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No. 54

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, May 6, 2002, at 3:00 p.m.

House of Representatives

MAY 3, 2002

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TANCREDO).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 3, 2002.

I hereby appoint the Honorable THOMAS G. TANCREDO to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

Dr. Lloyd J. Ogilvie, Chaplain, United States Senate, offered the following prayer:

Gracious Lord, our hearts are filled with an attitude of gratitude for the gifts of life: intellect, emotion, will, strength, fortitude, and courage. We are privileged to live in this free land You have so richly blessed.

You have created each of us to know, and love, and serve You. Thanksgiving is the memory of our hearts. You have shown us that gratitude is the parent of all other virtues. Without gratitude, our lives miss the greatness You intended, and remain proud, self-centered, and limited. Thanksgiving is the thermostat of our souls opening us to the inflow of Your Spirit and the realization of even greater blessings.

We also thank You for the problems that make us more dependent on You

for guidance and strength. When we have turned to You in the past, You have given us leadership skills that we needed. Thank You, Lord, for taking us where we are with all our human weaknesses, and using us for Your glory. May we always be distinguished by the immensity of our gratitude for the way that You pour out Your wisdom and vision when we humbly call out to You for help. We are profoundly grateful. You are our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 3, 2002.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 2, 2002 at 6:45 p.m.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4156.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH, L.
Clerk of the House.

CORRECTION TO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF MAY 2, 2002, AT PAGE H2021

The following title for Mr. BEREUTER's one minute is as follows:

WELCOMING SPEAKER OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, America is blessed to have in Canada not only a neighbor but also a steadfast ally and true friend. While our geographic bonds are obvious, it is our deep cultural, political, and economic ties that will forever bind us. Therefore, it is my distinct honor to welcome to Washington today the Honorable Peter Milliken, the Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada.

Mr. Speaker, I remind Members that this past October, only 1 month after

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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the fateful September day, parliamentarians from all NATO nations met in Ottawa, Canada, for the fall meeting of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly. At that meeting, the assembly endorsed the use of force responsible for the horrific attacks on America. Our Canadian hosts that day, as all parliamentarians, knew the significant risk associated with the endeavor.

So it is with great sadness that we stand here today following the deaths of four Canadian soldiers, killed while on a mission to fight terror in Afghanistan.

Mr. Speaker, I say to Speaker Milliken and to all Canadians, we remain deeply saddened by their loss and America thanks them for their steadfast partnership.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the House stands adjourned until 2 p.m. Monday next.

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 4 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, May 6, 2002, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6598. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-329, "Kings Court Community Garden Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 2002" received May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6599. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-323, "District of Columbia Youth Advisory Council Establishment Act of 2002" received May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6600. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-324, "Florida Avenue Baptist Church Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 2002" received May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6601. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-325, "Homestead and Senior Citizen Real Property Tax Relief Act of 2002" received May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6602. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-353, "Tax Parity Rates and Unincorporated Business Franchise Tax Rate Clarification Temporary Act of 2002" received May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6603. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-352, "HomeStart Regulatory Improvement Amendment Act of 2002" received May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6604. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a

copy of D.C. Act 14-326, "Organ and Bone Marrow Donor Leave Amendment Act of 2002" received May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6605. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-340, "Comcast Cable Franchise Extension Temporary Act of 2002" received May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6606. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-339, "Owner-Occupant Residential Tax Credit Temporary Act of 2002" received May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6607. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-338, "Department of Insurance and Securities Regulation Procurement Temporary Act of 2002" received May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6608. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-336, "Compensating Use Tax Clarification Act of 2002" received May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6609. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-337, "Metropolitan Police Department Video Surveillance Regulations Temporary Act of 2002" received May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6610. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-327, "Continuation of Health Coverage Act of 2002" received May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6611. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-335, "Simplified Sales and Use Tax Participation Act of 2002" received May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6612. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-334, "Health Care and Community Residence Facility, Hospice and Home Care Licensure Penalties Amendment Act of 2002" May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6613. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-333, "International House of Prayer for All People Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 2002" May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6614. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-354, "Child and Youth, Safety and Health Omnibus Temporary Amendment Act of 2002" May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6615. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-338, "Department of Insurance and Securities Regulation Procurement Temporary Act of 2002" May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6616. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-332, "Civil Rights Tax Fairness Act of 2002" May 3, 2002, pursuant

to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6617. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-331, "Insurance Economic Development Amendment Act of 2002" May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6618. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-328, "Securities Amendment Act of 2002" May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6619. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 14-330, "Standby Guardianship Act of 2002" May 3, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6620. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition and Technology, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's inventory of activities that are not inherently governmental functions as required by Section 2 of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform (FAIR) Act of 1998, Public Law 105-270; to the Committee on Government Reform.

6621. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting amendments to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure that have been adopted by the Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2072; (H. Doc. No. 107-203); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

6622. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting amendments to the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure that have been adopted by the Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2072; (H. Doc. No. 107-206); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

6623. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure that have been adopted by the Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2072; (H. Doc. No. 107-204); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

6624. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting amendments to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure that have been adopted by the Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2075; (H. Doc. No. 107-205); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. S. 506. An act to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, to provide for a land exchange between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Huna Totem Corporation, and for other purposes (Rept. 107-434). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 1906. A bill to amend the Act that established the Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park to expand the boundaries of that park; with an amendment (Rept. 107-435). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STUMP: Committee on Armed Services. H.R. 4546. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for military activities of the Department of Defense, and for

military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 107-436). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. SWEENEY (for himself, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. ENGEL):

H.R. 4663. A bill to authorize funds to compensate New York City public schools for operating and education-related expenses (including mental health and trauma counseling and other appropriate support services), resulting from the terrorist attack on such city on September 11, 2001; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to

be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HOUGHTON (for himself, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. GOSS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. BALLENGER, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. UPTON, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. LEACH, Mr. BEREUTER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. QUINN, Mr. KING, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. NETHERCUTT):

H. Res. 412. A resolution expressing regret and sympathy for the families of the 4 Canadian soldiers who lost their lives on April 17, 2002, in a friendly-fire incident in southern Afghanistan; to the Committee on International Relations.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 218: Mr. McNULTY.

H.R. 3956: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.

H. Con. Res. 355: Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. ROSS, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BARETT, and Mr. BACA.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS—

ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 4, by Mr. CUNNINGHAM on House Resolution 271: Todd Russell Platts.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING GENERAL THOMAS A. SCHWARTZ ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 2002

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor General Thomas A. Schwartz, the outgoing Commander of United States Forces in Korea, and to share my hearty congratulations on his well-deserved retirement after 35 years of distinguished service to our country in the United States Army.

A native of St. Paul, Minnesota, General Schwartz graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1967 and was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry. He holds master's degrees in Education, Personal Management, and National Security and Strategic Studies from Duke University, Salve Regina and the Naval War College. His military schooling includes the Infantry Officer Basic Course, Ranger School, Armor Officer Advanced Course, Armed Forces Staff College and the Naval War College.

General Schwartz is a distinguished combat veteran of the Vietnam War, where he served as a platoon leader and a company commander in the 82nd Airborne Division earning the Bronze Star, the Silver Star and the Purple Heart. He subsequently commanded the 4th Infantry Division and completed several peacetime tours in Korea including posts as assistant chief of staff of the combined field army and as assistant division commander of the 2nd Infantry Division.

I always appreciated General Schwartz's positive attitude, his willingness to fight hard for his troops and his ability to get things done efficiently and effectively. His invitation to me and other Members of Congress to come and see the poor living and working conditions at our installations in Korea, was instrumental in helping many in Congress see the severity of the situation and the immediate need for additional resources.

Of all the military personnel with whom I have been my privilege to work on military construction issues, General Schwartz has been the most dedicated when it came to providing a better quality of life for the personnel under his command. Whenever I have encountered Army personnel who have served with General Schwartz, I have never heard anything but admiration from fellow general officers and appreciation from his junior officers for being a true role model.

General Schwartz has proved to be a dynamic partner in working to secure hardship duty pay, e-mail service and eliminating the cost of movies for our personnel serving in the Republic of Korea. There is still much more that needs to be done, but he got the ball rolling and deserves a great deal of credit.

When General Schwartz took command of the U.S. forces in Korea, then Chairman of the Joint Chiefs Gen. Henry H. Shelton praised him as, "battle-tested warrior and a proven

leader at every level with prior experience in Korea that will serve both our nations well." General Shelton's faith in General Schwartz was well placed, as his command history has demonstrated.

No truly effective leader can ever make it to a position of prominence without assistance. General Schwartz has been aided every step of the way by his wife Sandy. Together, the Schwartz' have made a formidable team in their efforts to quality of military life in Korea.

On behalf of all of the soldiers who have served under his command and the United States Congress, I thank General Schwartz for all he has done. We are going to miss the expertise, the tenacity, the optimism the leadership and the dedication he brought to the service of his country.

IN HONOR AND MEMORY OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTY DAVID MARCH

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 2002

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with overwhelming sadness in remembrance of one of our nation's fallen heroes. On Monday, April 29th, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Deputy David March lost his life while in the line of duty and it is appropriate for all Members of this House to take a moment to remember a gentleman who dedicated his life to the protection of his community and this great nation.

Deputy March, a seven-year veteran of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, is survived by his wife Theresa and his stepdaughter Kayla. He was an avid softball player and one of the University of Southern California's most avid football fans. Before joining the Sheriff's Department, Deputy March served in the United States Marines.

First assigned to the Pitchess Detention Center with the Sheriff's Department, Deputy March was recently transferred to the Temple City Station in 2000. His fellow officers remember him as a hard working, honest and all around good guy whose commitment to the community was tireless and without fail. According to Los Angeles County Sheriff Lee Baca, "He was an incredibly decent, honest and fair man. The people have lost a great hero."

This tragic event reminds us all of the heroism and courage displayed by all peace officers as they strive to protect and serve our communities around the country. September 11th served as a staggering reminder of the selflessness of America's peace officers and first responders. Let us not forget the daily efforts of the men and women who serve in the hope of making our communities a more peaceful and safe place in which to live.

I ask all Members to join me in remembering the life of one of America's fallen heroes, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Deputy

David March. Our thoughts and prayers are with his family as we remember his heroic service to our community and our nation.

NAFTA

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 2002

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I want to submit for the record an editorial from "The Logan Banner" about another West Virginia company closing its doors because of NAFTA. The work of the Logan Manufacturing Company, Inc. a local garment manufacturer creating sports clothing will stop production after almost forty years. Sales dropped off as the company could no longer compete against cheap foreign imports. The article makes an excellent point: What did we expect would happen? Exactly what did Congress envision would happen to American workers when they passed unfair trade deals that allowed a rush of cheap imported products into our market? Were our workers expected to work for a dollar a day to remain competitive? I don't think so. Shouldn't our country set the standard and not follow other countries unable to create economic policies that would bring their people out of poverty? West Virginia workers deserve better than these type of trade deals.

This news comes on the same day the House of Representatives considered the reauthorization of the Import-Export Bank. On all matters of trade brought before this chamber we must answer to the workers in our districts who may be affected by such legislation. It is our responsibility to ensure that these workers, these families, are not hurt by our actions. Democracy should be as much a part of our trade bills as it is in everything else this great nation espouses.

I strongly opposed the passage of NAFTA in 1993. Since that time, I have closely monitored the implementation of NAFTA, and I continue to be disappointed with its impact upon the American people. NAFTA has led to a greater trade deficit with Mexico, deteriorating labor and environmental conditions along the borders and an increase in unsafe vehicles on America's highways.

In addition, recent attempts by the Administration to pass trade promotion negotiating authority (formerly known as fast track), would allow the President to expand trade initiatives similar to NAFTA to include additional nations, and possibly, the rest of the Americas under the Free Trade Areas of the Americas (FTAA). Despite my opposition and those of my colleagues concerned about the American worker, the House passed TPA on December 6, 2001. This bill is now before the Senate for consideration. I worry that just like with NAFTA, granting the President this type of accelerated trade authority in the past has led to government proposals lacking strong labor and environmental protection provisions;

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

something I continue to insist upon for any trade agreements.

I continue to work to insure that any trade agreement is fair to the American worker and results in a fair deal for our economy, rather than a fast deal. To that end, I support inclusion and expansion of the Trade Assistance Act. American workers laid off as their company moves jobs abroad deserve to be compensated for such action. These workers must be retrained for other jobs. This bill would prohibit free trade agreements without strong, enforceable worker rights and environmental safeguards.

West Virginia workers deserve better trade agreements. The time has come to stop these undemocratic trade agreements. As "The Logan Banner," put it best, it's time our elected leaders put Americans first.

[From the Logan Banner, Apr. 17, 2002]

WHERE WE STAND

The workforce of Logan Manufacturing Company Inc., a local garment manufacturer creating the Sportsmaster brand of apparel got a dose of bad news this past week. They were laid off. Logan Manufacturing is just the latest victim of NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement.

These people lost their jobs because sales dropped off and the company couldn't compete with products from overseas that are made by laborers who are paid next to nothing.

Logan Manufacturing has been here for 39 years. October would have been its 40th year.

Back when the Clinton Administration passed the North American Free Trade Agreement one H. Ross Perot warned of the coming of the "Great Sucking Sound" as American companies would leave our shores in order to cash in on the cheap slave labor south of the border.

Perot warned the deal would cost Americans their jobs. He was right. It only stands to reason that in an agreement where we lower all our tariffs with Mexico (and other countries) to nothing while only reducing theirs 10 percent a year it would be a good deal for them and cause many of us to wind up unemployed.

Logan Manufacturing said the federal government's allowance of imports to be procured for much lower rates than what can be manufactured in the U.S. through programs such as NAFTA, Caribbean Basin Initiative and the African Trade Bill along with the economic downturn following the Sept. 11 attacks was more than they could handle.

When will our elected officials in Washington wake up? Foreign trade deals that boost sales of cheap items made overseas at the expense of hardworking Americans are no deal at all. Thousands of Americans have been unemployed over these bad deals. It is time that our elected leaders put the U.S. first.

