

Bromley increased both the staff and budget of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy by factors of more than five between 1989 and 1993. He supported increasing scientific research in the federal portfolio, considering it a necessity to remain competitive with other nations' investments. He championed the expansion of the "data super-highway," the precursor of the internet, and is credited with convincing the president to attend a summit on global warming. Among his many other accomplishments, Dr. Bromley has served as the president of the American Physical Society, a member of the Governing Board of the American Institute of Physics, and as a member of the National Science Board.

Curiously, Dr. Bromley became a U.S. citizen through rather unusual circumstances. In 1970, after visiting a high-security testing site, someone realized that Bromley wasn't a U.S. citizen. With the help of a judge, this oversight was quickly remedied.

At the time of his death, Dr. Bromley was still actively teaching physics at Yale as the Sterling Professor of Sciences.

Dr. Bromley served his country in a variety of ways, from the Oval Office to the classroom. He will be remembered as one of the most influential science advisers ever, as well as one of the most beloved teachers in higher education. We fondly remember his leadership and invaluable contributions, and we extend our condolences to his family.

HONORING THE WORDS OF JOHN JACKSON

HON. TIM RYAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 17, 2005

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pride to honor the words of John Jackson, a steelworker from Warren, Ohio. I am proud to claim him as my constituent.

I AM AN AMERICAN STEEL MILL

I was born over 100 years ago.
I am a true American.
I survived the depression.
I have lived through wars.
I sweated.
I poured ton after ton out of you.
When called upon I answered.
At wartime I served my country.
I served it true.
I worked 24 hours a day 7 days a week for you.
Never stopping, never slowing down.
Never asking for anything in return.
I have supplied you with the materials to build
Planes, trains, ships, cars, and whatever you asked of me.
I have helped make you the super power that you are.
I have made you feel proud, safe, secure, and superior to other nations.
I have given people their way of life.
I have taken away life from people.
Do You Know Who I Am?
I Am an American Steel Mill
I have helped you when called upon,
I have supported you though good times
And bad times.
Now I am asking you this great

country of ours
Think what life would be like if I die
Think how safe, proud, secure you would feel if I die.
The cries for help are all across the country.
The same country I helped build.
The same country I helped become strong.
Please don't let me die.
Serve me as I have served you.

REPEAL 22ND AMENDMENT TO U.S. CONSTITUTION

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 17, 2005

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a joint resolution to repeal outright the 22nd Amendment to the Constitution. The 22nd Amendment requires that no person who has served two terms or has served two years of another President's term be permitted to serve another term of office.

The time has come to repeal the 22nd Amendment to the Constitution, and not because of partisan politics. While I am not a supporter of the current President, I feel there are good public policy reasons for a repeal of this amendment. Under the Constitution as altered by the 22nd Amendment, this must be President George W. Bush's last term even if the American people should want him to continue in office. This is an undemocratic result.

Under the resolution I offer today, President Bush would not be eligible to run for a third term. However, the American people would have restored to themselves and future generations an essential democratic privilege to elect who they choose in the future.

A limitation on the terms that a President could serve was not fully discussed by the Founding Fathers. However, Alexander Hamilton, in Federalist Paper 72, recognized that one important benefit of not having term limits on the President would be:

to enable the people, when they see reason to approve of his conduct, to continue him in the station in order to prolong the utility of his talents and virtues, and to secure to the government the advantage of permanency in a wise system of administration.

After President George Washington retired after serving two terms, a custom emerged that was not broken until President Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected to four terms. The people chose President Roosevelt because they desired trusted and effective leadership.

We do not have to rely on rigid constitutional standards to hold our Presidents accountable. Sufficient power resides in the Congress and the Judiciary to protect our country from tyranny. As the noted attorney and counsel to Presidents, Clark Clifford, said:

I believe we denigrate ourselves as an enlightened people, and our political process as a whole, in imposing on ourselves still further disability to retain tested and trusted leadership. The Congress and the Judiciary are now and will remain free to utilize their own countervailing constitutional power to forestall any executive overreaching.

Furthermore, a "lame duck" President serving in his second term is less effective dealing with the Congress and the bureaucracy than a

President should be. I do not believe that the people want a popularly chosen President who will be weakened in a second term. The removal of the President from politics as prescribed by the 22nd Amendment has the effect of removing the President from the accountability to political forces that come to bear during regular elections every four years.

The 22nd Amendment reflects a fundamental distrust of the judgment of the American people. However, trust of the good sense of the people is one of the cornerstones of democracy.

