

flag presence in the international trade. Mr. Moller is a true believer in United States flag shipping and our maritime interests are the better for his support of a U.S.-flag fleet.

I believe that we need new initiatives to stimulate an international U.S.-flag presence. A tax-based methodology, for instance, has been used in other countries to encourage growth in their merchant fleets; we should have similar incentives for American workers to attract talented people to this important industrial base.

I am working on legislation to provide such incentives for our U.S.-flag operations, under the Maritime Security Program. Companies like Maersk are very willing to invest in U.S.-flag shipping and make a contribution to the national security interests of the United States. We must give them encouragement to do so.

I congratulate Mr. Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller on his many personal accomplishments, his longstanding desire to maintain a U.S.-flag presence, and the numerous contributions he has made to foster trade in the foreign maritime commerce of the United States.

HONORING WORLD WAR II
VETERAN ALFORD LEE GRAY—

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 13, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to honor World War II veteran Alford Lee Gray of Olathe, Colorado. Alford endured the terrors of the War, including the Battle of Leyte, in order to help ensure a victory on the side of justice. While mere words cannot express Alford's heroism, I am proud to have this opportunity to honor the valor he exhibited during the war.

Even before World War II, Alford was well aware that sacrifice and persistence are sometimes needed for survival. A witness of the Depression, Alford also discovered the necessity of teamwork. He says, "You relied on your neighbor and he relied on you. Without knowing it, I think we took that feeling into the war with us," said Alford in a article from the Montrose Daily Press. Indeed, these lessons seem to have provided him with the means not only to survive, but also to help ensure an American victory. Alford demonstrated remarkable heroism when it was most needed of him.

Before the Battle of Leyte, Japanese Vice Admiral Takeo Kurita expected to stamp out the American resistance, and he armed himself with weapons to complete that feat. Kurita's 18-inch guns, Japanese Zeros, and incendiary bombs destroyed several of American Admiral William F. Halsey's ships, including the U.S.S. Kitkun Bay, on which Alford resided. Then, according to Alford, "A Kamikaze came out of nowhere and exploded on deck," resulting in such terrible damage that the men were given permission to abandon ship. Even in this precarious state, however, Alford and others followed the captain's commands to extinguish the fires and somehow got the ship back to Pearl Harbor. "After the Battle of Leyte, I counted 270 holes punched through the side of our ship. Some of the shells had

gone completely through the Kitkun Bay. I don't know why we were still floating after that fight," said Alford.

In spite of the severe damage to Halsey's ships, American forces destroyed ten Japanese cruisers, four carriers, three battleships, and nine destroyers. Thanks to the teamwork and courage of men like Alford, what the Japanese expected to be an easy victory turned into a cruel defeat. In fact, the Japanese would never recover from this crucial defeat.

In recognition of his valor, Alford Gray has been honored with a Good Conduct Medal, an Asiatic Pacific Ribbon with five stars, a World War II Victory Medal, a Philippine Liberation Medal, and a Presidential Citation. Today, Mr. Speaker, I ask Congress to also recognize and honor Alford Lee Gray for his legendary bravery and sacrifice. He is a great American who plainly deserves the thanks and esteem of this body.

TRIBUTE TO COURTNEY JOHNSON,
ELIZABETH JACKSON AND ERIK
GREB

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 13, 2001

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize three of New York's outstanding young students, Courtney Johnson, Elizabeth Jackson, and Erik Greb. Tomorrow, on June 14th, the women of Girl Scout Troop 1909, Service Unit 19 will recognize Courtney and Elizabeth for receiving their gold awards, and on June 15th, Troop 284 will recognize Erik on his Eagle Scout Court of Honor.

Since the beginning of last century, the Girl and Boy Scouts of America have provided thousands of young men and women each year with the opportunity to make friends, explore new ideas, and develop leadership skills while learning self-reliance and teamwork.

These awards are presented only to those who possess the qualities that make our nation great: commitment to excellence, hard work, and genuine love of community service.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the recipients of these awards, as their activities are indeed worthy of praise. Their leadership benefits our community and they serve as role models for their peers.

Also, we must not forget the unsung heroes, who continue to devote a large part of their lives to make all this possible. Therefore, I salute the families, scout leaders, and countless others who have given generously of their time and energy in support of scouting.