TO HONOR CHARLES R. (CHUCK)
HUGGINS ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 2002

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Chuck Huggins for the 30 years of service he has given to the State of Arizona. Chuck will be retiring as the Secretary-Treasurer of the Arizona AFL-CIO in May. He has served the people of Arizona well and his dedication and professionalism will be missed.

Chuck knows the challenges and rewards of being a working man. He started as an Ap-

prentice Electrician in 1964 and soon became a Journeyman Electrician in both the mining and construction industries.

As an active member of Local 518 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, he began showing the skills and instincts necessary for leadership. But, in today's world, he knew that hard work was sometimes not enough. He realized that education was important too. So he continued to educate himself in accounting and business management at Eastern Arizona College and the University of Houston.

Chuck has pioneered innovative programs to help Arizona's workers be better prepared to meet the economic demands of our State. He has initiated training initiatives and re-training programs that have ensured that union members who have fallen behind due to no fault of their own can meet the challenges they may face in new work environments. He has served on the Governor's Workforce Development Committee, and is an active member of his church.

Chuck believes the most effective way to build strong communities is through the organization of strong individuals. He has led the AFL-CIO members through many difficult years, when some believed that Unions were dead and they no longer spoke for the average working American. Chuck proved all this wrong and has shown his fellow Union members that they have a place at the table, they are a force, and they are the strength and backbone of our communities and society.

Mr. Speaker, there is no question that Chuck will be missed by his fellow union members and all working people. But, even more, he will be missed by the people of Arizona. Chuck kept us honest because he was honest. He knew that a hard day's work rendered a hard earned reward. He knew that if you paid the price, you moved ahead. And he showed us all how to pay the price.

Chuck, we all wish you health and happiness and give thanks for your showing us the way.

IN MEMORY OF LENORE DEMANDANTE DOROMAL TUCK

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 2002

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Lenore D. Tuck of Buies Creek, North Carolina, who died April 7, 2002. In her passing, North Carolina has lost one of its most outstanding citizens and I have lost a friend.

As I began collecting my thoughts about Lenore and what she has meant to my family, and me, I realized how good God has been to me. He has seen fit, in His infinite wisdom, to place me on the same highway of life with some of the most talented, energetic, dedicated, noble human beings it was possible for Him to create. Then He made them my friends. Such a friend was Lenore Tuck. My wife Faye and I are doubly blessed by Lenore's life. Lenore was Faye's teacher at Campbell University and her inspiration. Lenore became her lifelong friend.

Lenore was small of stature. But she was larger than life in the work she did, the friends she made, the causes she served, the good works she left scattered over Harnett County and North Carolina. She met every task with

a smile as broad as the ocean; she fairly jumped with excitement when new work was laid before her. She was a devoted Democrat, the kind of person any candidate for office has to love. Once she is committed to you, there was no turning back, and she never dreamed you would not be successful. She had a way of making you believe in yourself. I have been in Congress now for more than five years. Until recently, Lenore has served in my Lillington office that entire five years. She brought to the job the same efficiency that was characteristic of her. Every telephone call was important; every constituent request necessitated action.

We celebrate a great life lived to the fullest and of great consequence to our community and us. Her passing forces us to ponder the great issues of life and death as we say goodbye to our friend, Lenore. It has always seemed to me that when God puts us on this Earth, it is with the silent admonition that we work to leave the world better than we found it. Certainly, Lenore did so. Both in her home in the Philippines and in her adopted home in North Carolina. She was an uncommon woman who did uncommonly good work. And we were lucky that she walked among us.

A native of the Philippines, Lenore came to the United States in 1953 as a Tandang Sora Scholar. She received a degree in Home Economics from Radford College and a master's degree in nutrition from the University of Tennessee. Later she earned a master's degree in public health from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She taught home economics at Campbell University from 1965 until her retirement in 1996.

When she was honored by the Raleigh newspaper, *News & Observer* as "Tar Heel of the Week" in November of 1979, she explained the philosophy that guided her active participation in her adopted community. "It is very important to be a part of the community. I love Buies Creek and would never leave . . . If there is something here that needs to be done, I feel obligated to do it. And if I do it, I'm sure going to try to do it right." The people of Buies Creek would agree with me that Lenore always did it right.

Nearly every existing organization benefiting the community had her support. Where there were unmet needs her organizing skill for meeting those needs was invaluable. In every area of her life, she made strong contributions. She was active in professional organizations: The American Dietetic Association, American Home Economics Association, American Association of University Professors and American Association of University Women. As a registered dietitian, she served as consultant to area hospitals and nursing homes. She helped organize and secure funding for the Harnett County Women, Infant and Children nutrition program.

Her interest in children extended past nutrition. She was a Girl Scout troop leader and a Boy Scout den mother. She was a PTA member and president. As a charter member of Memorial Baptist Church, she provided the skills for establishing and organizing the Stokes Day Care Center, which has provided pre-school and after-school care for hundreds of children. She continued to serve the Center until her death. Her public health concerns included the lack of adequate water and sewer

facilities in the county. She helped establish the Buies Creek Sewer District and later served on the Northeast Metro Water District Board.

She was also on the organizing board of the Harnett County Habitat for Humanity. She served as president of the Dunn-Erwin Rotary Club, conducting their foreign exchange program and leading an exchange group back to her homeland in 1993. She was honored as a Paul Harris Fellow and was Rotarian of the Year in 1993. Also a member and past president of the Coats Kiwanis Club, she was honored as a George F. Hixson Fellow in 1999. Always interested in promoting and recognizing the work of women, Lenore was the county coordinator for the N.C. United for ERA. A devoted Democrat, she was a member and officer of the county and state Democratic Women. Last year she received the state Democratic Women's Star Award. Her political activism began long before she came to the United States.

She grew up during the Japanese occupation of her homeland, where she became a patriot and resistance member. Later she was a member of CONDA, a YMCA-sponsored Congress to promote post-World War II understanding among students in the Asian countries. She served as president of the Congress, which is credited with the election of Romoán Magsaysay as President of the Philippines.

Mr. Speaker, I marvel that any single human being could have been as active in so many agencies, organizations, and associations. Or that any single individual could have accomplished so much. Moreover, Lenore's accomplishments include being a mother to Dr. Paul D. Tuck, mother-in-law to Sarah Tuck, sister to Julia Borromero, as well as six brothers, and grandmother to Ryan, Hunter, Alden, and Karson Tuck. All of whom will truly miss her.

I know that Lenore would not want us to be sad. I know that she would caution us that life is for the living, that day will follow the darkest of nights, and that we should leave this place with our spirits high, our hopes redeemed. I believe, based on what I knew about her, the life she lived, the successes she enjoyed, the way she loved life, she would want to say to us: "Be happy, my friends. I went willingly into that long night." Heaven is a happier place since Lenore arrived. Lenore is rushing around greeting those who have gone before. She is already planning projects that, even in Heaven, need doing. She is seeking out children she can help, and planning her flower garden for this spring. Indeed, in this case, as the Bible tells us:

"O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy victory?" Amen.

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH AND AFFORDABLE PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, May is Older Americans Month, and I would like to take this opportunity to recognize our parents, grandparents, and all others who have gone before us, protecting and nurturing us through good

times and bad, and providing opportunities for younger generations to grow and live responsible, comfortable lives.

Our responsibility, in return, is to ensure that our parents and all older Americans live the rest of their lives free from overly burdensome financial concerns related to their health. Yet today, one of the greatest worries of older Americans is how to pay for prescription drugs since Medicare does not provide for this most basic need. On average, one in three Medicare beneficiaries have no drug coverage for the duration of any given year; nearly half have no coverage for some portion of the year. Of those who have coverage, most have it from their employer. Seventeen percent are covered by Medicare HMOs. But in North Dakota, very few of our seniors have employer-provided prescription drug coverage and none of the Medicare beneficiaries in North Dakota have access to a Medicare+Choice plan offering drug coverage. In my state that has the highest per capita population of seniors, M+C plans offering drug coverage are not an option!

The need for a comprehensive prescription drug benefit is clear. Older Americans make up 13 percent of the population but account for 34 percent of all prescriptions dispensed and 42 cents of every dollar spent on prescription drugs. Seniors in my state, Mr. Speaker, are regularly forced into the absurd choice of paying for their prescription drugs or covering their food and rent for the month. This is no choice at all and we should be ashamed for allowing it to come to that.

This month, the Alliance for Retired Americans and other groups will provide buses for seniors from states that border our northern neighbor, including North Dakota, to travel to Canada to fill their prescriptions. It is an embarrassment to our health care system that older Americans must leave the United States in order to purchase affordable prescription drugs. We must correct this by including meaningful prescription drug coverage as a standard option to all Medicare beneficiaries.

Many states have become frustrated by the lack of action here in the nation's capital. They are trying to take steps on behalf of their own citizens to curb prices. But, they are facing challenges in the courts and in the press. States are trying their best to make drugs affordable to seniors, but this is a national crisis. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that prescription drug prices will incur double-digit inflation each year over the next decade. This crisis is only getting worse and we must act now to protect our seniors today, and in the future.

Congress has the authority to make an affordable and comprehensive prescription drug benefit available to all Medicare beneficiaries. We have the authority, now we must show we have the will. Let's not kid ourselves: a meaningful prescription drug benefit is going to be very expensive—the \$350 billion some are talking about probably isn't even in the ballpark. We must make some hard—and responsible—budgetary decisions to fund such a plan, but our seniors deserve nothing less. Mr. Speaker, let us honor older Americans by enacting a comprehensive, affordable, and voluntary Medicare prescription drug benefit.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ALFRED A. MCKETHAN

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to pay tribute to Mr. Alfred Augustus McKethan, a devoted civic leader and philanthropist in Hernando County and the State of Florida, who passed away on April 1 at the wonderful age of 93.

It is impossible to fully describe the extent of Mr. McKethan's reach during his lifetime. He touched so many lives, in such positive and lasting ways.

His family roots were and continue to be solidly embedded in Hernando County—a place his family helped to settle starting in 1842 when Florida was just a territory and not a state. He was very proud to be a fourth generation Brooksville native and devoted his entire life to making the community in which he lived a better place.

After attending the Virginia Military Institute for two years, Mr. McKethan graduated from the University of Florida and returned home to Brooksville to work at Hernando State Bank, fondly known in the community as HSB. The bank was founded in 1905 and, from early in its existence, was led first by his father, Will McKethan, and then by Alfred, and would flourish under this son's leadership. When Will McKethan became ill and could no longer be active in the bank, Alfred's mother, Alice Hale McKethan, known to all as "Allee," became the first, and for many years, was the only female bank director in Florida. Mr. McKethan, and the other stockholders, sold the independent bank to Sun Banks Inc. in 1985 and retired as chairman in 1994.

During his banking career, Mr. McKethan became a mover and shaker in the banking industry. In 1947, he became the youngest person to become president of the Florida Bankers Association. He was only 38 years old at the time and would thrive in the position. He is credited with helping to push through significant banking legislation that, according to the St. Petersburg Times, resulted in the "modernization of the state's banking industry."

Dade City banker and longtime friend, Hjalma Johnson, described Mr. McKethan's banking career this way, "He is the dean of banking. No one has had more influence over the course of the banking industry and its ability to deliver services to the ever-growing state of Florida than the chairman." (St. Petersburg Times)

Jim Kimbrough, who married Mr. McKethan's daughter, and who would one day take over as head of SunTrust Bank/Nature Coast, said of his banking career and role as mentor: "It's been a privilege to be at his side professionally." (St. Petersburg Times)

But his interests and political involvements stretched far beyond that of the banking industry. According to Brooksville lawyer Joe Mason, McKethan's nephew, "His influence is everywhere you look. Probably no one in the last half-century has had as much of an impact on the community as he has had." (St. Petersburg Times) Mr. Mason also pointed out Mr. McKethan's unique and very effective style of conducting business. "Over the years, much important business was transacted at

the "Big House" lunch table over a full platter of Minnie's fried chicken, and he had a huge lunch everyday," Mr. Mason said, referring to Mr. McKethan's home in Brooksville.

Mr. McKethan was a citrus grower and made his mark in one of Florida's major industries by helping to found the Florida Citrus Commission and by serving as director of Florida Citrus Mutual. From 1949 to 1954, he served as chairman of the State Road Board on which he had considerable influence over the development of communities throughout the state. According to the *Hernando Times*, some notable examples of the big road projects that took place with his urging include the Sunshine Skyway Bridge in St. Petersburg, the expansion of State Road 50 from Orlando to the Gulf of Mexico through Hernando County and U.S. 98 from Lakeland to the southern border of Citrus County. Mr. Hjalma Johnson joked at his funeral—with a certain degree of seriousness—that Mr. McKethan had a particular threshold for approving road projects, "They must be potentially beneficial to every Floridian—and they must either originate, terminate or go through Brooksville." (St. Petersburg Times) He served as the first chairman of the Southwest Florida Water Management District's governing board created to address chronic flooding problems in the region. At his funeral, Dale Twachtman who was the first executive director of SWFWMD was quoted in the *Hernando Times* recalling the first days of the agency in Brooksville when its final location was still in question. "But I and the staff never doubted for a minute that he would figure out a way to keep (SWFWMD) in Brooksville, and he did," Twachtman said. Sonny Vergara, Executive Director of SWFWMD, described Mr. McKethan's foresight this way: "He knew water would be a central concern for the future of Florida," Vergara said. "He saw water management as a comprehensive view." (Hernando Today)

He was also a man devoted to his church and to education.

He headed up the committee that selected St. Petersburg as the site for Florida Presbyterian College, now known as Eckerd College and was a generous supporter of his alma mater, the University of Florida, which named its baseball stadium after him. He also established the first endowed chair at UF and several football scholarships. Florida Athletic Director Jeremy Foley told *Hernando Today*, "This is a sad day for everyone that knew Mr. McKethan. The University of Florida has lost a great friend, the state of Florida has lost a great person. No one loved the Gators more than Mr. McKethan."

