

Immune Disease. Based on that designation and the politicization of the disease, this country spent the first 10 years blaming the victims and denying the necessity for concerted action.

And while we debated, in the U.S. 400,000 people have died and more than a million have been infected. However, not only citizens in the U.S. have suffered. HIV has claimed the lives of more than 21 million people worldwide, with Sub-Saharan Africa representing the greatest number of victims.

But we have managed some progress in the last twenty years. We have medications that have demonstrated some success in stemming the suffering and prolonging lives. We have come to learn about the progression of the disease and the link between malnutrition, poverty and the progression of opportunistic infections. And we have managed to teach people in all walks of life about the methods of transmission and prevention. So twenty years after it first appeared in the U.S. much has happened, but much remains to be done. We must continue domestic and international prevention efforts. We must continue funding the search for a vaccine. We must continue research into promising treatments.

However, we cannot rest on our laurels. Much remains to be done. HIV/AIDS has become a global pandemic which threatens the lives of millions of people. The United Nations has estimated that by the year 2010, there will be 40 million children in Africa who will be orphaned by AIDS. Currently, there are 10 million AIDS orphans on the continent of Africa. What have we done and what have we failed to do for these children? Will we continue to deny the magnitude of the problem like we did 20 years ago or will we step forward and be the international leader that we have always claimed? If we learn nothing else from AIDS, let us learn this—because viruses are not respecters of persons, we must learn to compassionately care for everyone infected and affected. Our failure to do this 20 years ago brought us to where we are today. What will our continued failure to act bring about in another 20 years? Can these children count on us for help or will we blame them like we did so many others in years past?

57TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
ALLIED INVASION OF FRANCE

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 2001

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the fifty-seventh anniversary of the invasion of France by Allied Forces, commonly known as D-Day. It is fitting that today we honor the brave American soldiers, sailors, and airmen who took part in the greatest invasion of our history.

On D-Day, June 6, 1944, approximately 175,000 soldiers from the allied nations of the United States, Canada, and Great Britain stormed the coast of France in a campaign that proved ultimately to be the turning point of World War II.

On the eve of June 5, 1944, 175,000 troops, an armada of 5,333 ships and landing craft,

50,000 vehicles, and 11,000 planes, sat in southern England ready to attack Nazi forces stationed along France's Normandy Coast in preparation for the largest amphibious assault in history.

Included in this force were a number of New Mexicans representing the proud military tradition of the country's forty-seventh state that continues to this day. The tradition carried to the beaches of Normandy on June 6, 1944 began even before New Mexico's inclusion in the Union. Residents of the New Mexico Territory fought proudly in the Union Army of New Mexico and again as part of Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders who were victorious at San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War.

As the dawn lit the Normandy coastline on June 6th, the Allies began their assault on Hitler's Atlantic Wall. Many New Mexican troops were killed and wounded during the invasion and in the campaigns to follow. Men such as Willie Cordova of Truchas, New Mexico, who invaded with the 90th Infantry division and was subsequently wounded while participating in five major campaigns that followed, exemplified the dignity and courage of the American Servicemen.

Since that day on June 6, 1944 new chapters have been added to New Mexico's war-time history for future generations to follow, but today belongs to those brave men and women of the Allied forces who participated in one of the greatest military campaigns in history.

It is right that we thank them for their bravery, service and commitment to liberty around the world. You, American Veterans of the Allied invasion of France and the liberation of Europe, will never be forgotten, as we owe to you the freedoms and liberties that we so enjoy.

IN SUPPORT OF TAX RELIEF

HON. MIKE MCINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 2001

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, on May 26, the U.S. House of Representatives voted on the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Conference Report, H.R. 1836. I am pleased that the House moved forward with this bill because I support tax relief for millions of hard-working families. I would have voted for this family friendly legislation; however, it was brought to the floor during a time that had officially been scheduled since the beginning of the year as a district work period. Moreover, this vote fell on the morning after my oldest son's graduation commencement at Lumberton Senior High School, a ceremony in which he was a speaker and was the first in his class to receive his diploma as Senior Class President. I am very grateful for his many achievements and I could not miss this once-in-a-lifetime event.