It is with great pride that I recognize the achievements of Courtney, Elizabeth, and Erik, and bring the attention of Congress to these successful young men and women on their day of recognition.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 13, 2001

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, for Roll Call Vote No. 161, on final passage of H. Con. Res. 145, condemning the recent order by the Taliban regime of Afghanistan to require Hindus in Afghanistan to wear symbols identifying them as Hindu, I was unable to be present and voting in the Chamber as I was on my way to Connecticut to attend funeral services for Mrs. Barbara L. Bailey, the mother of my predecessor, former Congresswoman Barbara B. Kennelly. Had I been present and voting in the Chamber, I would have joined my colleagues in voting in favor of condemning the Taliban for their atrocious policies.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE
HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE
HONORABLE JOHN JOSEPH
MOAKLEY, A REPRESENTATIVE
FROM THE COMMONWEALTH OF
MASSACHUSETTS

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 31st a vigil service honoring our friend and colleague JOE MOAKLEY was held at the Massachusetts Statehouse in Boston.

During the service, Father J. Donald Monan and Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY both gave moving tributes to JOE. I'd ask that both sets of remarks be included at an appropriate place in the RECORD.

VIGIL SERVICE IN HONOR OF JOHN JOSEPH
MOAKLEY, 1927-2001

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, MAY
31, 2001

(Homily by J. Donald Monan, S.J.)

"Amen I say to you, whatever you did for one of these least brothers of mine, you did for me."

Both here in Boston and in the tiny Central American country of El Salvador, this is the final week of the Easter Season, the season when Christ's death is still fresh in our memories, but when we celebrate in faith our confidence in newly-risen life. In the three short days since Memorial Day, the word of Joe's passing has kindled not only the brilliance of the City's writers and its cameramen; it touched their hearts as well. Every step along the route of his public career, from the streets of South Boston to the halls of Washington, has been faithfully, even lovingly portrayed.

Those portraits I will not attempt to retrace this evening. I believe that there is one reason why Congressman Moakley suggested that I have the privilege of speaking this evening. Joe frequently and publicly said that of all the accomplishments that were his in over forty years of public service, his proudest accomplishment was in bringing to light the truth about the atrocious murders of six Jesuit priest-educators and their

housekeepers at the University of Central America in El Salvador. It was that thin but sharp ray of light that was the beginning of the return of peace and justice to that troubled land.

As one who stood on the ground in El Salvador during Joe's work there, I would like to recreate, as much as I can ten years later, the circumstances that made what he did so important to the world and so proud an accomplishment to Joe. Why did a gruesome murder three thousand miles away stir Joe Moakley to what he considered his greatest accomplishment?

The persons murdered were Jesuit priests and two of their housekeepers. People the world over, if they know of the existence of Jesuits, think of us as educators. But Jesuit education, especially at the University of Central America, has never pursued knowledge merely for its own sake, but always as a cultural force to bring about greater equality among people, as an instrument to improve the condition of the human family, to ease the oppression that comes from poverty, at times, even the oppression of political leaders who use well-trained armies to enforce their oppression.

Such was the case in El Salvador in the decade of the '80s. As Ignatio Ellacuria, the murdered Jesuit President of the University of Central America expressed it: "The reality of El Salvador, the reality of the Third World, that is, the reality of most of this world—is fundamentally characterized by the—predominance of falsehood over truth, injustice over justice, oppression over freedom, poverty over abundance, in sum, of evil over good—that is the reality with which we live—and we ask ourselves what to do about it in a university way. We answer—: We must transform it, do all we can to ensure that—freedom (predominates) over oppression, justice over injustice, truth over falsehood, and love over hatred. If a university does not decide to make this commitment, we do not understand what validity it has as a university. Much less as a Christian-inspired university."

It was because of this message successfully being communicated that at 1 o'clock in the morning of November 16, 1989, a battalion of troops entered the campus of the Jesuit University in El Salvador, roused the Jesuit President and five of his brother professors from their sleep, forced them onto a little plot of grassy land behind their simple residence, and then dispatched them on the spot. They then proceeded to shoot up the surrounding buildings with machine guns to make the murders look as though they were perpetrated by guerrilla forces.

It all appears so clear-cut and transparent today. But when it happened, the Military High Command issued a statement declaring that it had been guerrillas that were responsible for the murders. The American Embassy, whose government had trained here in the States some of the very trigger men who committed those murders, pointed the finger of blame not at the military, but at the guerrillas.

In January of 1990, the Speaker of the House appointed Congressman Joe Moakley to an extraordinary, select committee to investigate the crimes in El Salvador. In some ways, that appointment changed Joe Moakley's life forever. But for all who knew him best, from the Speaker who appointed him to the former Speaker who encouraged him, that appointment simply tapped into the rich veins of faith and determination and courage, veins of optimistic hope and of care for those most in need that had been his since childhood.

Faith was not something that Joe wore on his sleeve or that made people uncomfortable, yet it was a perspective that he brought to everything he did in public and private life. It was a lifelong perspective on himself and on the people around him. In that perspective, he saw the inviolable dignity of every human person and the irresistible call of those in need; faith gave a new dimension to his sense of justice and of fairness; it made him unswerving when the powerful served themselves at the expense of the weak. It was this faith and his courage and sense of justice Joe Moakley brought to El Salvador.