His tremendous generosity will certainly have a lasting influence throughout Hernando County and the state, but particularly in Hernando County. According to former State Rep. Chuck Smith of Brooksville, "He was a person who above everything else believed Hernando County was the only place on earth." (Hernando Times) Through his efforts, he helped to bring about the Brooksville campus of Pasco-Hernando Community College, the Brooksville-Hernando County Airport, the West Hernando/Staffordene T. Foggia Library, Alfred McKethan Park at Pine Island and the Alfred McKethan Civic Auditorium at the Hernando County Fairgrounds.

Brooksville lawyer Bruce Snow told *The Hernando Times*, "He was willing to share his

wealth in ways that people weren't even aware of." Len Tria, a former Hernando County Commissioner, recalled a surprise commission meeting attended by Mr. McKethan after the County applied to his bank for a loan for a new library. He told the Commission that the bank would not secure the loan. Tria told *The Hernando Times*, "My heart dropped. Then, he reaches into his inside coat pocket and said, 'However, I have a check here for \$200,000 . . . We want you to build that library.'"

Reporter Lara Bradburn of *Hernando Today* describes the personality of this fine man known as "Mr. Hernando County" in vivid detail. She writes: "It wasn't so much his stature; the fact that he owned more assets than most anyone in the county, or that his name is plastered on various parks, buildings and institutions. It was more in his demeanor and the personal way he connected with those around him. He was charming, dapper and undeniably cunning in business. He was the man who dined with presidents and governors, blue-collar workers and poor country preachers. Titles meant little, unless they were the means to an end. He was the quintessential Southern gentleman, was just as comfortable with the rich as the poor: always cordial, always interesting, always ready with a good yarn from the old days."

Mr. Mason agrees: "Despite his exceptional business and financial successes, he was a very real person who was interested in the well being of everyone he came into contact with and was always eager to help whoever he could."

Because of his generous and kind spirit, Mr. McKethan's legacy will forever live on in the hearts and souls of his many admirers and through the residents of Hernando County far into the future who will continue to enjoy the many facilities that he made possible during his lifetime. He was, and will always be, loved and appreciated for all the good he represented and for the lives he changed for the better. Whenever we donate to the Boy Scouts of America or our local church, we should think of Mr. McKethan. Whenever we go out of our way to help a neighbor in need, we should remember Mr. McKethan. Whenever we mentor a young person or help an up-and-coming professional trying to make it in business, we should remember the great legacy of Alfred McKethan. He trained and mentored many leaders in his day and as Mr. Hjalma Johnson said with great emotion as he quoted Sir Isaac Newton at his funeral, "If I have seen farther, it is by standing on the shoulders of giants. All of us will see farther because we stood on the shoulders of this giant. Mr. Chairman, you will be well missed and never forgotten." (St. Petersburg Times)

I would also like to submit for the record the below quotes showing the great love and respect that Alfred McKethan earned during his remarkable life. He certainly left a lasting impression in Hernando County and throughout the State of Florida that will remain for generations to come.

IN HONOR OF CALLISTA YATES
NANCE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Callista Yates Nance on the occasion of her 90th Birthday.

Callista Yates was born and raised in Chadbourn, North Carolina. She was one of six children born to Willis and Gloria Yates. She had two sisters and three brothers. She attended the Johnson High School in Chadbourn. She married Willie Rufus Nance and together they had thirteen children. Callista was never overwhelmed by her large family. In fact, she opened the doors of her home to her children's friends and treated them as if they were her own children.

In addition to Callista's family obligations, she was also very active in her church and her community. She taught Sunday school for years and served as a deaconess in the church. She is loved throughout the community for her kindness and generosity. She is known as "ma" or "grandma" throughout the community. Others attribute her open door policy to one of her favorite sayings, "in God's eyesight we are all equal".

Sadly, her husband, Willie, died when he was only 60 years old, but Callista has never failed to persevere. She has always been known for her beautiful smile—a trait that she passed on to her luckiest children.

Mr. Speaker, Callista Yates Nance is a beacon in her community, in her church, and in her family. She has spread joy for her first 89 years and I expect she always will. As such I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable woman on the occasion of her 90th Birthday.

RECOGNIZING BRYAN F. SIEBENALLER ON HIS APPOINTMENT
TO THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize my constituent, Bryan F. Siebenaller of Bascom, Ohio, who recently accepted his appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Bryan will soon graduate from Hopewell-Loudon High School. During his high school career, he has maintained a 3.9 grade point average, ranking high in his graduating class. He is an accomplished athlete, earning varsity letters in football, basketball and track. And he has clearly demonstrated his leadership ability, serving as President of the Student Council and as President of the National Honor Society.

Bryan Siebenaller can be very proud of his many accomplishments. He is a credit to his family, his school, and his community. By accepting his appointment, Bryan is accepting a unique challenge.

The Academy is the pinnacle of leadership development for the United States Army. As a member of the U.S. Corps of Cadets, he will

face a most demanding academic curriculum and physical regimen. He will live, study and prepare in an environment where strong leadership thrives, individual achievement is expected, and personal integrity is demanded.

Mr. Speaker, General John W. Vessey, Jr. once wrote, "The Nation's ability to remain free and at peace depends in no small measure on whether we will continue to inspire our youth to serve."

I am confident that Bryan Siebenaller has the character and ability to excel at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him well as he begins his very important service to our nation.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF
OAKLAND STATEHOOD

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the City of Oakland. One hundred and fifty years ago, on May 4, 1852, the City of Oakland was incorporated. It is my great privilege to represent the Ninth District of California, which includes Oakland, a city that has played a vital role in the history, economy, and culture of the wonderful state of California and the nation.

The City of Oakland has cultivated a rich history in the last 150 years. The city offers ethnic diversity, intellectual ferment, and economic vitality, and has made a wide array of contributions to science, technology, literature, the arts, and business.

Oakland emerged as a major commercial and transportation center in the heyday of the California Gold Rush of 1849. It became a crucial transit point from the San Francisco Bay to Sutter's Mill and the Sierra Nevada foothills. Oakland dramatically expanded after the tragic San Francisco earthquake of 1906 as Californians sought firmer ground. The city's population significantly increased again during the World War II, when thousands of Americans came to the City to work in the busy shipyards, the Oakland Army Base, and the Naval Air Station in Alameda.

As the city grew, so did its commitment to progressive activism. Individuals stood tall for their rights and organized others to follow suit. Individuals such as Cotrell Lawrence Dellums, a Pullman porter and a Bay Area representative for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, began organizing fellow African-Americans to join the union in 1925, when Oakland was still strongly linked to the passenger rails. As the head of the Alameda County NAACP, he helped the AFL-CIO consolidate its membership by delivering the support of Black railroad workers and members of the NAACP, and was among the first to organize voter registration campaigns in the district. C.L. Dellums' spirit of activism has remained alive in Oakland throughout the years.

Two-time Socialist Party Candidate for Mayor and Call of the Wild author Jack London called Oakland his home for nearly thirty years. From this city, London wrote many of his vivid evocations of the Far North. The East Bay's sometimes chilly climate may have

helped inspire some of his more picturesque depictions of life in the Yukon. Today, Jack London Square bears Oakland's famous son's name, a beautiful waterfront business and shopping area, representing both tradition and the economic vitality of the city.

London was not the only cultural icon to grace Oakland's streets: Robert Louis Stephenson, Ishmael Reed, and Gertrude Stein lived in Oakland, and all enriched our literary heritage.

As a sea, air and rail port, Oakland is at the hub of California trade. The maritime port stretches across nineteen miles of San Francisco Bay. One of the largest ports on the West Coast, the Port of Oakland is today second only to New York in terms of container terminal space. It is a primary sea terminal connecting the western United States to Asia, South America, and Europe. Like the seaport, the airport also represents a crucial link in the chain of intrastate, interstate, and international commerce. The Oakland Airport was also the starting point in 1937 for Amelia Earhart's ill-fated round-the-world flight.

Historic landmarks in Oakland include the Dunsmuir House, Mills Hall located on the Mills College campus, the Paramount Theatre, the USS *Hornet* (CV-12), and several buildings designed by architects Julia Morgan and Bernard Maybeck. Additional landmarks in the district include the C.L. Dellums Train Station, the just-opened Chabot Observatory and Science Center, Children's Fairyland (Walt Disney's blueprint for Disneyland), Jack London Square, Lake Merritt, Oakland's Chinatown, and the Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building.

Three of Oakland's annual events were recently placed as a "Local Legacy" in the Library of Congress' Bicentennial celebration. These events are the Dia de los Muertos, The Black Cowboys Parade and the Festival of Greece. I am proud that these events are recognized by the Library of Congress as a local legacy.

With a century and a half of history behind it, Oakland now stands at the brink of a new century and a new millennium. As we move forward into the future, we must continue to celebrate our diversity, remember our past, and refute Gertrude Stein's famous Oakland lament that "there was no there there." There is a there, there, and for a hundred and fifty years there has been. Congratulations to the people of Oakland on 150 years of history and tradition.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF
CAPTAIN RONALD E. HUNT OF
THE FREMONT POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on May 4, 2002, the Fremont Police Department will celebrate the retirement of one of its finest officers, Captain Ronald E. Hunt.

In his 32-year law enforcement career, Captain Hunt has gathered law enforcement expertise in a wide variety of subjects, published a report, and created and managed a renowned program to keep sex offenders away from children.

Captain Hunt served his entire career with the Fremont Police Department. He joined the force in 1969 as a Police Officer in the Patrol Division, and through hard work and dedication, was promoted to his current position as Police Captain in 1986.

Captain Hunt held a remarkable and varied number of positions within the Fremont Police Department. After serving six years as a Police Officer, he was assigned as the temporary report review Police Sergeant in the Operations Division on August 3, 1975. On January 12, 1976, he was appointed Police Sergeant in the Operations Division. He was assigned to the Investigative Section on January 8, 1978, and then to the Patrol Section on January 6, 1980, being selected as the PACT Section 2 Advisor on January 31, 1980.

He was chosen to join the C-CAP Tactical Action Team on May 17, 1983, and was appointed Supervisor of the Communications Unit in the Services Division on August 5, 1984. He was then appointed Police Lieutenant in the Operations Division on December 31, 1984, and Day Shift Watch Commander of the Operations Division on January 5, 1986, before being promoted to his current position as Police Captain on July 16, 1986.

On January 15, 1989, Ron Hunt was assigned as Commander of the Information Section of the Services Division, and was then assigned as Commander of the Patrol Section in the Operations Division on January 13, 1991. He was assigned to the Investigative Services Division on January 10, 1993, to Support Services on January 24, 1995, and to command the Traffic Services portion of Investigative/Traffic Services on July 1, 1996. He was transferred from Patrol to Investigative Services on January 13, 1997, and to the Support Division on July 2, 2000.

Captain Hunt holds P.O.S.T. Basic, Intermediate, Advanced, Supervisory, and Management Certificates, and also earned a Master of Science Degree in Management on June 10, 1995, from the California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.

He graduated from Command College Class 19 on January 13, 1995, and his paper, "The Role of the First-Line Patrol Supervisor in a Medium-Sized Police Department by the Year 2004" was accepted for publication. He completed the Leadership Fremont program in June, 1998.

The recipient of 73 commendations, he led the completion of the new police facility, which opened in 1995. On several occasions, Captain Hunt has served as Acting Police Chief, and was a valuable member of many Fremont police "Baker to Vegas" running teams as well as the Special Olympics Torch Run.

Under Captain Hunt's leadership, the Fremont Police Department's Megan's Law database program became an outstanding success. Captain Hunt was responsible for creating the Internet database, which allows parents to monitor where convicted sexual offenders live. This program has one of the highest rates of inquiry in the state, and has been copied by many other police departments.

I am honored to join the colleagues of Captain Ronald E. Hunt in commending him for his many years of dedicated and

exemplary service to law enforcement. His commitment to excellence has left its irreplaceable mark on the Fremont Police Department.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. STANLEY HUGH SMITH

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the late Dr. Stanley Hugh Smith in recognition of his lifelong commitment to education.

Stan was born on October 23, 1925 in Trinidad, West Indies. Having been raised in Tobago, he immigrated to the U.S., where he received his undergraduate and masters degrees from Fisk University in 1949 and 1950, respectively. In 1953, Stanley Smith earned a Doctorate of Philosophy at Washington State University.

Returning to the South to begin his career, Stan first taught at Livingstone College in North Carolina, where he became Chairman of the Sociology Department. After moving to Tuskegee, Alabama to work at Tuskegee University, he was elected to the City Council of Tuskegee, making him the first African American elected in the Deep South since Reconstruction.

Stan also worked for Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee in the field of community psychiatry. He served as Dean of Fisk University and of the College of Human Resources at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. He was also President of Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina.

After years of dynamic and enriching educational experiences, Stanley reestablished his career in foreign affairs and international studies, becoming the first African American Staff Director of the U.S. House of Representative's Subcommittee on International Operations of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Later, he served as Staff Director for the Subcommittee on Africa.

After retiring from the Congress, Stanley continued to play an active role in his community. In addition to serving as a consultant to the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, he worked with several churches and young people around the Washington, D.C. area.

Stanley Smith is survived by his loving wife, Sarah; his devoted son, Stephen Hugh; and his grandson, Stephen Dysart Smith. I am proud to have known and worked with him during his tenure at Shaw University and while he was with the House Foreign Affairs Committee. As a dedicated educator and foreign policy specialist, Dr. Stanley Hugh Smith will be sorely missed.

RECOGNIZING JACLYN F. SMITH ON HER APPOINTMENT TO THE U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize my con-

stituent, Jaclyn F. Smith of Pioneer, Ohio, who recently accepted her appointment to the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Jaclyn will soon graduate from Montpelier High School. During her high school career, she has maintained a 4.0 grade point average and is ranked first in her graduating class. She is an accomplished athlete, earning varsity letters in track and cross country. And, she has clearly demonstrated her leadership ability, serving as captain of the track and cross country teams, and as Vice President of the National Honor Society.

Jaclyn Smith can be very proud of her many accomplishments. She is a credit to her family, her school, and her community. By accepting her appointment, Jaclyn is accepting a unique challenge.

The Academy is the pinnacle of leadership development for the United States Air Force. As a member of the Cadet Air Wing, she will face a most demanding academic curriculum and physical regimen. She will live, study and prepare in an environment where strong leadership thrives, individual achievement is expected, and personal integrity is demanded.

