July 10, 2001

his invaluable contributions and service to his community, to our state, and our nation.

“Chicken” has worn many hats during his lifetime: husband, father, grandfather, farmer, car salesman, and county road supervisor—to name just a few. But he will always tell you that he is “nothing but a bird.”

In Lonoke County and around Arkansas, “Chicken” is well known as the man to see if you need anything. “Chicken” came to work for the county on September 24, 1984, and he retired sixteen years later, on September 16, 2000, after serving under three county judges. Judge “Dude” Spence, Judge Don Bevis, and Judge Carol Bevis all valued “Chicken” for his experience and knowledge of the county.

Ask any politician, farmer, or businessperson in central Arkansas what they will be doing on the second Thursday in August, and they will say, “I’m going to Coy for the Po’ Boy Supper to see Chicken!” The Po’ Boy Supper has been an annual event for many years. Several hundred people gather to eat barbecue bologna with all the trimmings, and to listen to Chicken laugh and tell tall tales.

On behalf of the Congress, I extend congratulations and best wishes to Charles “Chicken” Jeans, on his successes and achievements. He has made life better for Lonoke County citizens, and richer for all—like me—who are lucky enough to call him a friend.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO KATHERINE E. WHITE

HON. MIKE ROGERS
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Katherine E. White of Ann Arbor, Michigan for being named a 2001–2002 White House Fellow by President Bush.

Lyndon Johnson once said “a genuinely free society cannot be a spectator society.” Through her hard work and service, Katherine White has proven to be anything but a spectator.

Mrs. White is an assistant professor of law at Wayne State University where she teaches about intellectual property laws.

In previous experience, Mrs. White was a Fulbright Senior Scholar, a Major in the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General’s Corp, as well as a legal clerk for Judge Randall R. Rader, U.S. Court of Appeals. She currently serves on the National Patent Board and is a member of the University of Michigan’s Board of Regents. She was chosen out of a field of 540 applicants to receive a White House Fellowship.

Therefore Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Katherine E. White for appointment as one of the 12 new White House fellows.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS
FRENCH HERITAGE WEEK IN THE U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

HON. DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN
OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of all the people of French descent in my district, the U.S. Virgin Islands, on the occasion of the annual observance of French Heritage Week, an event that revolves around Bastille Day—which commemorates the destruction of the Bastille, the state prison in Paris, France, on July 14, 1789, which brought about one of the most significant movements in world history—the French Revolution.

The destruction of the Bastille, Mr. Speaker, was a significant act of bravery that not only bought on the French Revolution but also became the symbol of democracy and human rights and the founding event for the movement towards liberty and liberal democracy around the world.

Today, I am proud to represent a striving and vibrant community of people of French descent who have inhabited the U.S. Virgin Islands for centuries—contributing their expertise in fishing, farming, the professions and other vocations that have made significant differences in the political, social, cultural and economic progress and growth on the Territory.

Among the many treasures that make the Virgin Islands unique and special is our diversity. In particular, the French community has been a cultural asset through its presence and the many cultural, business and civic activities it promotes. One event put on by the Virgin Islands French Community that comes to mind, is the Father’s Day celebration held each year in Frenchtown. Here, the French community recognizing the value in our fathers sponsors a week long celebration in their honor.

I am especially pleased and privileged to be able to pay homage to our French Community and the Virgin Islands community at large during the 2001 French Heritage Week celebrations. While it is not generally known, my maternal great grandmother was a Parisian, and I proudly claim kinship, although my command of the French language is limited.

This U.S. Virgin Islands French Heritage Week is a celebration of our heritage and national pride—two things that are important to the survival of any society. I congratulate Senator Lorraine L. Berry, a ten-term member of the Virgin Islands Legislature, for her continual efforts to enlighten her fellow Virgin Islanders on the rich traditions of French culture and history.

On behalf of my family, staff and myself, I wish to congratulate the members of the French community of the U.S. Virgin Islands for their many contributions to our community and for so generously sharing their history, culture and crafts with each generation of Virgin Islanders.

May God continue to bless our citizens of French descent and may they continue in the rich and strong democratic traditions of their motherland, France. Best wishes for an eventful, fulfilling “French Heritage Week.”

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM JACKSON BEVIS, SR.

HON. MARION BERRY
OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 10, 2001

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great Arkansan and an outstanding citizen, and I am proud to recognize William Jackson Bevis, Sr. in the Congress for his invaluable contributions and service to his community, to our state, and our nation.

William was from Scott, Arkansas, and was born on August 14, 1922, in Pulaski County, Arkansas. He married Mary Jo Barnett in 1942, and they were blessed with three sons, Bill Bevis, Jr., Don R. Bevis, and Bob Bevis.