The measure of Joe Moakley's faith and of his courage in carrying out his charge is the measure of the forces that opposed him—not a few ruthless individuals, but the US-trained military establishment of a sovereign nation that could enforce silence on witnesses as effectively as it had committed murder. Perhaps most difficult of all, Joe also faced the embarrassing efforts of some of his own governmental colleagues to set false trails away from the guilty and to withhold keys to the truth that they themselves held.

There is no doubt but that the authoritative voice of one man and his courage to use it ultimately broke the dam of silence and kindled hope that peace and justice could again be realities. Within a year of his appointment, criminal investigations in El Salvador were raised to the level of full trials. For the first time in history, two military officers were convicted for their part in the crime. Within another year, peace accords were signed in the U.N. between the government and its warring opponents. And although those suspected of ultimately ordering the murders were never tried, and men who confessed to killing the University Jesuits were exonerated for acting under orders, the system of governmentally-organized oppression and murder had been broken. Thanks to Joe, the truth had come to light; the nation itself has begun to taste the first fruits of peace. And in the light of that truth and that peace, a whole people have realistically begun to live again.

What made this story the greatest accomplishment of Joe's public life? It was its straight-line continuity with what Joe had done all his life. It simply played out on a world stage Joe's lifelong faith in the inviolable dignity of every human being, his unique sense of justice and fairness and the unswerving courage he had always shown on behalf of those who were weak and in need. That was what Joe had been for forty years in South Boston and in the halls of Congress, and most of all, it was what he had believed from the first time he heard the Gospel message in his Parish Church, "Whatever you did for one of these least brothers of mine, you did for me."

REMARKS OF SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY VIGIL SERVICE FOR CONGRESSMAN JOE MOAKLEY, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MAY 31, 2001

It's an honor to be here with all of you this evening to pay tribute to our dear friend Joe Moakley, a remarkable Congressman, an outstanding leader and one of the best friends Massachusetts ever had.

Joe tried so hard in recent months to prepare us for this moment, but none of us was ready for this loss. It was simply too hard to contemplate. But as Shakespeare wrote, our "cause of sorrow must not be measured by his worth, for then it hath no end." And Joe's worth, his decency, his legacy truly do have no end.

Joe Moakley's life was a life of service to his country and to his community, and he was one of the most beloved political leaders of our time. He had a zest for life and a love of Congress not for the glory it might bring to him, but for the good he could do for the people.

All of us who served with Joe admired his strength, his wisdom, his dedication to public service, and his incredible common touch that inspired the people he served so well and made them love him so deeply in return. The Irish poet could have been talking about Joe when he said that there were no strangers, only friends he didn't met.

Joe was a patriot in the truest sense of the word. He joined the Navy at 15 to serve his country in World War II, and he served honorably and well.

He returned home and pursued higher education under the G.I. Bill, eventually earning a law degree. And as it should be in this great land, Joe Moakley's future was limitless—from the Boston City Council to the Massachusetts Legislature to the halls of Congress, where he earned the respect and admiration of colleagues on both sides of the aisle. Joe worked long and hard and well, and always in the service of the people.

And what a beautiful team Joe and his wife Evelyn made. We loved them both so much, and now, they are together again.

We were never surprised to hear that Joe was a boxer in college, because in all the years we worked with him in Congress, he was always fighting for the underdog, constantly helping those who needed help the most, battling skillfully and tirelessly for better jobs, better education, better health care, better lives and better opportunities for the people he so proudly served. How fitting that it was our Joe Moakley who shined the light of truth and justice on the atrocities in El Salvador and changed our national policy to protect human rights and promote democracy in that country. Yes, Joe's life was a life of constant service.

When I think of all Joe has done for Boston and Massachusetts, I recall how brilliantly he fought for support to build the South Boston Piers Transitway, to clean up Boston Harbor, to modernize the Port of Boston, to preserve so many Massachusetts historic sites—the Old State House, the Old South Meeting house, the USS Constitution, Dorchester Heights, our world-renowned marketplace, Faneuil Hall—and, of course, the new federal courthouse that now proudly bears his name. Because of Joe Moakley's leadership in protecting and preserving and creating these extraordinary aspects of our heritage, they will always be part of our state's history and our nation's history too—and so will Joe.

Even in recent months, even in recent days, even while Joe struggled so bravely with the illness that finally took his life, he continued to do the work of the people he loved so dearly.

And at a stage when others might be winding down or turning inward, Joe continued to turn outward, establishing a charitable foundation to make the dream of education a reality for young people. The G.I. Bill had given Joe a chance to reach for the stars, and Joe's commitment, through his foundation, will give countless young people a chance to reach for the stars too. Joe never forgot where he came from, and he never stopped working to serve the people he loved so much.

