of First Street and Gage Avenue in East Los Angeles, Jesus saw his hard work and perseverance take him from the lowest position in the Los Angeles County Fire Department, suppression aid, to fire fighter, then inspector, to Captain by 1984. Five years later he was promoted to Battalion Chief, and by 1994 he had become Assistant Fire Chief, serving for a time as Los Angeles County Fire Marshal.

Chief Burciaga has accomplished many "firsts." He became one of the youngest firefighters to qualify for Captain at the age of twenty-five. He became the first Fire Marshal of Latino descent in the County's history. And he is certainly the first fortyseven year old father of five daughters whom I have witnessed retain not only his hair but its natural dark color.

I met Jesus more than thirteen years ago at a "Career Day" session at a local elementary

school where we both were presented before a class of fifth graders. Captain Burciaga was dressed in uniform; I, Deputy Attorney General Becerra, wore my suit. There was no contest: he glittered, I gawked. He told the kids of his battles with fire, I battled to keep their eyes on me. It would not surprise me if some of those young students today are firefighters.

Chief Burciaga has a passion for service and a devotion to our youth. As President of the United Hispanic Scholarship Fund he has helped raise \$500,000 to make the dream of college a reality for more than one thousand students. He volunteers his "spare time" to support his brethren internationally, delivering surplus but valuable firefighting vehicles and equipment and teaching the latest fire fighting techniques to firefighters in countries like Mexico.

But, without question, his greatest passion and devotion, which has earned him our undying respect and affection, belongs to his family. Ana Burciaga has fought every one of her husband's fires. In her eyes you see the values that have made the Burciaga family so strong. Ana and Jesus and their five accomplished daughters—Elenor, Catherine, Luz, Natalie and Sarah—have every right to be proud today.

Mr. Speaker, on this day, December 20, 2001, family, friends and colleagues gather at Descanso Gardens in La Canada, Flintridge, California to witness the official appointment of Jesus Burciaga as Deputy Fire Chief for the County of Los Angeles and to celebrate 28 years of courage, integrity, and consummate professionalism. It is with great pride that I ask my colleagues in this beloved House of Representatives to join me today in saluting Jesus Burciaga, an exceptional man and cherished friend.

WILKES-BARRE NATIVE HONORED
FOR ROLE IN BOMBER CREW
RESCUE

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the dedication of the team from the USS *Russell* who rescued the four member-crew of an Air Force B-1B bomber that crashed on December 12th in the Indian Ocean. In particular, I would like to highlight the role of Boatswain Mate 1st Class Stephen Lyons, a native of my District.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I would like to note that I am proud of him and all the military personnel from Northeastern and Central Pennsylvania and grateful for their willingness to serve America.

I would now like to enter into the record the following article about Boatswain Mate 1st Class Lyons from the December 17th edition of the Wilkes-Barre Citizens' Voice:

CITY NATIVE INVOLVED IN INDIAN OCEAN
RESCUE

(By Gene Skordinski and Tom Venesky)

A Wilkes-Barre native was one of the members of the USS *Russell* who rescued the four