

In authorizing this program, we had hoped that the Government of Japan in particular would find mutual defense benefits in promoting it. We have written the Prime Minister, we have met with the Ambassador, we have received expressions of support from the Vice President of the United States and our Secretary of Defense in the prior Administration, and yet nothing seems to have come of our efforts so far.

Unfortunately, we have regularly heard the same response. The Government of Japan insists that the decision to employ NDF tonnage is strictly a matter for the vehicle manufacturers and shipping companies to make since it involves a commercial matter. They in turn have argued that, since the program focuses on mutual defense, the Government should take the lead. As so often happens, no one has been willing to step forward to take the initiative.

As our colleagues can no doubt appreciate, our patience is beginning to wear thin. I understand our able Deputy Secretary of State, Rich Armitage, has recently indicated the importance of mutual defense burden sharing. Perhaps we will finally see some movement. If not, the time to legislate will have arrived.

Our bill is designed to create the necessary incentives for the Government of Japan and the vehicle and shipping interests to promote the NDF program. If the Federal Maritime Commission finds that vessels that would be built in the United States under the NDF program are not employed in the particular sector of a trade route in the foreign commerce of the United States for which they are designed to operate and if that sector of the trade route has been dominated historically by citizens of an allied nation, then the Commission shall take action to counteract the restrictive trade practices that have led to this situation.

We trust all concerned appreciate our determination to bring the NDF program to life.

TRIBUTE TO STEWART BELL, JR.  
OF WINCHESTER, VA

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable gentleman from Virginia's 10th Congressional district, Mr. Stewart Bell, Jr. known to many as "Mr. Winchester."

A fitting name indeed, for in the words of one local paper, The Winchester Star, "few men are as one with their hometown or its history as Stewart Bell, Jr."

Stewart's remarkable ties to Winchester, and his deep appreciation for history gave him the foresight to sound alarms when urban and commercial development threatened the historic Grimm Farm property in Winchester and Frederick county, Virginia, the site of two critical Civil War battles (The First and Second Kernstown). Mr. Bell worked successfully to educate local officials about the historical importance of the land and the need to preserve it.

In a gesture of appreciation, Mr. Bell is being honored later this month by the

Kernstown Battlefield Association for his tireless leadership and efforts toward historic preservation. It was Stewart's initial concern at the prospect of losing this priceless historical land which facilitated the creation of the Kernstown Battlefield Association, a grassroots, private, nonprofit group which has partnered with local governments, the National Park Service, the Virginia Land Conservation Foundation, and four local banks to purchase the Kernstown Battlefield.

It makes sense that Stewart would cultivate a passion for Civil War preservation. His family's lineage in the area reaches nearly a half century before the onslaught of the Civil War. In an article paying homage to local residents who are an inspiration, The Winchester Star laid out some notable facts about Stewart's life. Mr. Bell "resides in the home built by his great-grandfather, John Bell, in 1809. His father came into the world there in 1864 as the guns of Third Winchester were booming. And he himself was baptised in Winchester in 1910 by a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Dr. James R. Graham, who claimed Stonewall Jackson as a close friend . . ."

Harkening back to the sentiments expressed by President Ronald Reagan in his farewell address, I think it is safe to say that Stewart has not just been marking time in Winchester, he has made a difference. Starting in 1954, Mr. Bell served on the City Council for 26 years. He was twice elected mayor and served from 1972-1980. Stewart also actively participated in countless community organizations including the First Presbyterian Church, the Red Cross and the Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society.

In this era of increased mobility, it is a rarity to find an individual with roots so deeply intertwined to the community of his birth nearly a century ago. Having personally had the opportunity to the community of his birth nearly a century ago. Having personally had the opportunity to be the beneficiary of Stewart's memories and tales of the Valley, I can attest to his unique ability to make history come alive. He is truly a renaissance man—a public servant, a poet with a recently published book, a community activist, a church leader and so much more. It is men like Stewart Bell—a powerful link to our shared heritage and a treasure in his own time—who epitomize that which is great about community and country. We are blessed to know him.

#### SUGAR PROGRAM REFORM

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for ending the sugar subsidy program. A program which some claim costs "absolutely nothing" is actually costing the government millions, and consumers billions. This program triggers unemployment in the sugar refining industry and it is not how a farm program should work.