In 1820, Thomas Jefferson wrote: "I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of the society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion."

I believe the repeal of the 22nd Amendment will restore power to the people themselves and make our Constitution more democratic. I hope my colleagues will join me in this effort.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO DESIGNATE THE FEDERAL COURTHOUSE IN SANTA FE, NM AFTER JUDGE SANTIAGO CAMPOS

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 17, 2005

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to memorialize an outstanding jurist, an honorable man, and a leading Hispanic in the field of law by introducing legislation to name the Federal Courthouse in Santa Fe, New Mexico, after Judge Santiago Campos. I am pleased to be joined in introducing this legislation by my colleagues Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. GONZALES, and Ms. LINDA SANCHEZ.

Judge Santiago Campos was the first Hispanic appointed to the Federal bench in New Mexico, serving from 1978 until his death in 2001, including as chief judge from 1987 through 1989. Judge Campos' career of public service only culminated with his service as a United States District Court Judge, as he also served in the United States Navy as a Seaman First Class from 1944 to 1946, as the Assistant and First Assistant Attorney General of New Mexico from 1954 to 1957, and as a District Court Judge from 1971 to 1978 in the First Judicial District in the State of New Mexico. Judge Campos served with distinction on the bench and displayed both firmness and compassion with those who entered his courtroom. He was a life long resident of New Mexico and graduated first in his law school class at the University of New Mexico.

Judge Campos was very active in his courtroom, often exercising his right to question witnesses in the middle of cross-examinations. Many agree that he became more involved in a case than other judges, but still let a lawyer try his own case. One of his most memorable cases ordered the Gannett Co. to return The New Mexican, Santa Fe's daily newspaper, to

its former owner, Robert McKinney due to a breach of contract.

During his career, Campos was an honorary member of the Order of the Coif. He also received the Distinguished Achievement Award of the State Bar of New Mexico in 1993, and in the same year the University of New Mexico honored him with a Distinguished Achievement Award.

Sadly, Judge Campos passed away on January 20th, 2001. Following his passing, the New Mexico State Legislature passed a joint memorial requesting Congress to name the Federal Courthouse in Santa Fe, New Mexico, after Judge Campos who had his chambers in the courthouse for over 22 years. In addition, the judges of the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals who reside in New Mexico and the district judges of the District of New Mexico unanimously requested and support Congressional action to name the Federal Courthouse after Judge Campos. I am pleased to take up this effort.

During the 107th Congress I introduced this legislation and was able to work to get it passed by the House. Unfortunately the Senate did not act on this legislation. During the 108th Congress we were unable to move this bill, but I am hopeful that this year will be the year to get this legislation signed into law to honor this great man with a small token of appreciation for the remarkable life that he lived.

RECOGNIZING THOMASVILLE
BULLDOGS FOOTBALL TEAM

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 17, 2005

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, following the New England Patriots' Super Bowl win, their third in the last four years, all of the talk was about the birth of a National Football League dynasty in the making. Those of us who reside in the Sixth District of North Carolina know all about football dynasties, and we are proud to report that the dynasty known as the Thomasville Bulldogs Football Team is back and champions once more. This year, Thomasville High School captured its fifth state championship in the school's history and its first since 1995.

The latest championship for Thomasville may have been secured in the most thrilling manner in the school's glorious history. On December 11, 2004, Thomasville defeated Wallace-Rose Hill 15-14 to capture the Class 1-A State football championship. That score doesn't begin to hint at the drama that ensued for the Bulldogs. Trailing 14-9, Thomasville was facing a fourth-and-1 situation, but the Bulldogs completed a pass for only eight yards, meaning that the ball went back to Wallace-Rose Hill with only 1:21 left to play. On the next play, however, divine intervention may have occurred. Defensive back Tavarius Henderson ran down Wallace-Rose Hill running back Leverne Coston, stripped him of the ball, recovered the fumble, and ran 10 yards for the game-winning touchdown. The Bulldogs missed the two-point conversion, but it was unneeded as Thomasville hung on for the dramatic 15-14 victory.

The school's last-minute hero, Tavarius Henderson, told the High Point Enterprise that he knew he had to do something dramatic to win the game. "I knew we had him (the running back) real good," the Bulldog told the newspaper, "so I went for the ball. It came loose and the ball was right there, laying beautifully. I picked it up and went into the end zone." And with that play, Tavarius went right into the history books among the storied names in Thomasville football history. For his efforts, Henderson was named as the championship game's Most Valuable Player.

