CBU today holds the distinction as one of the most diverse college communities in the Mid-South in terms of coursework offered and student population.

For CBU's record of excellence and for the responsible role of leadership it has taken in the academic community, I ask you and my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in saluting the legacy of this flagship institution of higher learning, Christian Brothers University.

TRIBUTE TO DR. FRED SAALFELD

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that a long and exceptionally distinguished career in the field of science and technology is coming to an end. Dr. Fred Saalfeld will retire as Executive Director and Technical Director of the U.S. Navy's Office of Naval Research (ONR).

Dr. Saalfeld has been a popular and highly respected scientist at the Office of Navy Research for 40 years. Dr. Saalfeld's academic career began at Southeast Missouri State University and concluded with a Ph.D. from Iowa State University, specializing in physical chemistry, inorganic chemistry and math. Soon after, his career at the Office of Navy Research began. He developed the Central Atmosphere Measuring System, now in service on the Navy's nuclear submarines. He was also instrumental in developing a new secondary ion mass spectroscopy technique that is widely used in molecular biology and medical research. After these technical successes, Dr. Saalfeld became manager of the Department of the Navy's Science and Technology research at ONR.

As Executive Director and Technical Director of ONR, Dr. Saalfeld was responsible for the entire naval research enterprise. He oversaw the development of the Research Opportunities for Program Officers program, which affords Program Officers an opportunity to undertake ''bench science'' in their area of scientific specialty while simultaneously managing their program. He also pushed to establish the naval research Young Investigator Program, which identifies new university faculty that posses the qualities to impact our Naval Forces. Dr. Saalfeld was instrumental in creating ONR's diversity committee and developing the ONR Corporate Diversity Plan.

Over the course of his career, he authored and co-authored more than 500 research papers, reports and presentations. He has been recognized by universities, scientific societies, the Navy, Department of Defense, and Presidents Carter, Reagan, Bush, and Clinton.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Saalfeld shepherded Navy Science and Technology through trial and triumph for 40 years, ensuring the best was available for our fleet. I know the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to this exceptional American and wish him all the best in his retirement.

AIRLINE SECURITY LEGISLATION (H.R. 3150)

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today the American public has achieved an important victory. At long last, more than two months after September 11, Congress has bowed to our true leaders, the American people, and agreed to take airline security out of the hands of the private contractors who failed so miserably to protect us.

H.R. 3150 also will ensure that all baggage is screened for weapons and explosives, cockpit doors are reinforced, airport workers are properly screened and trained, and more air marshals are stationed on our flights. Unfortunately, the bill also requires all security screeners to be U.S. citizens. Legal permanent residents serve in the armed forces, fly airplanes, work as flight attendants, and repair airplanes. Qualified legal residents should be allowed to serve as screeners too.

Mr. Chairman, our sadness is renewed by the new tragedy in New York. But now we can travel to our Thanksgiving destinations with a greater sense of security, give thanks for the loved ones gathered safely around us.

AFGHAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN RELIEF ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this important bill.

Over the past few months, I have come to the House Floor to emphasize the suffering conditions Afghan women have been forced to endure over the past 5 years and have urged the world to recognize the need to restore the rights of all people in Afghanistan.

Thanks to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and to the strong voices in the administration, the plight of Afghan women have been highlighted and addressed in the past weeks.

We have all learned that under the oppressive Taliban regime:

All schooling was forbidden to girls over the age of eight.

The women's university was shut down.

Women were restricted access to medical care.

But with today's bill, we will reverse the tragedies suffered by so many. This bill, introduced and supported by women, ensures that women and children living in Afghanistan will receive the proper education and health care they desperately need and deserve.

In addition to restoring these basic rights, it is essential that women be incorporated in any coalition that is assembled to run Afghanistan.

Mr. Speaker, many Afghans have been celebrating since the liberation of Kabul, Mazar-e Sharif, and other Afghan cities that were once under Taliban control. However, women are reluctant to join in the celebration as it is unclear how the Taliban's collapse may impact their lives. Women's involvement in reconstruction and peace negotiations is essential to rebuilding that country. It will be impossible for the United States to achieve its long term goals for Afghanistan without restoring the social, human, and political rights that have been taken from women. Women must be guaranteed that their human rights are included in the constitution or legal structure of a new government in Afghanistan. This is why Congresswoman CONNIE MORELLA and I have introduced H.R. 3342, the Access for Afghan Women Act.

H.R. 3342, which I encourage my colleagues to cosponsor, proposes that aid from the United States will ensure that the economic, social, and political rights of women are recognized.

After all, excluding more than half of the Afghan population from the reconstruction process jeopardizes the long-term stability of the region.

We must ensure that Afghan women are included at each stage of the peace process and the creation of a new government of Afghanistan includes women—they are entitled to it.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR WORKERS, FARMERS, COMMUNITIES AND FIRMS ACT OF 2001

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers, Farmers, Communities, and Firms Act of 2001. This thoughtful and innovative legislation was originally introduced in the other body by Senators BINGAMAN, BAUCUS and DASCHLE as S. 1209, and I am pleased to introduce it in the House today along with my colleague ANNA ESHOO.

On balance, the United States benefits significantly from increased trade. Increasing productivity and enhanced means of production through new investment in plants and equipment have provided the U.S. with a comparative advantage in many sectors of our domestic economy. However, too often, proponents of trade liberalization turn a blind eye toward those sectors of our economy which do not benefit, especially our workers. Existing programs designed to help such workers are lacking and outdated. Since its enactment in 1962, trade adjustment assistance (''TAA'') has been designed to help American workers cope with the changes that occur as a result of international trade. Trade adjustment assistance is based on a simple, yet important concept: that the federal government has an obligation to assist workers who lose their jobs as a direct result of U.S. trade policy. Under TAA, workers are eligible for up to 52 weeks of income support, provided they are enrolled in re-training. The program also provides job search and relocation assistance. Despite low unemployment through the second half of the 1990s, the number of workers eligible for TAA has increased. In 2000, approximately 35,000 workers received TAA benefits. However, many affected workers either exhaust benefits too soon, don't qualify or don't participate.