In the 1996 Farm Bill, we committed ourselves to phasing out price supports for every commodity except sugar and peanuts. It is

time to level the playing field and expose the sugar program for the sham that it is. The sugar support program is supposedly designed to operate at "no direct cost" to the Federal Government. The Department of

In fact, according to the USDA, last year the government bought more than 1 million tons of sugar for 435 million dollars, and it now pays 1.4 million dollars monthly to store the sugar. In addition, the government gave some of the sugar back to the same industry that "forfeited" it in the first place, in exchange for the processors getting the farmers to destroy some of their growing crops.

As a result of the sugar program, domestic prices for raw sugar are typically twice world market prices, and sometimes more. Currently, sugar costs 9 cents a pound on the world market, but the government sets the domestic price for raw sugar at 18 cents a pound and 22.9 cents for refined sugar beets. According to the General Accounting Office, this price difference means that consumers are paying 1.9 billion dollars more than they need to for sugar and products containing sugar.

Yet, maybe most importantly, hundreds of jobs have been lost in the refining industry just in the past few years due to this unwise sugar subsidy. Since the mid-1980's, 12 of the

What is particularly infuriating about the situation is that these refinery jobs are good-paying jobs located in inner cities and areas where other employment opportunities are scarce. For example, the confectioners who want to use domestic sugar are instead having to send those jobs to Canada or Mexico where they can purchase affordable sugar, costing American workers their jobs. It is the families who work in these closing sugar refineries who suffer because of this sugar program.

The Agriculture Committee is writing a new farm bill, and we cannot afford to have the sugar lobby write the sugar policy. Until the Sugar Subsidy Program is phased out, costumers will pay more for products containing sugar. Taxpayers will continue to pay more to buy surplus sugar. Workers in the candy industry and the cane refining industry will continue to lose their jobs. The sugar program will continue to benefit a few, without solving the problems of family farmers. We must insist on real reform in the sugar program, and end the regulations that are costing Americans money and American jobs.

In closing, I'd like to thank my colleague, Mr. DAVIS, for his leadership on this issue and allowing me to speak on this important reform.

LEE DAVIS INDUCTION TO WISCONSIN BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATION HALL OF FAME

**HON. THOMAS E. PETRI**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, for a quarter of a century, Manitowoc, Wisconsin, has been served by one of our nation's great local broadcasters.

Lee Davis began his radio career in 1954 as a disc jockey and program manager in Philadelphia. Before coming to Manitowoc in 1975,

he was general manager of WMAQ-AM and FM in Chicago as well as national program manager for Rollins, Inc., where he was responsible for seven stations around the country.

Now, as owner and general manager of WCUB and WLTU, Lee Davis gives us big city professionalism along with small town friendliness and involvement. Listeners in the Manitowoc area are well served by Lee's stewardship of WCUB's Breakfast Club, where he brings the community together through his insightful interviews and conversation, and where he provides local radio broadcasting as it should be—by and for the people who actually live in the community.

I recently learned that Lee Davis has been chosen for induction into the Wisconsin Broadcasters Association Hall of Fame. He richly deserves it, and I want to join the people of Manitowoc in extending our congratulations.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN QUILL

### HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the service of John Quill, who served as meteorologist for WWLP Channel 22 in Springfield. Mr. Quill passed away yesterday.

John Quill's face was one of the most recognizable in all of western Massachusetts because of his 47 years as WWLP's meteorologist. He brought both integrity and a human touch to weather reporting, and he will be remembered with great fondness for years to come for his hard work, dedication and distinctive personal touch. The entire Pioneer Valley feels a great loss with John's passing.

Anyone who has lived through a western Massachusetts winter knows that we do not always have good weather, but, for nearly five decades, we had a truly exceptional weatherman. Thank you, John Quill.

#### HONOR ANDREW HIGGINS AND HIS WORKERS FOR BUILDING BOATS THAT WON WORLD WAR II

### HON. WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today, as I did on D-Day last year, to introduce a resolution that is long overdue. On behalf of the entire Louisiana delegation, I would like to honor the forgotten heroes of World War II—the late Andrew Jackson Higgins, who designed the Higgins landing craft and his 20,000 employees who built the 20,000 boats that won the war.

Once again, I ask Congress to recognize these heroes—who contributed so greatly to the war effort, but never left the Louisiana shores.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here to reintroduce a resolution to award the late Andrew Jackson

Higgins and the 20,000 plus men and women of Higgins Industries that supported the war efforts abroad with a Congressional Gold Medal. This medal will serve as long-overdue recognition for their patriotic contributions to our country, to the world—to peace and to freedom.

Briefly, let me explain again why then late Andrew Higgins and the employees of Higgins Industries deserve this most prestigious honor.