This may have been the most dramatic win, but Thomasville has a proud and rich football history and its color is brown—namely as in Coach Brown. In 2004, Coach Benjie Brown captured his first State title following in the footsteps of his famous father Coach Allen Brown who led the Bulldogs to State championships in 1988, 1991 and 1995. (Thomasville also won the 1964 State title in the old Western North Carolina High School Activities Association.) This 2004 championship was the school's first in the new Class 1-A division. The three titles secured by Coach Allen Brown were in Class 2-A. Allen Brown was the defensive coordinator for his son Benjie's first title as head coach. Benjie told the Greensboro News & Record that his father was a key to the victory. "I couldn't have done it without him tonight," Coach Benjie Brown told the newspaper, "and I'd like to think I had a hand in some of his."

Both Coach Browns would tell you that it requires a whole lot of effort from a whole lot of people to win a State championship. Those of us who reside in the Sixth District congratulate each and every member of the Bulldogs squad. First the players: Brent LeMay, Jeremy McKiver, Cory Tobin, Willie Green, Chaz Leak, Quinton Jackson, Justin Little, Laviery Baxter, Bradley Watkins, Richard Norton, J.J. Lawson, Stephon Donnell, Scott Hines, Quan Warley, Jeriod Kersey, E.J. Abrams-Ward, Karim Eltokhy, Tavarius Henderson, Chris Webber, E.J. McCormick, Zeke Clark, Ricky Hunsucker, Bud Ray, Terrance Pearson, Jaz Tate, Brandon Johnson, Aundra Belle, Jamall Steele, Lorenzo Cannon, Kendarius Cox, Derek Medlin, Jason Hicks, Antonio Royal, Ratazio Baxter, Ari Foust, Brandon Taylor, Senneca Sammuels, Tommy Green, Cornelius Davis, Ji Soo Noh, Trey Ray, Joe Brewer, Jason Nelson, Dustin Gloor, Cody Smith, and Michael Byrd.

The players would be the first to tell you that they could not have done it without strong backing. We congratulate Head Coach Benjie Brown and his outstanding assistants Allen Brown, Roger Bryant, Sam Captain, Danny Medlin, Matt Pugh, Scott Pugh, Brandon Staton, and Nick Sweitzer. They were joined by community coaches Vince Brown, Ed Courtney, Kemp Harvey, and Don Osborne. Also offering valuable contributions were trainers Kenny Coker and Charles Crowell; statistician Barry Tucker; film crew members Travis Leanord, Wade Loflin, Casey Medlin, and Adam Oakley; Middle School Head Coach Eric Rader and his liaison Stan Baranowski; team doctors David Williams and Rob Williams; gym maintenance supervisor Bill Moore; and team managers Troy Butler, Keyshawn Green, Byron Lattimore, Marquis Love, Luke Williams, and Jonathan Wright.

The championship game was thrilling and the entire season validated Thomasville High School as one of North Carolina's true football dynasties. We congratulate Principal Dirk Gurley, Athletic Director Woody Huneycutt, the students, families, faculty, staff, and fans of the Thomasville Bulldogs on winning North Carolina's 1-A football championship.

WOMEN'S HEALTH OFFICE ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 17, 2005

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, today, along with my colleague Representative DEBORAH PRYCE, I have introduced a bill that makes women's health a priority. On September 17, 2002, the House passed the Women's Health Office Act, legislation that would provide statutory authority to five federal women's health offices. Unfortunately, the other body did not consider this legislation before the end of the 107th Congress so it was never signed into law.

Currently, only two women's health offices are federally authorized and protected by law: the Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH) at the National Institutes of Health, and the Office for Women's Services at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). These offices provide critical health research services to the women of this country.

Statutory authorization is not provided for the federal offices and positions residing in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). I believe it is important to give statutory authority to these offices.

Enactment of the Women's Health Office Act will ensure that the needs and gaps in research, policy, programs, and education and training in women's health will continue to receive the attention they require in the 21st century.

IN MEMORY OF R. ARNOLD
WAKELIN, JR.

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 17, 2005

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the town of Wellesley, Massachusetts, recently suffered a great loss with the death of R. Arnold Wakelin, Jr., who was the town's Executive Director of General Government, and who had served the residents of the town with dedication, distinction and creativity through 47 years.

Local government isn't glamorous. It is simply necessary. It is to our local governments that we entrust some of the most important responsibilities that affect our lives. Policing, fire