William was President of W.J. Bevis & Sons, Inc. and owner of William J. and Mary Jo Bevis Farms. He attended Peabody School and graduated from Scott High School in 1941. He was elected to Lonoke County Agriculture Conservation and Stabilization Service Commission in 1950 and served off and on for 25 years. He served 20 years on the District Soil and Water Conservation Board and was appointed by then-Gov. Dale Bumpers to chair a study of water diversions from the Arkansas River to the eastern Arkansas Delta. He served on the Lonoke School Board from 1962 and 1972. William was elected to the Federal Land Bank Board and served 15 years, 10 years as chairman. He was President of Farm Credit Services of Central Arkansas for 10 years and was appointed by Farm Credit of St. Louis to a task force for Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas, to restructure regulations for farm loans and credit in these states.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Tuesday, July 10, 2001

HON. TOM DAVIS
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to reintroduce legislation with my good friend and colleague from northern Virginia, Mr. JIM Moran.

Last year, we introduced H.R. 4246 to facilitate the protection of our nation's critical infrastructure from cyber threats. We aggressively pushed forward with the legislation and held a productive Subcommittee hearing with the then-Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology on the importance of the bill. Based on comments made at that hearing, we have worked hard with a wide range of industries to refine and improve this legislation. Today, we are again introducing this legislation with the full partnership of the private sector. Over the past several months, I have worked with the industry leaders from each of our critical infrastructure sectors to draft consensus legislation that will facilitate public-private partnerships to promote information sharing to prevent our nation from being crippled by a cyber-terrorism threat.

In the 104th Congress, we called upon the previous Administration to study our nation's critical infrastructure vulnerabilities and to identify solutions to address these vulnerabilities. Through that effort, a number of steps were identified that must be taken in order to eliminate the potential for significant damage to our critical infrastructure. Foremost among these suggestions was the need to ensure coordination between the public and private sector representatives of critical infrastructure. The bill we are again introducing today is the first step in encouraging private sector cooperation and participation with the government to accomplish this objective.

Since early spring of this year, Congress has held a number of hearings examining the ability of our nation to cope with cyber security threats and attacks. For instance, the House Energy and Commerce has held numerous hearings regarding the vulnerability of specific Federal agencies and entities, and how those agencies are implementing—or not implementing—the appropriate risk management tools to deal with these threats. The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime has held a number of hearings specifically looking at cybercrime from both a private sector and a federal law enforcement perspective. These hearings have demonstrated the importance of better, more efficient information sharing in protecting against cyber-threats as is encom- passed in the legislation I have introduced today.

Also, the National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC) met in early June of this year to discuss the necessary legislative action to encourage industry to voluntarily work in concert with the federal government in assessing and protecting against cyber vulnerabilities. The bill I am introducing today was endorsed at the June meeting. In recent months, the Bush Administration has aggressively been working with industry to address our critical infrastructure protection needs and ensure that the federal government is better coordinating its' cybersecurity efforts. I look forward in the coming weeks to working with the Administration to enhance the public-private partnership that industry has with government in order to truly protect our critical infrastructure.

The critical infrastructure of the United States is largely owned and operated by the private sector. Critical infrastructures are those systems that are essential to the minimum operations of the economy and society. Our critical infrastructure is comprised of the financial services, telecommunications, information technology, transportation, water systems, emergency services, electric power, gas and oil sectors in private industry as well as our National Defense, and Law Enforcement and International Security sectors within the government. Traditionally, these sectors operated largely independently of one another and coordinated with government to protect themselves against threats posed by traditional warfare. Today, these sectors must learn how to protect themselves against unconventional threats such as terrorist attacks, and cyber intrusions.

These sectors must also recognize the vulnerabilities they may face because of the unprecedented technology progress we have made. As we learned when planning for the challenges presented by the Year 2000 roll-over, many of our computer systems and networks are now interconnected and communicate with many other systems. With the many advances in information technology, many of our critical sectors are linked to one another and face increased vulnerability to cyber threats. Technology interconnectivity increases the risk that problems affecting one system will also affect other connected systems. Computer networks can present the first step in encouraging private sector cooperation and participation with the government to accomplish this objective.

A cyber threat could quickly shutdown any one of our critical infrastructures and potentially cripple several sectors at one time. Nations around the world, including the United States, are currently training their military and intelligence personnel to carry out cyber attacks against other nations to quickly and efficiently cripple a nation's daily operations. Cyber attacks have moved beyond the mischievous teenager and are now being learned and used by terrorist organizations as the latest weapon in a nation's arsenal. During this past spring, around the anniversary of the