Mr. Speaker, General John W. Vessey, Jr. once wrote, "The Nation's ability to remain free and at peace depends in no small measure on whether we will continue to inspire our youth to serve."

I am confident that Jaclyn Smith has the character and ability to excel at the U.S. Air Force Academy. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing her well as she begins her very important service to our Nation.

CONGRATULATIONS, GIRL SCOUTS OF THE USA, ON 90TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate, somewhat belatedly, the Girl Scouts of the USA (GSUSA) on their 90th anniversary, which took place on March 12, 2002. On this special occasion, I would like to commend Girl Scout leaders and volunteers, who have devoted time and energy in preparing young girls to be our Nation's future leaders.

Throughout its ninety year history, Girl Scouting has promoted the development of leadership and character in young girls. GSUSA teaches girls to serve God and Country and help others at all times. It also encourages girls to do their best to be honest, fair, and respectful of others. With committed adults as leaders and volunteers, young women learn strong values and skills that will serve them their entire lives.

I am especially proud of the Girl Scouts of Limberlost Council, which serves six counties in Northeast Indiana. The Council has been creative and innovative in reaching out to girls in the community. It currently serves five in every nine girls across Adams, Allen, DeKalb, Huntington, Steuben, and Wells County. The Council also benefits from the cultural diversity of the area by serving one in every three African American girls, one in every four Native American girls, one in every five Asian girls, one in every five Caucasian girls, and one in every six Hispanic/Latina girls.

I am pleased with the Limberlost Council's commitment to providing young girls with enriching experiences. Again, I would like to congratulate the Girl Scouts of the USA, and especially the Limberlost Council, on their 90th anniversary.

CONGRATULATING THE CITY OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA ON ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Ms. LEE. Ms. Speaker, Whereas, Oakland was incorporated on May 4, 1852; and

Whereas, the City has grown from a hamlet of 75 citizens to become California's eighth largest city and the 42nd most populous city in the United States; and

Whereas, Oakland recognized as one of the most ethnically diverse cities in the United States with over 125 different languages and dialects spoken there; and

Whereas, Oakland shipyards produced more than 35 percent of the entire Pacific Coast cargo ship output in World War II and Oakland canneries processed 60 percent of total food stuffs for the war effort making Oakland an important player in the "arsenal of democracy"; and

Whereas, President Herbert Hoover cast his first ballot in the 1896 Presidential election as a young adult living in Oakland; and

Whereas, William F. Knowland, publisher of the Oakland Tribune, served in the U. S. Senate from August 1945 to January 1959 including majority leadership under President Dwight D. Eisenhower; and

Whereas, Earl Warren, the fourteenth Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, began his career of public service in 1919 as Deputy City Attorney of the City of Oakland; and

Whereas, Oakland-born Edwin Meese III began his public service career as an Alameda County deputy district attorney before serving as counselor to President Ronald Reagan and U. S. Attorney General; and

Whereas, Ronald V. Dellums, an Oakland native, served in the House of Representatives from January 1971 to February 1998; and

Whereas, the lovingly-restored Potomac, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's beloved "Floating White House", offers dockside tours and Bay cruises from Oakland; and

Whereas, Oakland is home to the Port of Oakland, the fourth largest container port in the United States and among the top twenty-five worldwide; and

Whereas, as part of the fourth largest economy in the United States, Oakland's leading industry sectors include business services, health care services, transportation, food processing, light manufacturing, government, arts, culture and entertainment; and

Whereas, Oakland has been home to scores of nationally-known actors (Clint Eastwood, Tom Hanks, Mark Curry), authors (Jack London, Amy Tan, Gertrude Stein), musicians (Sheila E., the Pointer Sisters, En Vogue), and sports figures (Rickey Henderson, Al Attles, Gary Payton); and

Whereas, Oakland will celebrate its 150th Anniversary on May 4, 2002, with a day-long

public celebration that kicks off a 16-week 150th Anniversary Season that culminates in the Second Annual Art & Soul Festival over Labor Day Weekend:

Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the House of Representatives That Congress congratulates the City of Oakland on its 150th anniversary.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INSTALLMENT SALE PROTECTION ACT OF 2002

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation that would restore effective use of the installment method of accounting to long-term service business owners who sell their business interests.

The installment method of accounting allows a seller to pay tax on the gain from a sale as the seller receives the sale proceeds. This tax treatment matches the time for paying the tax to when the seller has the cash with which to pay that tax.

As many Members are aware, in the last Congress, we acted on a recommendation from the Clinton Administration to repeal the installment method of accounting for accrual basis taxpayers. Only after such change became law did we discover that we had effectively eliminated the installment method of accounting for many small business owners and, as a result, made it much more difficult for those business owners to sell their businesses. These business owners were forced to pay the entire federal income tax due on the sale of their business in the year of sale, even though the proceeds of the sale would be received over several years. This up-front demand by the government forced business owners to borrow to pay the tax or to accept lower sale prices in order to induce buyers to pay enough up-front to cover the seller's tax. To its credit, the Congress admitted its mistake and retroactively restored the installment method to accrual basis taxpayers in the Installment Tax Correction Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-573), which was enacted on December 28, 2000.

While restoring the installment method for accrual method taxpayers in 2000 was the right thing to do, it did not go far enough in remedying the installment sale problems of business owners. Despite the clear policy decision by Congress in 2000 to permit sellers of businesses to use the installment method, some long-term business owners continue to be required to pay a significant portion of total taxes upon entering into an installment sale of their business, even though they have not yet received any significant part of the sale proceeds.

An exception to the installment sale method of accounting requires taxpayers to pay all tax attributable to depreciation recapture in the year of a sale. This depreciation recapture rule was adopted in 1984 in order to prevent taxpayers from engaging in "churning" transactions, sale/leasebacks, and other tax shelter transactions involving real estate and equipment. However, the recapture provision was expanded well beyond its original purpose in

1993 in connection with legislation relating to the treatment of intangibles. Unfortunately, Congress may not have fully appreciated the consequences to sellers of business interests.

In 1993, the Congress adopted rules to clarify the amortization of acquired intangibles (e.g., goodwill, going concern value). The 1993 change required intangibles to be written off over a 15-year period, but specified that any gain on the sale of the intangibles attributable to previous amortization deductions would be treated as depreciation recapture. As a result, tax on this gain must be paid immediately in the year of sale. Because these new rules generally applied to intangibles acquired after August, 1993, business owners are now only just beginning to feel the effects of the recapture rule. This rule is having a particularly adverse effect on service businesses, because intangibles such as goodwill and going concern value represent a major portion of the value of those businesses.

For a simplified example, take the case of a business owner who purchased an interest in an architectural firm for \$ 100 in 1993, substantially all of the value of which was attributable to going concern value. The owner, who has actively participated in the business, retires in 2009 and sells the business for \$200, payable in ten equal annual installments. This sale would produce \$100 of capital gain (at an assumed tax rate of 20 percent) and \$100 of ordinary income (at an assumed tax rate of 33 percent), generating a total tax of \$53. Because of the intangibles recapture rule, the seller will have to pay \$35, or 66 percent of the total tax, in the first year, despite having received only 10 percent of the sale proceeds in that year. This result is clearly inequitable and defeats the purpose of allowing business owners to use the installment method of reporting gain from the sale of the business. Moreover, the result is especially harsh in cases where a business owner is retiring and selling the business.

My bill would allow a long-term active participant in a service business to report intangibles recapture gain on the installment basis along with other gain from the sale. The legislation would not change the character of any gain. As such, intangibles recapture gain would continue to be ordinary income to reflect the fact that it previously gave rise to an ordinary deduction. The bill is limited to long-term participants because they are the individuals who would otherwise be likely to suffer the greatest hardship under the recapture rule and who are most likely to be relying on installment sale payments to supplement their retirement income.

Specifically, my bill would allow an individual who has been an active participant for five of the prior seven years in a business in which capital is not a material incomeproducing factor (i.e., a service business) to report on the installment basis any intangibles recapture income resulting from the disposition of an interest in the business.

Because this proposal does not apply to depreciation recapture from tangible property, the proposal does not conflict with the original goals of Congress in adopting the depreciation recapture exception to the installment sale rules. Specifically, this is not a change that would permit tax sheltering through any sort of "churning" transactions.

While this proposal does not address all of the potential cases in which the installment

sale method is unavailable upon the sale of a business, it does go a long way towards addressing one of the most egregious situations. I urge my colleagues to support this worthy legislation.

SUPPORTING NATIONAL BETTER HEARING AND SPEECH MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 2002

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 358, Supporting the Goals of National Better Hearing and Speech Month.

Hearing loss is the most frequently occurring birth defect in the United States, affecting 3 of every 1,000 newborns. Newborn hearing loss is 20 times more prevalent than PKU, a condition for which all newborns are currently screened. Often, hearing loss is not detected until a child is 2 to 3 years old.

Fortunately, there is a quick procedure that can be used to test infant hearing before newborns leave the hospital. Starting in 2000, Congress made grants available to the states through Health Resources and Services Administration and Centers for Disease Control to help reach the goal of testing every infant for hearing loss. States use the federal grants to train audiologists to use screening equipment and educate parents on the need for hearing screening and follow-up care.

The federal dollars are important to the success of the newborn screenings. Nationally, 67 percent of babies are presently screened, up from 20 percent in 1999. In my home state of Minnesota, only 8 percent of hospitals screened newborns for hearing loss before the state received the federal grant money. Today, 85 percent of Minnesota hospitals perform the screenings.

We know that infants identified with hearing loss before 6 months have a significant academic and social advantage over those who are not in a program by 6 months. The average savings in special education costs per child if hearing loss is detected early enough is \$400,000. The UNHS program pays for itself in special education savings many times over.

Sadly, the \$13 million in HRSA grants were cut from the President's proposed FY 2003 budget. These cuts may undo the progress we have made in ensuring that every infant is screened for hearing loss before leaving the hospital.

I want to thank Congressman RYAN for bringing attention to such an important issue. Under this resolution recognizing Better Hearing and Speech Month, Congress commends the 41 States that have implemented routine hearing screenings for every newborn before they leave the hospital.

We still have work to do, however. I recently met with constituents who had to battle doctors to get hearing screening for their newborn, even though their older son suffered from hearing loss. As members of Congress we can do more to help parents. No parent should have to fight for basic infant health care.

Hearing screening in 41 states is not enough. We must continue this success in

every state. I have promised the people of the 4th District of Minnesota that I am committed to working in Congress for essential programs like newborn hearing screening. I hope my colleagues will join me in this commitment to improving the quality of life for our nation's children, families, and communities.

QUOTES ABOUT MR. ALFRED
MCKETHAN

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, U.S. Sen. BOB GRAHAM: "... a legacy unmatched by any other."

U.S. Sen. BILL NELSON: "Alfred McKethan was not just a leader—he was a doer."

Gov. Jeb Bush, "Alfred McKethan was larger than life, ... a monumental contributor to this state."—Hernando Today

Congresswoman KAREN THURMAN, "His mantle was sharing with everyone else. The mantle he left behind is the people he left behind."—Hernando Today

Mr. Hjalma Johnson, Dade City banker: "All of us will see farther because we stood on the shoulders of this giant. Mr. Chairman, you will be well missed and never forgotten."—Hernando Times

Mr. Colin Campbell of the Virginia Military Institute, where Mr. McKethan began his college career: "Mr. McKethan loved to empower young leaders."—Hernando Times

Rev. Don Lawson, pastor of Brooksville's First Presbyterian Church: "Alfred McKethan was a powerful man of insight and vision. But from my perspective, he had a humble heart."—Hernando Today

Former University of Florida President John Lombardi: "He represented the very best of the spirit of our alumni. ... He's just one of our heroes."—St. Petersburg Times

Retired State Senator Ed Price Jr. from Bradenton: "He was a very friendly person, but he could get hard-nosed when the occasion allowed for it."—St. Petersburg Times

Banker Marion G. "Bubber" Nelson of Panama City: "He just had a good way of talking and enthusing somebody and developing ambition. There were no crazy things about him."—St. Petersburg Times

Former Brooksville State Rep. John Culbreath, now a Tallahassee lobbyist: "Alfred for his lifetime was really the pulse and the heartbeat of Hernando County."—St. Petersburg Times

Chuck Smith, a former state lawmaker from Brooksville: "Alfred McKethan was an excellent politician. You're not an excellent politician if you're mean to people or make them mad."—St. Petersburg Times

Jim Talley, editor of the defunct Brooksville Sun-Journal newspaper: Mr. McKethan "by style and demeanor symbolized Brooksville's yesteryear, caught in the mid 20th century, though he prided himself on always looking 'out yonder.' He left his mark, and it was a big one."—St. Petersburg Times

University of Florida's Athletic Director Jeremy Foley: "His passion for the university and this program ... there was no bigger Gator. I'm going to miss him immeasurably. ..."—St. Petersburg Times

Norm Carlson, a longtime UF assistant director of media relations: "He had the ear of everybody."—St. Petersburg Times

Former Gators football coach Steve Spurrier once said: "When you talk of Gator spirit and love for the university, Alfred McKethan embodies what that is all about."—St. Petersburg Times

Brooksville lawyer Joe Mason, Mr. McKethan's nephew: "His influence is everywhere you look. Probably no one in the last half-century has had as much of an impact on the community as he has had."—St. Petersburg Times

Jim Kimbrough, who married Mr. McKethan's daughter, then took over as head of SunTrust Bank/Nature Coast, said: "It's been a privilege to be at his side professionally."—St. Petersburg Times

County Commissioner Chairwoman Nancy Robinson: "Alfred McKethan was an icon and a visionary. He'll be missed."—St. Petersburg Times

Robert Buckner, Mr. McKethan's oldest grandson: "He kept up with what was going on in Hernando County."—St. Petersburg Times

Jane Padgett, an assistant principal at Hernando High and a distant relative: "I think he has always been keenly interested in the welfare of this county and its place in the state."—St. Petersburg Times

Oma Lee Vance, worked with McKethan at the bank for nearly 40 years: "His door was always open. He was just a very compassionate person, considering his standing in life and the community."—St. Petersburg Times

Gene Manuel, owner of Coastal Engineering: "He's one of the few people that I ever knew in my lifetime who would do something for you without expecting anything in return."—St. Petersburg Times

Dominick Cabriele, chairman of the Hernando County Democratic Party: "Mr. McKethan was a lifelong Democrat and a steadfast supporter of the Democratic Party and its principles. ... His loss is irreplaceable."—St. Petersburg Times

Len Tria, vice president of Coastal Engineering and former Hernando County commissioner: "He never forgot his roots. His motto was, 'You build your community, you build your bank.'"—St. Petersburg Times

IN HONOR OF FRANK HARRIS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Frank Harris on the occasion of his 80th Birthday.