As reflected in my earlier votes this year for tax relief, I would have supported H.R. 1836 because our families, small businesses, and family farmers need tax relief. This legislation is a bipartisan bill that will provide a marginal

income tax rate reduction, estate tax relief, marriage penalty relief, and double the child-care tax credit.

This bill provides for a gradual reduction in the tax rates that apply to individual income tax. American families have not received a broad-based federal tax cut since 1981, and many families need and want help now. Moreover, it will finally put an end to the incredibly unfair death tax, which for far too long has been effectively double-taxing the estates of hard-working Americans, destroying small, family-run businesses and draining our economy of its growth potential. It is clear that the estate tax in its current form is out-of-date and-out-of-step with this nation's proud tradition of supporting family-owned businesses and farms.

I am also pleased that the legislation includes an elimination of the marriage penalty. This bill would eliminate the average \$1,400 tax penalty on 25 million married couples across the nation. Statistics show that approximately 51,000 couples in southeastern North Carolina would benefit from this legislation, which would wipe out the marriage tax penalty by doubling the standard deduction for married couples. This issue is a question of fairness. The current tax code punishes American couples by penalizing them with a higher tax bracket for entering into marriage. This policy is wrong and discourages individuals from entering into society's most basic institution. Congress should advocate policies that strengthen families and help businessmen and women succeed in the workplace, not tax them for supporting their families. In addition, I support an increase in the child tax credit to \$1,000. This provision would double the child tax credit and help the families of almost 91,000 children in the Seventh District of North Carolina alone.

Returning tax dollars to families and individuals will continue to be a top priority for me in this Congress. These and other fair and responsible tax relief bills are needed to put more money where it belongs, into the pockets of hard-working Americans.

TRIBUTE TO ADELANTE EAGLE
AWARD RECIPIENT JESUS JAVIER

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 2001

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Jesus Javier, a recipient of the 2001 Adelante Eagle Award.

Adelante and the California Migrant Leadership Council is dedicated to empowering the Latino community in California by developing opportunities in education, economic development and the political process.

The Adelante Eagle Award is presented annually to individuals who have made a commitment to California and have made positive contributions to the betterment of our community.

Past Eagle Award recipients include Congressman JOE BACA, Congresswoman GRACE NAPOLITANO, Educators Mario Muñiz, Carolyn and Jim Bartleson, Jim White, Business persons Mary Lou Gomez and Maria Dolores Andrade, just to name a few.

Jesus Javier currently serves as a news anchor for television station KRCA-TV Channel 62 in Los Angeles, California. Mr. Javier's media career originated as a general assignment reporter with KPIX-TV, the CBS affiliate in San Francisco and as news anchor with KDIT, the Univision affiliate also in the City of San Francisco.

Mr. Javier's experience continued in San Antonio, Texas as news anchor for Univision's KWEX-TV. In 1983, Jesus Javier joined Telemundo as news anchor for KVEA-TV Channel 52 in Los Angeles, California. In 1993 Mr. Javier rejoined Univision as news anchor for the largest Spanish-language television station KMEX-TV Channel 34.

Mr. Javier's journalistic work has been recognized by various organizations. He received a Golden Mike Award from the Radio & TV News Association of Southern California for his series "Inferno Bajo Cero" a special investigative report on the false promises of high wages and abundant jobs that lure Latinos to the State of Alaska. He was also awarded the Silver Medal at the New York International Film and Television Festival for Best Documentary with "De Leys y Papeles." His program "Destino 90" won an Emmy Award for Best Public Service.

Mr. Javier's dedication to the Latino community has been recognized by various organizations. He volunteers his time and has served as Master of Ceremonies or Keynote Speaker at various community functions. Most recently he was recognized for his work with the American Diabetes Association's "Diabetes, Como Afecta A Su Comunidad" an information conference targeting the Spanish speaking communities in the San Fernando Valley. Mr. Javier has also served as Master of Ceremonies for the City of San Fernando Cesar E. Chavez Commemorative Committee.

An outspoken advocate of education, Jesus Javier has volunteered countless hours visiting elementary and secondary schools, Community Colleges and Universities always encouraging the youth to take advantage of the educational opportunities made available to them.