Andrew Jackson Higgins designed the landing craft, now dubbed “the Higgins boats,” used to land troops across open beaches during all amphibious assaults in World War II. The most famous, of course, was the D-Day invasion of Normandy; but other landings, like Leyte Gulf, Guadalcanal and Sicily were equally important.

The 20,000 Higgins boats were built at eight plants in New Orleans, the city that I represent and that is home to the National D-Day Museum. These plants produced most of the vessels and equipment that were essential to the war efforts. Higgins employed more than 20,000 workers around the clock for over four years. They built over 20,000 landing craft and trained over 30,000 military personnel on the operation of the boats. At their peak, Higgins Industries produced about 700 boats per month.

Beyond his dedication during the war, Higgins possessed qualities that were far beyond his years.

Even before America entered the war, Higgins anticipated the possible need for his boats, and he purchased the entire 1940 Philippine Mahogany crop.

Higgins displayed a social conscience that was unimagineably progressive in the 1940s. He employed men and women, blacks and whites with an “equal pay for equal work” policy decades before integration and gender equality in the workforce.

Mr. Speaker, Andrew Jackson Higgins was a man of great insight and ingenuity. His accomplishments were recognized by President Eisenhower on more than one occasion. On Thanksgiving, 1944, Eisenhower boasted, “Let us thank God for Higgins Industries’ management and labor which has given us the landing boats with which to conduct our campaign.”

Again, in 1964, Eisenhower praised Andrew Higgins by saying, “He is the man that won the war. If Higgins had not produced and developed those landing craft, we never could have gone in over an open beach. We would have had to change the entire strategy of the war.”

The time has come for the Nation to honor the contributions of the people of Higgins Industries: men and women, blacks and whites, working side by side, equal pay for equal work, to build the boats that won World War II. Mr. Higgins went above and beyond the call of duty for his country and worked in a way that was far beyond his years. His progressive and aggressive policies before and during the war should serve as a member to all of us who serve our country, and should thus be duly recognized.

Mr. Speaker, I reiterate, the recognition of the late Andrew Jackson Higgins and the employees of Higgins’ Industries is long overdue. I believe these forgotten heroes should now be honored and always remembered. A Con-

gressional Gold Medal will honor them, just as their work helped to keep us free.

#### AIDS EPIDEMIC

SPEECH OF

### HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 2001

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today marks twenty years since the official recognition of the disease that would come to be known as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome or AIDS. In those twenty years medical and pharmaceutical advancements have made HIV/AIDS more manageable for some, but a cure has yet to be found.

In order to erase this scourge from the planet, a re-commitment, not complacency is required by the United States and all governments around the world. We need to refocus our efforts and not allow complacency to dictate the future. There must be a continued worldwide commitment to the eradication of this plague. 20 years of AIDS is Enough!

#### THE IMPACT OF AIDS

Twenty years ago, the devastating impact AIDS was to have on the world could not have been imagined. On June 5, 1981, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) published an article about five cases of rare pneumocystis pneumonia among gay men in Los Angeles. Since then, AIDS has spread globally, with 36 million people presently living with HIV, 900,000 in the United States alone.

According to the CDC, people of color make up 57% of the cumulative AIDS cases and 68% of the new AIDS cases reported as of June 2000. It is the leading cause of death of African-American men ages 25–44. 40,000 new HIV infections occur in the U.S. every year.

According to the CDC, men of color account for 63% of the new AIDS cases reported among men in the twelve months ended June 2000 and women of color make up 82% of new AIDS cases reported among females in the twelve months ended June 2000. Children of color make up 84% of the pediatric new AIDS cases reported in the twelve months ended in June 2000. Young men of color and women of color are particularly vulnerable.

The 1998–2000 Young Men’s Survey (YMS), a study of over 2,000 gay men ages 23 to 29 in Baltimore, Dallas, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and Seattle, found that 30% of African-Americans, 15% of Hispanics, 3% of Asians and 7 percent of Caucasian men were living with HIV. Only a third of those infected knew they had HIV. In 1999, persons aged 13–24 years accounted for 15% of reported HIV cases, and women made up 49% of the cases in this age group.

Since 1981 the face of AIDS has changed markedly. Originally known as a “gay man’s disease”, AIDS has exploded into a worldwide epidemic affecting men, women and children of all races, a deadly presence that does not discriminate. In the US, while 46% of reported AIDS cases were the result of homosexual contact, 54% were exposed through heterosexual contact or intravenous drug use (IDU);