Frank Harris was born and raised in Boston, MA. He left Boston when he joined the army. After completing his military service he moved to New York. He has served St. Barnabas Episcopal Church for 40 years. He is very active in his church. He has been an usher, he is on the vestry, and he is in the Brotherhood where he has worked as the secretary and treasurer for over 20 years. In addition to his work in the church, before retiring, Frank worked for Con Edison for over 20 years in Brooklyn and Buchanan, New York. He has been happily married to Annie Harris for 44 years.

As a proud father and a loving husband, he and his wife have three children, two adopted and their natural son, Kirby.

Mr. Speaker, Frank Harris has lived a life of hard work and dedication to his church, his family and community. As such he is more than worthy of receiving this recognition today and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable man on his 80th Birthday.

RECOGNIZING TAYLOR G. MARK
WARD ON HIS APPOINTMENT TO
THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize my constituent, Taylor G. Markward of Middle Point, Ohio, who recently accepted his appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Taylor will soon graduate from Van Wert High School. During his high school career, he has maintained a high grade point average, and is a member of the National Honor Society. He is an accomplished athlete, earning varsity letters in football and basketball. And, he has clearly demonstrated his leadership ability, serving as Vice President of the Student Body, President of the Key Club and as a captain of the football and basketball teams.

Taylor Markward can be very proud of his many accomplishments. He is a credit to his family, his school, and his community. By accepting his appointment, Taylor is accepting a unique challenge.

The Academy is the pinnacle of leadership development for the United States Army. As a member of the U.S. Corps of Cadets, he will face a most demanding academic curriculum and physical regimen. He will live, study and prepare in an environment where strong leadership thrives, individual achievement is expected, and personal integrity is demanded.

Mr. Speaker, General John W. Vessey, Jr. once wrote, "The Nation's ability to remain free and at peace depends in no small measure on whether we will continue to inspire our youth to serve."

I am confident that Taylor Markward has the character and ability to excel at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him well as he begins his very important service to our nation.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF
SUPERINTENDENT SHARON
JONES OF THE FREMONT UNIFIED
SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sharon Jones on the day of her retirement as superintendent of the Fremont Unified School District in Fremont, California.

For 37 years, Sharon Jones has served the Fremont Unified School District and the community of Fremont as a teacher, vice principal,

principal, Director of Elementary Education, and Superintendent.

Sharon Jones attended the Fremont Unified School District from elementary school through high school. Her success in giving back to the community is evident in the visionary educational programs she has directed and the high level of student achievement that has resulted from her years at the helm of the school district.

A leader who makes quality education her first priority and achieves excellence through teamwork, Sharon Jones is recognized among her peers as a mentor. She is a strong advocate of providing respectful treatment of all students and staff in a harassment-free environment.

In her long and distinguished career, Sharon Jones has ensured balanced educational program equity and led successful bond campaigns. She served as Chief Labor Negotiator for the Fremont Unified School District, and was a weekly reading mentor to students at an elementary school in the district.

A recognized leader in the educational field, Sharon Jones is the author of outstanding textbooks in English and social studies. She received the PTA's highest award, the Golden Oak Award, in February 2002. She received the Ann Lord memorial award for the 1995–1996 school year, in honor of her leadership, courage, encouragement, support, and care. She is also the recipient of the 1988 California Education Award, the Rotary Foundation's Paul Harris Fellow Award, and the Certificate of Commendation from the California Association of Teachers of English Executive Board.

I am honored to join the colleagues of Sharon Jones in commending her for her many years of dedicated and exemplary service to the Fremont Unified School District. Her commitment to honesty, integrity and trust in education is truly an inspiration to all.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

SPEECH OF

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 2002

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, Congress can perform a great service to the American taxpayer, as well as citizens in developing countries, by rejecting HR 2604, which reauthorizes two multilateral development banks, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Asian Development Fund (AsDF).

Congress has no constitutional authority to take money from American taxpayers and send that money overseas for any reason. Furthermore, foreign aid undermines the recipient countries' long-term economic progress by breeding a culture of dependency. Ironically, foreign aid also undermines long-term United States foreign policy goals by breeding resentment among recipients of the aid, which may manifest itself in a foreign policy hostile to the United States.

If Congress lacks authority to fund an international food aid program, then Congress certainly lacks authority to use taxpayer funds to promote economic development in foreign lands. Programs such as the AsDF are not

only unconstitutional, but, by removing resources from the control of consumers and placing them under the control of bureaucrats and politically-powerful special interests, these programs actually retard economic development in the countries receiving this "aid!" This is because funds received from programs like the AsDF are all-too-often wasted on political boondoggles which benefit the political elites in the recipient countries, but are of little benefit to the individual citizens of those countries.

In conclusion, HR 2604 authorizes the continued taking of taxpayer funds for unconstitutional and economically destructive programs. I therefore urge my colleagues to reject this bill, return the money to the American taxpayers, and show the world that the United States Congress is embracing the greatest means of generating prosperity: the free market.

CONGRATULATING THE STUDENTS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, ARKANSAS ON BEING SELECTED TO REPRESENT THEIR STATE AT THE NATIONAL HISTORY DAY COMPETITION

HON. JOHN BOOZMAN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the students from two cities located in Crawford County, Arkansas. These students will represent the state of Arkansas at the National History Day competition in June at the University of Maryland. There are six students from Van Buren High School and six students from Alma High School. There are also two students from Van Buren Middle School and two students from Alma Middle School.

These students were selected among the best in Arkansas in the categories of historical documentary, historical performance, historical exhibit, or historical paper. They have spent the last several months researching their topics as they related their projects to this year's national theme: Revolution, Reaction and Reform.

It is admirable in today's society to see young people willing to go the extra mile to improve their academic skills. These students will now have an advantage as they prepare themselves for college. Their respective teachers also deserve our respect today. They have proven that excellent teaching must go beyond the 8 to 3 school day. Mary Beth Duncan, Toney McMurray, Erin Mills, Beth Graham, Julia Cottrell, Brad Ball and Teddy McMurray are fine examples of the best in the teaching profession. Their encouragement and dedication has encouraged these students to strive to excellence and be successful in their endeavors.

On behalf of the 3rd Congressional District of Arkansas and the U.S. House of Representatives I would like to recognize Mandy Blair, Alayne Chanthaseny, Erin Gatling, Maegan Gray, Katie Fingerhut, Ashley Helms, Natalie Harris, Russell Moore, Chase Phipps, Zach Thomas, Dustin Seaton, Andrew Simpson, Elizabeth Watkins, Colby Webb and Cameron Word for their outstanding work and wish them luck in the upcoming National History Day contest.

TRIBUTE TO OREGON NATIONAL GUARD

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the citizen soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 186th Infantry of the Oregon National Guard as they prepare to embark on an overseas deployment as part of Operation Noble Eagle.

Last month the men and women of the 1–186th conducted Soldier Readiness Processing as part of their home-station mobilization, and soon they will leave their homes in southern Oregon to receive theater-specific training at Fort Carson, Colorado before continuing on to the Sinai region of Egypt. There they will take part in the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) peacekeeping mission in that troubled region of the world before returning to their families and loved ones in early 2003.

Mr. Speaker, this mission represents the largest deployment of the Oregon National Guard since World War II, when the "Fighting Jungeleers" of the famed 41st Infantry Division patrolled the jungle trails of New Guinea. While this time Oregon's citizen soldiers have been called to keep peace rather than make war, I have every confidence that the dedication they will bring to this mission will be no less than that of their predecessors more than a half century ago.

Mr. Speaker, the deployment of the 1–186th is significant for a number of reasons, not the least of which is that this is only the second time a reserve-component unit has been called upon to perform the Sinai mission. During their deployment, Oregon's guardsmen and women will ensure the freedom of navigation through the Strait of Tiran at the southern entrance to the Gulf of Agaba. The task force will be responsible for the operation of checkpoints, reconnaissance patrols and observation points along the international border separating Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Speaker, as these brave Americans travel to the Holy Land to serve as peacekeepers, it is fitting that we recall the book of Isaiah, which reads, "I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, 'Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?' Then said I, 'Here am I; send me.'" Like Isaiah of old, citizens of this great nation have always stepped forth to answer the call of their leaders, and this tradition continues today.

Mr. Speaker, volunteering for the National Guard takes a special kind of sacrifice. It means working 40 or 50 hours a week in a civilian job and then spending the weekend training, drilling, cleaning equipment, going to the field, and preparing for the day when you are called upon to play a vital role in our nation's defense. As this deployment demonstrates, it means putting your life on hold for months or years at a time—saying goodbye to your spouse and your children and the comforts of civilian life to serve the United States under conditions that are often less than ideal. This is a duty that the men and women of the Oregon Guard undertake without complaint and without question, never shirking from the responsibility they have accepted. Patriots all, the citizens soldiers of the 1–186th is a unit as

professional and as dedicated as any that has ever worn the uniform of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, as an Oregonian and as an American, I am proud to call them my countrymen. I know my colleagues in the House of Representatives join me in extending their gratitude to the men and women of the 1st Battalion, 186th Infantry—the Guardians of the Western Gate.

May God bless them, and may God bless America.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, on April 25, 2002, I had to return home due to my son's sudden illness and I was not present to cast my vote for HR 3231, the Barbara Jordan Immigration Reform and Accountability Act, and its amendments. Had I been present I would have voted:

YES on roll call 111.

YES on roll call 112.

YES on roll call 113.

NO, on roll call 114, the Issa amendment.

NO, on roll call 115, the Lofgren amendment, and

YES, on roll call vote 116 for final passage.

INTRODUCTION OF "WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENT AND DIGITAL DIVIDENDS ACT"

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Wireless Technology Investment and Digital Dividends Act." I am proposing this measure in order to advance three key goals: (1) to create a permanent public interest telecommunications trust fund; (2) to establish a "Spectrum Commons"; and (3) to recapture wireless policymaking from unrelated budgetary initiatives.

Mr. Speaker, the public deserves to reap the benefits of the sale of licenses to its airwaves, not only in the offering of new commercial services or the temporary infusion of cash into the Federal treasury. The public should also enjoy the "dividends" that can be reaped by reinvesting money raised through use of a public asset in a manner designed to promote educational technology projects, educational software R&D, as well as initiatives addressing the digital divide.

The bill I am introducing today creates a permanent trust fund (the "Digital Dividends Trust Fund") from wireless auction revenue to fund such public interest telecommunications initiatives. Splitting the grants into two general categories—"human capital telecommunications investments" and "broadband infrastructure investments for public access and rural development" the Digital Dividends Trust Fund authorizes grants for the following initiatives: Training of teachers & other personnel at schools and libraries eligible for E-rate funding; R&D for cutting-edge educational software

designed to enhance learning in schools; Digitizing educational materials held in our nation's libraries, archives, and museums; Technology projects supported by volunteers enrolled in AmeriCorps; Projects enhancing the access of individuals with disabilities to advanced telecommunications services; Retraining workers and unemployed individuals with skills applicable to the new economy; After-school programs for youth focused on computer literacy and interaction; Local and regional programs to expand access to advanced telecommunications in areas available to the general public; Broadband deployment to low-income housing and community centers and to unserved rural areas; and, Conversion of public radio and television broadcasting stations to digital broadcasting technology.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, the legislation I introduce today establishes a "Spectrum Commons." High tech manufacturers, entrepreneurs and the proverbial 'kid in the garage' could make more robust use of wireless communications if sufficient spectrum were available in unlicensed form for the general public. The bill requires the FCC to establish a 20 MHz band of contiguous frequencies below 2 GHz as well as between 3 to 500 MHz between 2 GHz and 6 GHz—a swath of the airwaves that would remain open to the public and unlicensed. Such a public set-aside could foster the formation of an open platform for innovation, entrepreneurial activity, and public communications. It would also militate against unhealthy consolidation of spectrum in the hands of too few providers.

An unlicensed area of the airwaves will permit the public, through the use of 'smart' radio technology and better receiver equipment, to harness the airwaves for countless applications if the government is willing to give back to the public a portion of its own airwaves in such an unlicensed format. From "wi-fi" technology and low power "Bluetooth" wireless connections, to so-called "802.11b" protocols, wireless local area networks and Net connections, utilization of publicly available airwaves can help connect people and businesses in cost-effective and spectrum efficient ways. The "Spectrum Commons" will also help to propel economic growth and innovation by opening up the airwaves to new marketplace entry by individuals and entities unaffiliated with established network providers.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, it is important that telecommunications policymaking reassert itself in wireless policy, where for too long budget priorities have warped sound policy. Since Congress first enacted legislation in 1993 to permit the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to distribute certain airwave licenses to the public through the use of auctions, the FCC has used this licensing mechanism numerous times and the U.S. Government has reaped billions of dollars for general revenue purposes. The initial principle behind auctions was to enhance telecommunications policy goals through the efficient licensing of frequency spectrum, where the revenue an auction raised represented an additional beneficial dividend to the taxpayer.

Over time, however, the use of auctions has become perverted. They are increasingly advocated primarily for purposes of raising general revenue irrespective of whether such auctions advance sound telecommunications policy. Moreover, the money raised from auctions has been sent directly to the U.S. Treasury.

The money from telecommunications auctions was not reinvested in order to enhance our democracy, bridge the digital divide, or promote public interest telecommunications projects. Instead, the auction of licenses for use of the public's airwaves has been subjected to the alchemy of budget scorers intent on transforming thin air into gold.