Mr. Jesus Javier is a native of Techaluta, Jalisco, Mexico. He received his degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of California at Berkeley. Mr. Javier has three adult children and lives in Northridge, California.

For all he has done on behalf of the Latino community, we salute Jesus Javier.

IN HONOR OF WENDELL NILES

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Wendell Niles, President and Chief Executive Officer of Niles Communications Group, Inc., in recognition of his contributions to the East New York community.

Wendell has and continues to be at the forefront of visual communications. In 1967, he joined the award winning Rodgers Studio where he worked on many noted accounts including Bulova Watch. Mr. Niles served in the

United States Army as a graphic design specialist in Strategic Communications as well as a musician in the 36th Army Band. During his two-year service in the Army, he was promoted four times and received numerous awards and citations.

Wendell Niles' talent for visual communications has been cultivated since a young age. He graduated from The High School of Art and Design as well as a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in media arts from the School of Visual Arts in New York.

Wendell's work and efforts have made an impressive impact in the African American community. He is highly recognized for his ability to develop and implement creative strategies that are effective in reaching the African American consumer marketplace. In fact, Niles Communications Group, Inc. is becoming one of the most successful and most sought after African American owned graphics and communications companies in the United States. Some of his clients include African Heritage Network, National Black Leadership Commissions on AIDS, and many more.

In addition to working 90 hours a week to build his company, he serves on the boards of both the National Alliance of Market Developers and the Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. Memorial Committee. He is also an active and participating member of the New York Software Industry Association. In addition, for more than 20 years, he has served as a mentor, instructor, and coach to members of his community. Wendell also sponsors disadvantaged students who want to enter the field of media arts and entrepreneurship.

Mr. Speaker, Wendell Niles has devoted his life to helping members of his community. For his service, he is worthy of receiving our recognition today. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly remarkable man.

INTRODUCTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOREIGN MILITARY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL AMENDMENT TO THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 2001

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to clarify the process by which the United States Agency for International Development already provides HIV/AIDS education and prevention programs to foreign military and law enforcement personnel.

The United States is committed to the development of nations, and a major effort of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. In the past decade, USAID has committed more than \$800 million in funding to global HIV/AIDS education and prevention efforts.

However, HIV/AIDS education and prevention efforts are not as effective as they should

be. While it is perfectly legal to do so, there has been some confusion in providing HIV/AIDS information to soldiers and other law enforcement forces due to restrictions imposed by Section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Currently, only 8 of 19 USAID missions in sub-Saharan Africa provide such information to military or law enforcement personnel. Military and law enforcement forces are important in HIV prevention efforts due to their large itinerant populations, which have comparatively high HIV infection rates. These soldiers have multiple sex partners and frequent contact with prostitutes. Education efforts directed at such audiences can be particularly effective. If assistance to military and police forces is not provided, the general population is placed at risk.

To clarify the position taken by USAID's General Counsel that Section 660 does not prohibit participation of foreign police or military forces in their HIV/AIDS prevention programs, I have introduced legislation that amends Section 104(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 by adding the following language:

In providing assistance under paragraphs (4) through (7), the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development is authorized, notwithstanding section 660 of this Act, to provide education and related services to law enforcement and military personnel of foreign countries to prevent and control HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. The education and related services may be provided only if the Administrator determines that—(i) the education and services for police and military forces are part of a larger public health initiative; (ii) failure to provide the education and related services to law enforcement and military personnel of the foreign country would impair the achievement of the overall objectives of the health initiative; (iii) the education and related services are the same or are similar to the education and related services to be provided under the health initiative to other population groups in the foreign country; and (iv) none of the education and related services, including any commodity, can be readily adapted for law enforcement, military, or internal security functions.

The AIDS pandemic is proving to be one of the most important issues of our time. Since the advent of the AIDS epidemic, more than 22 million people worldwide have died from the disease. Currently, more than 36 million people are living with HIV/AIDS, the majority in sub-Saharan Africa. As the most technologically advanced nation and the leader of the free world, the United States has both a moral obligation and compelling national security interests to address the global HIV/AIDS crisis. My legislation streamlines the process by which USAID already provides HIV/AIDS prevention and education programs to foreign military and law enforcement personnel and clarifies the importance of including these high-risk groups in prevention efforts.