He was elected to the Massachusetts House in 1952—the same year that a young Congressman named John F. Kennedy was first

elected to the Senate. And now, the Moakley Public Speaking Institute—to be launched this summer at the Kennedy Library to teach public speaking skills and public service to local low-income high school students—will forever link Joe Moakley to President Kennedy.

As my brother said so eloquently on the eve of his inauguration, in his farewell address here to the State Legislature:

“When at some future date the high court of history sits in judgment on each of us, our success or failure will be measured by the answers to four questions:

- Were we truly men of courage?
- Were we truly men of judgment?
- Were we truly men of integrity?
- Were we truly men of dedication?

Measured by those four high standards, Joe Moakley was “four for four”—he batted a thousand in the annals of public life.

Service to his nation. Service to his State. Service to his District. Service to his people. Service. Service. Service.

It's no wonder that God chose to call him home on Memorial Day—the national day of honor for those who served the nation so well. We miss you, Joe, and we always will.

Near the end of Pilgrim's Progress, there is a passage that tells of the death of Valiant, and it could well have been written about Joe Moakley:

“Then, he said, I am going to my Father's; and though with great difficulty I am got hither, yet now I do not regret me of all the troubles I have been at to arrive where I am. My sword I give to him that shall succeed me in my pilgrimage, and my courage and skill to him that can get it. My marks and scars I carry with me, to be a witness for me, that I have fought his battle who now will be my rewarder.

“When the day that must go hence was come, many accompanied him to the river-side, into which as he went he said, ‘Death, where is they sting?’ and as he went down deeper, he said, ‘Grave, where is thy victory?’ So he passed over, and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side.

HONORING “THE GRAMMY MAN”, JOHN BILLINGS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 13, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to stand before you today and pay tribute to the shining star of the Western Slope of Colorado. That's where John Billings the Grammy Man resides. He is only the second man ever to create, by hand, each gold gramophone statue that is presented at the GRAMMYS.

Every year since 1958, that gold gramophone has been handed to some of the biggest recording stars in the industry. John is the only person allowed by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences to make what is arguably the industry's highest honor—the Grammy statuette. When John started in 1977, there were only 51 categories, today there are 100. John spends five months a year casting about 300 awards. “It's kind of unique that in just 43 years, two of us have made them,” John said. “It's a dying art and a lost craft, and somebody's got to keep it alive.”

John grew up in Van Nuys, California during the 1960's, where he used to hang around the garage workshop of his neighbor Bob Graves, the original maker of the Grammy statuette. After Bob began to lose his eyesight making the creation of the statues difficult, he asked John if he would like to become the next craftsman. He would spend the next 7 years learning the craft. “One of the last things he said to me was ‘Don't ever let anyone get those Grammys away from you’.” When John cannot make the award any longer, he will pass the tradition to his son.

For the last 25 years John has perfected its design. “I have sat in the audience for so many years, and I sit there and cry. To see something that I have made to honor this person, and they're standing there holding it up in the air like it's an Olympic medal. There is really a lot of pride in that, and I think that's what keeps me going.”

Mr. Speaker, the statue is a labor of love and a matter of pride for John. Los Angeles may be the real home of the Grammy Awards, but Ridgeway, Colorado is much bigger in the eyes of the music industry. He is truly one of a kind.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 14, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 15

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs
Investigations Subcommittee

To continue hearings to examine the nature and scope of cross border fraud, focusing on the state of binational U.S.-Canadian law enforcement coordination and cooperation and what steps can be taken to fight such crime in the future.

SD-342

JUNE 19

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 764, to direct the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to impose just and reasonable

load-differentiated demand rates or cost-of-service based rates on sales by public utilities of electric energy at wholesale in the western energy market; and S. 597, to provide for a comprehensive and balanced national energy policy.

SD-366

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine local telecommunication competition issues.

SR-253

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Housing and Transportation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to examine the implementation of the Multifamily Assisted Housing Reform and Affordability Act of 1997.

SD-538

10 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to receive the goals and priorities of the member tribes of the Midwest Alliance of Sovereign Tribes/Inter-tribal Bison Cooperative for the 107th Congress.

Room to be announced

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Aging Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine geriatrics, focusing on meeting the needs of our most vulnerable seniors in the 21st century.

SD-430

2:30 p.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
International Trade and Finance Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the United States Export-Import Bank.

SD-538

JUNE 20

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the role of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission associated with the restructuring of energy industries.

SD-342

10 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-138

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the condition of the United States banking system.

SD-538

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine United States security interests in Europe.

SD-419

JUNE 21

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine issues regarding blood cancer.

SD-124

10 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to examine Native American Program initiatives.

SR-485