Legitimate telecommunications policy objectives are often undermined by proposals to auction certain slices of the airwaves on a date dictated by budgetary scoring needs. Instead, auctions should only be scheduled once the appropriate telecommunications policy goals have been agreed upon and the conditions necessary for successful licensing through auctions have been secured.

This legislation requires the FCC, prior to scheduling upcoming auctions, to take action to achieve the timely transition to digital television by establishing rules governing must-carry issues, minimum programming and broadcasting requirements, and digital television receiver benchmarks. It also directs the NTIA and the FCC to take action to secure additional spectrum for advanced wireless services—including mobile services such as so-called "3G" services. Sound telecommunications policy, consistent with the public interest, would be greatly furthered by putting the "policy horse" back in front of the "auction cart." The bill re-establishes this principle in wireless policy.

REMARKS FOR THE NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER IN WASHINGTON

HON. MIKE MCINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, what a privilege it is to be with you today. I am especially pleased that my wife is here! She got up early and left North Carolina at 5:00 a.m. to surprise me. [applause] Yes, let's give her a hand! And I appreciate my staff being here! In just a little while—back in my hometown of Lumberton, North Carolina—scores of people will be gathering around the Robeson County Courthouse to pray for us here in Washington—and for our nation and our world. Ten years ago I was part of a local family commission that began our observance of the National Day of Prayer back home, and it has been exciting to see the ever-increasing number of people who gather to pray on this day—both locally and nationally.

Why should we pray? Why is prayer important? Think about it! How many times have we prayed really expecting an answer? Prayer is important because it emphasizes God's peace, God's power, God's purpose. Peace, power and purpose.

First, we know God's peace through prayer. Luke 18:1 is a parable to show that all times we ought to pray and not lose heart. So often we consume ourselves with fear rather than with faith. We forget that prayer should be the first resort, not the last resort! Too often we buy the lie that the world has taught us: "Well, I guess there's nothing left to do but pray about it!" We ought to talk to God first, because He already knows the outcome, and He can handle it! So often we rob ourselves of peace because we forget that God is bigger

than any problem we may face. We should open our Bible-right in the middle to Psalms and read out loud in our closet or our room Psalms 140-145. As we praise God first, we will realize the truth of the Scripture that says God inhabits the praise of his people, and He will give us peace in the midst of our circumstances.

Second, prayer is important because it reminds us of God's power. "Ask, and it shall be given to you; seek, and you will find; knock and it shall be opened to you," Jesus teaches in Matthew 7:7. "For everyone who asks receives, and he who seeks finds, and to him who knocks, it will be opened." Many times, we don't even bother to ask for help of guidance. God promises to give us wisdom if we just ask. He has the power to protect and provide. "When you pass through the waters, I will be with you; ... they will not overflow you," God says in Isaiah. "When you walk through the fire, you will not be scorched."

Third, prayer not only gives us God's peace and power, but also His purpose. Many of you have said you saw several of us in Congress singing "God Bless America" on the Capitol steps as the sun set on 9/11 after the terrorist attacks. Some have wondered if that was orchestrated or not. Actually, late that afternoon, several of us met in Capitol Police headquarters to talk by telephone speaker with Speaker Hastert and Leader Gephardt, who were at an undisclosed location. After we finished talking with them about that evening's press conference, someone suggested that we pray together. The House chaplain offered to let us walk to one of the local churches, but we said that we didn't have to go somewhere to pray; we could pray right there. And we did. After the chaplain prayed, we had an opportunity to pray out loud. After a few moments, a few of us did pray. And when we concluded, we sang "God Bless America" as a closing prayer.

That night, after the Senate and the House leaders spoke at the press conference, members who had been at the prayer time a couple of hours earlier spontaneously broke out into singing that prayer, "God Bless America."

We cannot know God's will—God's purpose—if we won't talk with Him. As Rosalind Rinker has written, Prayer is the expression of the human heart in conversation with God. . . . prayer is a dialogue between two persons who love each other."

Peace, power, purpose! That is what prayer is about, and that is what we as one nation under God should be about! Dr. Charles Allen expresses it well in a poem:

"Worry? Why worry? What can worry do?
It never keeps a trouble from overtaking you.
It gives you indigestion and sleepless hours at night,
And fills with gloom the days, however fair and bright.
It puts a frown upon the face and sharpness to the tone;
We're unfit to live with others and unfit to live alone.

Pray? Why pray? What can praying do?
Praying really changes things, arranges life anew.

It's good for you digestion, gives peaceful sleep at night
And fills the grayest, gloomiest day—with rays of glowing light.
It puts a smile upon your face, The love note in your tone

Makes you fit to live with others, and fit to live alone.

Pray? Why pray? What can praying do?
It brings God down from Heaven To live and work with you."

We all should follow the teaching of I Thessalonians 5:17 "to pray without ceasing." Indeed, if any of us desire to know the True Source of Power, it cannot be found in a building, in a person, or in a place; it must be found in the one who is the only true source of power. Prayer gives us an opportunity to express our heart to God, and it gives Him the opportunity to speak to a receptive heart.

May all of our hearts be receptive to this power. Pray for us here in Washington that we may rely upon the wisdom which only He can give.

(1) Please pray not only for wisdom for members of Congress but also for a spirit of harmony even during debate about important issues. (2) Pray for a greater spiritual awareness and depth to our relationships with each other personally here in Congress. (3) Pray that more hearts would be opened to salvation and stronger faith in the God who has given us this wonderful land and this opportunity to be a beacon of hope in a world of despair.

As Paul says in his letter to the Philippians: "Be anxious for nothing, but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known to God. And the peace of God, which surpasses all understanding, shall guard your hearts and . . . minds in Christ Jesus."

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF NARROWSBURG VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate a very special volunteer organization on their 100th anniversary: the Narrowsburg Volunteer Fire Department in our 20th Congressional District of New York.

Over the last century, the Narrowsburg Volunteer Fire Department has been a cornerstone of our community, committed to ensuring the safety of Narrowsburg's citizens. The immeasurable and indispensable public service that these volunteers render is a tribute to the dedication and commitment of all those who place their lives of the line to protect the public.

Our nation has been built on an active and alert citizenry, working together for the public good. That was exactly the first step taken on March 4, 1902, when thirty nine concerned citizens of the hamlet of Narrowsburg signed a petition supporting a proposal to form and organize a Hook and Ladder Company to protect "Narrowsburg and vicinity". From the group's first firehouse, built in 1904, to now, the Fire Department has stood as a symbol of strength, unity, and determination. It has demonstrated how a community volunteer group can grow into an efficient and effective organization.

While their milestones have been numerous and great over the department's one hundred years, one longstanding, underlying and vital resource of the Narrowsburg Volunteer Fire

Department is the overwhelming support of the community. From fund-raisers to town BBQ's, parades, and other events, the department has been interwoven in the fabric of the community. When an organization becomes such an integral part of our town or village, it makes the loss of life, a cold reality in fire departments across the nation, an even more bitter pill to swallow. Such was the case in 1979, when the Narrowsburg lost its Assistant Chief Paul Brock and members Brett Hankins and Jay Laraia. It was a tragic loss to the department and the town. But the strength of volunteerism is the infusion of new and enthusiastic members who are willing to serve, and although they can never take the place of those who have been lost or have come before them, their resolve can help heal these wounds. Today, Narrowsburg Volunteer Fire Department is stronger than ever. There's no reason to believe that it will continue to grow and be vital for another century and beyond.

During the tragedy of September 11, the heroism of the fighters was on full display, as they risked their own lives with stunning bravery. Our fire departments are finally receiving the accolades they have long deserved. To those who have truly known the selflessness of volunteer fire departments and the fire personnel in their towns, such as the one we are blessed with in Narrowsburg, this bravery was not much of a surprise. Instead, it is a reflection of the brave men and women who have served and continue to serve our communities nationwide, over the last century, and beyond.

As a Member of our Congressional Fire Caucus, I am committed to ensuring that our nation's firefighters have the support and resources needed to protect themselves and our communities. Accordingly, I am gratified that Congress has stood with our nation's fire personnel in approving the FIRE Grant program and providing it with an unprecedented amount of funding. On this anniversary, I know that our Narrowsburg firefighters are grateful for the support they have received and join with me in expressing their gratitude to our nation.

As the citizens of Narrowsburg join together to celebrate and honor their volunteer fire department, we take a moment to remember those who we've lost in the line of duty and express our thanks to all those who serve our nation today.

Congratulations to the Narrowsburg Volunteer Fire Department on its' 100th anniversary. A grateful nation thanks you.

MURDER OF UKRAINIAN HEORHIY GONGADZE STILL UNSOLVED

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the murder of Ukrainian investigative journalist Heorhiy Gongadze remains unsolved. On September 16, 2000, Gongadze, editor of an Internet news publication critical of official, high-level corruption in Ukraine, disappeared. Seven weeks later, his remains were found in Tarashcha in the Kyiv region.

Repeated expressions of concern to the Government of Ukraine have been met with stonewalling. Over the last 18 months, the

Helsinki Commission, Members of the House and Senate, the Department of State, the OSCE, the Council of Europe and other international institutions repeatedly have raised this case and urged President Kuchma and the Ukrainian Government to undertake a speedy, serious, open and transparent investigation into the Gongadze murder case.

Back in December of 2000, I urged Ukrainian authorities to resolve this grave matter in a timely and just manner before the case further tarnished their credibility in dealing with fundamental human rights. Last July, a number of us were present at the Paris OSCE Parliamentary Assembly meeting, where Gongadze's widow Myroslava accepted the OSCE PA Prize for Journalism and Democracy on his behalf. A resolution adopted by the OSCE PA in Paris expressed dismay "that the criminal investigation into the murder of journalist Heorhiy Gongadze has been obstructed by authorities and has not been carried out in accordance with the rule of law."

Last month, Ukrainian authorities blocked FBI experts from examining evidence gathered during the initial investigation. The Bureau had been invited by Ukrainian authorities to advise and assist in the investigation of the case and earlier had participated in identifying Gongadze's remains. Over the last year, Ukrainian prosecutors routinely cited their request for assistance from the FBI as evidence that they were working diligently to solve the murder.

According to a statement released by the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv, the four FBI experts were told that Ukrainian law prohibits prosecutors from releasing any information to them. They were "unable to discuss any aspects of the case, share evidence or conduct a joint site inspection. Because of this, the FBI team could not provide suggestions that might help Ukrainian law enforcement authorities advance the investigation of the murder of Mr. Gongadze." This lack of cooperation after promises to accept the U. S. technical assistance—is an indication of bad faith on the part of the Ukrainian authorities.

This is only the latest example which seriously questions the Ukrainian authorities' commitment to resolving this case and has led many to conclude that the Procurator General's office is hampering the investigation into Gongadze's death. Particularly telling was the Procurator's initially casting doubt on the results of a DNA test reported in February 2001, which determined with a 99.6 percent probability that the body exhumed from a shallow grave in Tarashcha was, indeed, that of Gongadze. The Procurator General, Mykhaylo Potebenko, who recently announced he would resign to become a Member of Parliament from the Communist Party, has also been uncooperative with Gongadze's widow and mother, even after the court gave them status that legally permitted them access to details of the investigation. An assessment of the case last year by Freimut Duve, the OSCE Representative on Freedom of Media, found that the investigation into Gongadze's disappearance has been "extremely unprofessional." It is high time for the Ukrainian authorities to mount a serious, transparent investigation into this case as well as the cases of other murdered journalists.

Since 1998, 11 journalists have been killed in Ukraine and 48 severely injured in unexplained attacks, according to Reporters With-

out Borders. Over the last year, several international bodies have called on Ukrainian authorities to launch a fresh investigation into the disappearance and death of Mr. Gongadze and other journalists and to allow for an independent investigation or to set up a new independent commission of inquiry comprised of international investigators. I also hope that the newly elected Ukrainian parliament will take aggressive action in encouraging governmental accountability for solving the murder and bringing the perpetrators to justice.

Mr. Speaker, on March 31, Ukraine held parliamentary elections. Despite governmental interference in the campaign and abuse of state resources, the Ukrainian electorate showed a strong independent streak with a strong pro-democratic, pro-European orientation. A substantial portion of the Ukrainian people clearly want change—they want to live in a country where democracy and human rights are honored and where the rule of law prevails.

The United States remains committed to encouraging these yearnings. The U. S. Government is the largest bilateral donor in Ukraine, and American companies still are the largest investors in Ukraine. We are deeply engaged with Ukraine in military and security issues, educational exchanges, small business, agriculture, energy, and the development of civil society. American engagement with Ukraine is a testament to the importance that we attach to U.S.—Ukraine relations. However, the level of U.S. engagement is increasingly being questioned, in part because of the obstructionist actions of the authorities concerning the Gongadze case, the curtailing of media freedoms, the persistent debilitating problem of corruption and, most recently, troubling allegations that President Kuchma may have authorized the clandestine sale of the Kolchuga radar system to Iraq in violation of L.J.N. sanctions.

Mr. Speaker, as Co-Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I once again urge in the strongest possible terms Ukrainian authorities to take seriously the concerns regarding the circumstances that led to the Gongadze murder and the subsequent investigation. His widow, young children, and mother deserve better. The Ukrainian people deserve better.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY STEPANIAN,
WALTER McNAMARA, LARRY
JAKUBOWICZ, AND MARTY GAN-
NON, FIREFIGHTERS FROM CLIN-
TON, MASSACHUSETTS

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Harry Stepanian, Walter McNamara, Larry Jakubowicz, and Marty Gannon, firefighters from the town of Clinton, Massachusetts who have announced their retirement after many years of dedicated service.

These men put their lives on the line every day to protect the citizens of Clinton. Because of their efforts through the years, many lives and a great deal of property have been saved, whether it was from entering a burning building or performing as an Emergency Medical Technician.

The town of Clinton is very fortunate to have an outstanding fire department. As we all know—and as the tragedies of September 11th reminded us—the job of a firefighter is not an easy one. It takes a special person to perform the duties required of firefighters. That duty involves risking their lives every day. Through the years, these men and their colleagues have performed admirably. Their community is grateful for their work, and so am I.

It is a pleasure to recognize these outstanding men, and I know the entire House joins me in extending our best wishes to them and to their families for a happy and healthy retirement.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF LEVORIS
ROY, A GREAT EDUCATOR

HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the outstanding career of Mr. Levoris Roy, who is retiring this year after 35 years of distinguished service as a teacher and principal. Stretching over 4 decades, Mr. Roy's entire career has provided insight, courage and direction to the young citizens of South East Texas.

Mr. Roy is currently serving as Principal of Vincent Middle School, Beaumont Texas. His leadership and ability to achieve has greatly benefitted his school, teachers, students and all of the Beaumont community.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Levoris Roy's career is ripe with countless examples of selfless hard work and extraordinary accomplishment in service to our great Nation. His contributions to Southeast Texas are immeasurable. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Levoris Roy and his family a pleasurable and well-deserved retirement.

Congratulations, Mr. Roy, on a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO WILKERSON CHAPEL
AND ITS ANNIVERSARY OF 140
YEARS OF SERVICE TO COLLINS-
VILLE, ILLINOIS

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Wilkerson Chapel and the anniversary of its 140 years of service to the community Collinsville, Illinois.

The people of the Wilkerson Chapel are truly good Samaritans. They have spent 140 years preaching the word of Christ to Collinsville and surrounding areas and participating in other good works.

To such people as John A. Gregg and his congregation, the good deeds themselves are their own best rewards. Yet, on this special day, I think it is appropriate that they are recognized for their efforts. They are good Christians and good Americans, and remind us all of the compassion and energy that makes this country great.

To the people of the Wilkerson Chapel, thank you for all your good works over almost

the last century and a half; and may God grant you the opportunity to continue doing His work for many years into the future.

**DONNELLY HEAD START IN
DONNELLY, IDAHO**

HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievements of the Donnelly Head Start in Donnelly, Idaho. Recently, the Donnelly Head Start was chosen as the Small Site Idaho State Champion in "Read With Me: The 2002 Reading is Fundamental Community Reading Challenge." In March, the Children at this site met personal reading goals, shared stories with other children and adults, visited the library, wrote book reviews and shared other literacy activities with members of the Donnelly Idaho Community.

As breakthroughs continue being made in the medical, science, and technology fields it becomes increasingly important for America's youth to be well educated so they may build upon the successes and learn from the failures of previous generations. Literacy will always be the foundation of education that propels achievement. Organizations like Head Start and Reading is Fundamental have proved successful in providing children with an opportunity to get an advantage in learning. But without the commitment of students and dedication of educators, like those at the Donnelly, Idaho Head Start, these efforts and the efforts of Congress to fund education will be lost.

Again, I offer my congratulations to the students and educators at Donnelly, Idaho Head Start and reaffirm my commitment to providing Idahoans, and all American's with the very best educational opportunities.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM DeMINT

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. DeMINT. Mr. Speaker, on April 30, 2002 I was unavoidably detained and was not present for 3 roll call votes. Had I been present, I would have voted 'aye' on roll call vote #117, 'nay' on roll call vote #118, and 'aye' on roll call vote #119.

**HONORING THE LIFE OF DEPUTY
DAVID WILLIAM MARCH (1969-2002)**

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Deputy David William March of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department who was tragically killed in the line of duty on Monday, April 29, 2002.

Deputy March, a resident of Saugus, California, lost his life while making a routine traf-

fic violation stop in Irwindale, California. A seven-year veteran of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, he was honored to become part of this esteemed agency. His tenacity and dedication became trademark qualities for which he was known.

Deputy March will be remembered as a kind, gentle man who was compassionate to all creatures. He would regularly bring home stray dogs to his wife of five years, Teresa, and his stepdaughter, Kayla. His mother, Barbara, remembers her son as a caring man who always defended the little guy. Deputy March's colleagues recall him as an honest, hard-working man who loved his job. Deputy March will be deeply missed by his family, including his father, John, his brother, James, and his sister, Erin, as well as his friends and coworkers.

I am saddened by the loss of such a fine member of our community and wish his family and loved ones my deepest sympathy by acknowledging him today. Let us remember Deputy David William March as a loving husband, father, son, brother, and hero.

**THE TIME TO DEPUTIZE HAS
ARRIVED**

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member wishes to commend to his colleagues the April 26, 2002, editorial from the Norfolk Daily News entitled "Good reason to cooperate."

Mr. Speaker, Section 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) authorizes the U.S. Attorney General to enter into a written agreement with local and state law enforcement agencies for the purpose of permitting qualified state and local law enforcement officers to carry out the functions of an immigration office. (This section is also known as the "Latham provision" in honor of our colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LATHAM), who introduced the provision as an amendment to the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRAIRA) of 1996. These activities would include the investigation, apprehension, detention, and transportation of aliens in the United States.

In areas where there are too few INS resources to effectively confront the problem of illegal immigration, it would seem logical and extremely beneficial for the U.S. Attorney General to enforce Section 287 of the INA.

Unfortunately, the previous Attorney General never took that logical step.

This editorial (and certainly this Member) commends the current Attorney General for indicating that he is willing to revisit the issue. Indeed, deputizing state and local law enforcement officials would provide much needed support to the limited resources available for enforcement of immigration laws in this country's interior.

[From the Norfolk Daily News, Apr. 26, 2002]

GOOD REASON TO COOPERATE

Critics of the U.S. Justice Department are quick to condemn any real or perceived lack of federal cooperation with state or local law enforcement authorities. A different attitude is evident when federal authorities themselves seek cooperation.

It was evident in the special federal effort to get assistance in questioning—not arresting—several thousands of individuals who it was thought might be helpful in tracking members of the terrorist network believed responsible for the Sept. 11 attacks on America. That could involve unjust "profiling," it was alleged—as if the law conferred the special privilege to visitors, legal or not, of refusing to cooperate with legitimate law enforcers.

A new controversy arises, with criticism from similar sources, because the attorney general hopes to be able to deputize state and local law enforcers to help deal with the flood of illegal immigrants.

There are good reasons for seeking such cooperation. One is that some immigrants have been involved in crime—here and elsewhere. Local authorities necessarily have to deal with it. They help law enforcement in their own jurisdictions by seeing that illegal aliens are turned over to immigration officers.

Another reason is that despite the porous borders and larger numbers of both legal and illegal immigrants, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has not been staffed to deal with the flood.

It needs help, obvious from the fact that there are estimated to be some 8 million people in America without valid papers, living and often working here illegally. The numbers of INS agents available for internal enforcement are not sufficient for the task.

It is no favor to the millions of legal immigrants America invites to be soft on enforcement. For the illegals to be treated equally rewards noncompliance with the law.

"Softness" becomes a blatant error when it prompts acceptance of the idea that it is improper to ask for help which local police departments, sheriffs and deputies could provide in enforcing laws.

**SALUTE TO WOMEN OF LAKE
COUNTY**

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to announce that the Barbara Holder Consulting Services will be hosting a Salute to Women of Lake County, on Friday, May 3, 2002, at the Horseshoe Casino, Lakeview Room in Hammond, Indiana. Ten outstanding women from Northwest Indiana will be honored at this notable event for their dedication and hard work. A portion of the proceeds from this event will benefit the Minority Organ Tissue and Transplant Education Program (M.O.T.T.E.P.) and Project Research, a teen pregnancy prevention education program for teens ages 12-17.

Mrs. Holder, owner of Barbara Holder Consulting Services, a woman-owned business with offices in Gary and Chicago, specializes in creating community outreach programs, as well as monitoring and evaluating compliance with federal, state, and local EEO/Affirmative Action laws. She had the vision a year ago to honor the many faceless and nameless women who work tirelessly everyday but are never recognized publicly for the contributions they make in their respective fields. With the assistance of the planning committee members representing several academic, private, public, and social entities, this first annual and well-deserved salute to the women of Lake County became a reality.

This awards banquet will pay tribute to women that have excelled in the fields of art, business, education, government/law, law enforcement, health, industrial/union labor, not-for-profit leadership, religion, and volunteerism. This year's honorees include: Morning Aaronda Bishop, Sarah Givens, Captain Gloria Mitchell, Dorine Godinez, Sister Anita Holzmer, Nancy Nethery, Nancy Moore-Tiller, Dr. Danita Johnson-Hughes, Denise Dillard, and Dee Kegebein.

Morning Aaronda Bishop of Gary will be honored as Outstanding Woman in Art for her 20 years of dedicated service to the community. Additionally, she is the founder of Morning Bishop Theatre Playhouse, the oldest community theatre in Gary. Sarah Givens of Gary will be honored as Outstanding Woman in Education for her dedication to Banneker School and its students. Under her tutelage, she propelled Banneker School to 4-Star status, a distinction Banneker has received for 12 consecutive years. Being honored as Outstanding Woman in Law Enforcement is Captain Gloria Mitchell of Hammond. She was the first African-American woman hired by the Hammond Police Department. With Gloria's loyalty and perseverance she has climbed to the rank of Captain where she serves as Commander of the Special Deployment Division (Drug and Gang Enforcement). Dorine Godinez of East Chicago will be honored as Outstanding Woman in Industrial/Union Labor. As a member of the Labor movement, she has many firsts: First woman elected Griever at USWA, Local 1010; First woman Electrical Leader Union Counselor; and First woman to serve on USWA, Local 1010 Contract Negotiations Committee. Additionally, she started the Woman's Committee with Women of Steel Organization. Being honored as Outstanding Woman in Religion is Sister Anita Holzmer. She has 32 years of spiritual service, serves as Principal of St. Mary's School, initiated the Peace Builders Program, and served as a member of the Music Leader Group of the 2000 Youth World Leadership Conference in Rome, Italy. Assistant Vice President of Centier Bank, Nancy Nethery of Lowell, is being honored as Outstanding Woman in Business. Most notably, Nancy is looked to as a hero for her actions during a hostage and robbery situation that took place at her bank last spring. Nancy Moore-Tiller of Merrillville is being honored as Outstanding Woman in Government/Law. With Nancy's fortitude and determination she started her own law firm. Additionally, she successfully won a case setting precedence in Education Law. Being named Outstanding Woman in Health is Dr. Danita Johnson-Hughes of Gary. Dr. Johnson-Hughes serves as President and CEO of Edgewater Systems for Balanced Living, has written and published a number of books, and was the only African-American to head an Indiana Division of Mental Health certified community mental health center in the state. Denise Dillard of Gary will be honored for her service as Executive Director of the Lake County Workforce Development Services. She will receive the Outstanding Woman in Not-for-Profit Leadership award. Finally, Dee Kegebein of Hammond will be recognized as Outstanding Woman in Volunteerism for her 50 years of service. Under her leadership, she has organized various programs for the VFW and the American Legion. She serves as President of the Ladies Auxiliary to the VFW

and the American Legion. Additionally, she is Chairperson of the Voice of Democracy Program for the VFW.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in commending Mrs. Barbara Holder and her company for hosting this salute to the outstanding women of Lake County. Additionally, the effort of all those involved in planning this worthwhile event is indicative of their devotion to the very gifted women in Indiana's First Congressional District. Women throughout the entire country ought to be proud of their contributions to society. This country would not be what it is today without the role of such dedicated women. I am proud to represent them in Congress.

SUPPORTING THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS OF LONG ISLAND

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of all of the Volunteer Fire Departments of Long Island, New York, and in particular, the Westbury Fire Department. It is important to recognize the crucial role they played in aiding New York City during the disasters of September 11.

The courage and quick reaction of these volunteer fire departments helped to save countless lives as well as support the New York City Fire Department in its greatest time of need. The Westbury Fire Department was one of the first detachments to mobilize and was in Manhattan soon after the first airplane struck the World Trade Center.

Years from now when our children and grandchildren inquire about September 11 and that horrible day, we need to be able to point out the gallant participation of the Long Island Volunteer Fire Departments, including the Westbury Fire Department. Their willingness to sacrifice themselves in order to save others deserves our praise.

I would like to commend these brave men and women who put their lives at risk daily to keep their communities safe. Their heroic contributions helped New York City through one of its darkest times.

CONGRATULATING WJR-AM 760 ON ITS 80TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a remarkable milestone for one of Michigan's great institutions. This Saturday, May 4, 2002, will mark the 80th anniversary of the start of WJR-AM 760 in Detroit.

Few companies stay in business for 10 years, much less 80 years, especially in an industry as competitive as broadcast radio. But WJR has not only survived, it has thrived serving Southeast Michigan and beyond.

WJR is Michigan's eighth oldest continuously licensed AM broadcast station and since

its earliest days has been the largest and most powerful station in Michigan. From its beginnings in 1922 as a 500 watt station, WJR grew rapidly and today its 50,000 watts reach parts of Indiana, and Ohio where I'm sure many of my colleagues have enjoyed the programming.

WJR is a mainstay in the Midwest. We have come to rely on this station to provide current and useful programming and news.

Almost as important, particularly to the many University of Michigan alumni and fans throughout the country, we have come to rely on WJR for Wolverine football and basketball.

WJR connects their listeners with newsmakers and leaders and constantly updates them on important events locally and around the globe. I think it is safe to say that WJR has earned the designation "The Great Voice of the Great Lakes."

WJR has provided hours of listening pleasure to Southeast Michigan over the years as its residents drive to work, pick up the kids from school, run errands or tune into the big game.

I want to salute and congratulate WJR for its 80th anniversary. We all look forward to another 80 years and more.

WE THE PEOPLE . . . THE CITIZEN AND THE CONSTITUTION

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the more than 1,200 students who will converge on Washington, D.C., this weekend to participate in the We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution national finals. We the People . . . is a national program, administered by the Center for Civic Education, that requires students to develop a working knowledge of our Constitution, Bill of Rights, and the principles of democratic government. Since the program began, more than 26.5 million students at the upper elementary, middle and high school levels have benefited from this program.

I am extremely honored to recognize the students from East Grand Rapids High School in my home district who have gone above and beyond the call of student duty to reach the national finals. Led by teacher Janice Rocque, this year's team includes: Emily Brennan, Evan Koch, Claire Lerchen, Kate Mann, Aubrey Merpi, Stephanie Nagengast, Jay Rapaport, Komal Saxena, Ian Seasley, Karen Smith, Megan Smith, Caitlin Townsend, Molly Tupper, Jacob Turner, and Dan Wohns.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot stress enough the amount of preparation that these students put into this competition. In addition to the academic challenges they face in the classroom, these young leaders have juggled extra-curricular activities and family responsibilities while preparing for this competition. Mr. Speaker, so that you and my colleagues can understand the rigorous questioning these students face, I am providing you with some of the questions they will face during the national finals.

Congratulations to all the participants in this year's We, the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution competition.

Sample of the We the People . . . 2002
National Hearing Questions

How did the Renaissance and Reformation change people's views about the relationship between the individual and society?

What are the political principles and values set forth in the Declaration of Independence?

"A deliberative democracy, operating under a good constitution, responds to political disagreement not simply by majority rule, but also by attempting to create institutions that will ensure reflection and reason-giving." Do you agree or disagree that such institutions are essential components of a deliberative democracy and of a "good constitution"? Why or why not? Be prepared to defend your position.

Should members of Congress consider themselves delegates obligated to vote the way the majority of the people in their districts want or should they consider themselves trustees who, while taking the views of their constituents into account, use their own best judgment or their conscience in deciding how to vote? Explain your position.

In the ratification debates, the Federalists insisted that the Constitution had been carefully drafted to limit the powers of the national government. These limitations were sufficient, they contended, to allow for healthy, energetic government while at the same time preventing abuses of power. Evaluate those claims made by the Federalists.

"The First Federal Congress was the most important Congress in American history," according to two prominent historians. "Its awesome agenda breathed life into the Constitution, and established precedent and constitutional interpretation which still guides us 200 years later." What was on the agenda of the First Congress? Should those agenda items be considered "awesome"? Why or why not?

Evaluate the major arguments advanced by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists during the debate about the need to have a Bill of Rights added to the Constitution.

James Q. Wilson, a noted political scientist, claims, "Were the American Constitution the only guarantee of the independence of the American states, they would long since have become mere administrative subunits of government in Washington. Their independence results in large measure from the commitment of Americans to the idea of local self-government and from the fact that Congress consists of people who are selected by and responsive to local constituencies." Do you agree or disagree with Wilson? Why? What evidence can you offer in support of your position?

**GELB TO BE INSTALLED AS
STATE OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION
PRESIDENT**

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the May 3 installation of Dr. Ernest R. Gelb, D.O., of West Pittston as the 91st president of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Medical Association.

Dr. Gelb specializes in family practice. He attended Wilkes College and is a graduate of King's College and the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine. He has been vice president of the state association and a member of

its board of trustees, a delegate to the American Osteopathic Association, and a community leader in the field of family medicine.

His awards and distinctions include the receipt of the Raymond J. Saloom, D.O., FACGP, Memorial Award, 2000; and his selection as Fellow of the American College of Osteopathic Family Physicians, 2001;

His service to the community includes serving as health officer of the Borough of West Pittston from 1991 to the present and as troop committee chairman of Boy Scout Troop 352 of West Pittston. He has also served as a member of the board of trustees of the West Pittston Community Ambulance Association, as its vice president from 1986 to 1993 and as its president from 1993 to 1994.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Ernest Gelb has distinguished himself as a dedicated physician who continues the osteopathic tradition of assuring exemplary family medicine. I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the service to the community of Dr. Gelb and this well-deserved honor he is about to receive, and I wish him all the best.

**HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE HISTORIC WASHINGTON
SCHOOL, EUREKA, CALIFORNIA**

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 100th Anniversary of the Historic Washington School in Eureka, California, which was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 12, 2002. This designation acknowledges the significance of the school in Humboldt County education and history.

Washington School, first opened in 1903, was one of six square two-story grammar schools built in the county at the beginning of the 20th century. Of those six, Washington School alone remains as the last representative of that era. In the 1940s Washington School served as an Army barracks and later became a school district warehouse.

In 1983, Washington School was remodeled into a community senior center. The school has been restored to its original beauty by the Humboldt Senior Resource Center. The façade and basic structure reflect the original architectural design. The building is a very important element in the historic Victorian Seaport of Eureka. Many seniors who are involved at the Center today are former students of the grammar school.

A celebration of the listing on the National Register will take place on May 17, 2002 with the unveiling of a bronze plaque made by art students at Humboldt State University.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we honor this historic building that links us to our past and preserves it for a new century.

**HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED
PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAT FER-
GUSON**

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Pat Ferguson on his retirement as the Trousdale County executive. Pat has served as the Tennessee county's chief officer for 14 years and is the first to preside over the new Metropolitan Hartsville/Trousdale County government.

During his capable tenure, Pat helped create an emergency 911 system, reduce property taxes and enhance the county's ambulance service. His leadership was also instrumental in getting a new health department and middle school built.

Pat fought tirelessly for Hartsville to have good access to the state's interstate highway system so more industry and better jobs would be lured to the city. In fact, he helped convince the Tennessee Valley Authority to allow the site of an old abandoned nuclear plant to be used as an industrial development park, which will certainly lead to more jobs in the future.

Pat's dedication and tireless service to his community has benefitted all, including the numerous civic boards and organizations to which he belongs. The people of Trousdale County could not have asked for a better public servant. I cordially congratulate Pat on his distinguished career as a public servant and wish him well in future endeavors.

**TRIBUTE TO MR. WILLIAM
BURRUS, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN
POSTAL WORKERS UNION, AFL-
CIO**

HON. WM. LACY CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask for unanimous consent to insert my statement into the record and revise and extend my remarks. William Burrus is the President of the American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO. The APWU represents 330,000 clerk, maintenance and motor vehicle employees working in the 38,000 facilities of the U.S. Postal Service, as well as workers in several private transportation and mail companies.

Mr. Burrus was elected in October 2001 with more than 53 percent of the vote in a three-way contest. He is the first African-American in 220 years of American labor history to be directly elected president by the membership of a national union. He also serves on the Executive Council of the national AFL-CIO.

Mr. Burrus has held numerous elected and appointed positions within the APWU. Beginning in November 1980, he served as APWU Executive Vice President until his election as president. From 1974 to 1980, he served as President until his election as president. From 1974 to 1980, he served as President of the Cleveland, Ohio APWU Local. While President of the Cleveland Local, he was a delegate to

the Cleveland AFL-CIO. In 1968 he was elected Vice President of the Cleveland Local of the National Postal Union, a predecessor of the APWU. In 1971, after serving on the committee that merged five unions to create the American Postal Workers Union, he was elected Director of Research and Education of the Ohio State APWU. In 1972, he was appointed to the national APWU's Human Relations Committee.

In 1975, Mr. Burrus joined with the presidents of the APWU locals in New York, Pittsburgh and Detroit to form the APWU Presidents Conference. He was elected chairman in 1978. During his tenure, he led a movement to reject the 1978 tentative collective bargaining agreement, resulting in a re-negotiation of the wage package.

Mr. Burrus began working for the United States Post Office in 1958 as a distribution clerk.

In 1980, Mr. Burrus was appointed to the Ohio Advisory Board of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, and in 1984, he was elected to the National Board of the A. Philip Randolph Institute. Mr. Burrus served on the Board of Directors of the National Black College Alumni Hall of Fame. He serves as a member of the Executive Board of the National Coalition of Black Voter Participation. In May 2002, *Ebony* magazine named Mr. Burrus one of the 100+ Most Influential Black Americans.

Mr. Burrus is a member of the Executive Committee of the Union Network International, a global federation of unions that represent postal workers and other service workers. He also serves on the Federal Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health.

William Burrus was born in Wheeling, West Virginia. After graduating with honors from Lincoln High School, he attended West Virginia State College. He served in the 101st Airborne Division and 4th Armored Tank Division of the United States Army.

Mr. Burrus is married to Ethelda Burrus. He has four daughters: Valerie, Doni, Kimberly and Kristy, one stepson, Antwon, seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. He resides in southern Maryland.

I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Burrus, a great American labor leader.

IN HONOR OF THE SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA RAILWAY MUSEUM
AT FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Southern California Railway Museum at Fullerton, California.

Railroads have played a major part in how the west was won. The history of the American railroad is an amazing story, rich in colorful characters and anecdotes. It is also a history of amazing feats of strength and courage: The railroad was built by men who had to face many obstacles. More than 20,000 men built the Transcontinental Railroad which linked the East Coast with the West Coast. In truth, the story of the Transcontinental Railroad is one of the most heroic in American history.

Some of the dangers that the railroad workers faced were long 12 hour work shifts, sear-

ing summer heat, Indian attacks, and most dangerous of all, the lawless and violent makeshift towns that erupted at the end of the line. Most of the workers were immigrants with over 10,000 Chinese workers. Other nationalities included Irish, German, Dutch and Czechoslovakian. In addition, thousands of Civil War veterans worked on the Union Pacific.

The United States had long been divided by its 3,000 mile cross country distance. In order to reach the West Coast of the United States, travelers had to venture around Cape Horn, South America. It was a perilous journey filled with great trepidation. The other route to California meant crossing miles of land through dangerous Indian country or even facing the perils of starvation, weather, and accidents.

In 1862, the Congress passed the first of several Railroad Acts, finally choosing a route from Omaha to Sacramento. With the foundations in place for a route across the States, and with the design expertise of genius Theodore Judah, a brilliant young engineer who found a way to lay tracks across the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California, the race to build the Transcontinental Railroad across the country had begun.

Two companies began the transcontinental construction of the tracks which the "Iron Horse" would travel—The Union Pacific and the Central Pacific. On May 10, 1869, the two railroads met in Promontory Point, Utah, for the official ceremonies where a gold spike was driven into the ground to commemorate the six years of hard, grueling work which culminated in the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad.

The railroads have since played a very important, crucial part in the expansion of the West, both in population and economic opportunities. In addition, the railroads have long captured the imaginations of young and old alike, who are mesmerized by the sound of a train whistle and the beautiful powerful trains which are truly a part of American history and folklore.

Please join with me today in recognizing the importance of keeping the history of the railroad alive and to promote the education of America's children in the great traditions of the railroad. I commend the Southern California Railroad Museum in Fullerton, California, for its many contributions to the preserving the important historical artifacts detailing America's railroads and for teaching the children in our community about their American legacy.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "FREE- LANCE WRITERS AND ARTISTS PROTECTION ACT OF 2002"

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, the advent of the Internet has created an entirely new market for the distribution of creative content, such as music, movies, news articles, and photographs. The desire for instant information has made it more important than ever to get that work out to millions of people quickly and to have the rights to the distribution of articles and graphics cleared immediately.

As we saw from last year's New York Times v. Tasini case, however, the creators of infor-

mation—freelance writers, illustrators, cartoonists, graphic designers, and photographers—often have not shared in the benefits of this new market. In some cases, large media conglomerates often force creators to sign away the rights to their works through "take it or leave it"—or adhesion—contracts if they wish to have them published and distributed.

Individual writers and artists don't stand a chance of negotiating favorable terms and fees when they must go up against media giants. And because many creators are not "employees" of the publishers, the antitrust laws forbid them from bargaining as a unit or even sharing information about the pricing of their work. Each freelancer must, therefore, go it alone and negotiate individually with the publishers who control the media outlets.

I believe that copyright protection should benefit individual creators—not only media corporations. To remedy the imbalances between the media giants and freelance creators, Congressman Cannon and I are introducing the "Freelance Writers and Artists Protection Act of 2002."

First, this legislation gives freelance writers and artists an antitrust exemption so they can present a united front against the big media companies who have been forcing them to sign nonnegotiable contracts that surrender all their rights. In doing so, the bill makes it easier for freelancers to bargain fairly for their rights as a collective.

In addition, because of the speed and nature of the publishing industry, these same freelance writers and artists often do not have time to have their works protected under the copyright laws before the publications they go into are printed. As a result, the creators may not receive relief under the copyright laws if their works are stolen. The bill remedies this by automatically protecting the individual works when the publication receives copyright protection.

Finally, this bill addresses the problem of the theft of creative works that have not been released. There are creators who decide not to release an article, book, movie, or song, but others steal them and infringe on the creators' rights. The criminal copyright law penalizes those who infringe works having a retail value of \$1,000 or more, but works that have not been released are not protected because they have no retail value. They are, however, valuable to their creators, and we need to close the loophole in the law that allows the theft of these unreleased or unpublished works. For that reason, the bill amends the law to say that the theft of unpublished works also can be a criminal offense.

I hope this bill can be the start of productive discussions in the House and particularly in the Judiciary Committee about how we can enhance the power of freelance writers and artists and how we can protect their work.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS GALLO, SR.

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today, I am deeply saddened to share the news of the passing of Thomas Gallo, Sr.

Thomas Gallo, Sr. was born on June 1, 1923 to Natale Gallo and Mary Gisappa. One of four brothers and a sister, he leaves Mary Rose Maley, Adeline Grosbeck, and Virginia Dunlap. He also leaves three sons, Natale Gallo, Thomas Gallo, Jr. and Timothy Gallo.

Thomas was the founder and owner of the McDonald Welding and Machine Co, and a member of the Knights of Columbus. Thomas was also a U.S. Army Veteran, having served during WWII.

Thomas Gallo Sr. will be sorely missed in the McDonald community. He touched the lives of many people, and was adored by all who had the privilege to know him. He was a great community leader, husband, father, and friend. I extend my deepest sympathy to his friends and family.

**MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES
ON H.R. 2215, THE 21ST CENTURY
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AP-
PROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATION
ACT**

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 2002

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my good friend DIANA DEGETTE's Motion in support of making the Violence Against Women Office (VAWO) permanent. Today, in the US, nearly 25% of women report having been physically and/or sexually assaulted by intimate partner at some point in their lifetime and 1 in 6 women has experienced a rape or attempted rape in their lifetime.

The Violence Against Women Office, created in 1995, leads a national effort to stop domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. Last year they administered over \$270 million in grants to states so that local prosecutors and police departments can respond to violent crimes. VAWO has worked with law enforcement and victim advocates in developing grant programs that support emergency shelter and legal aid.

They have ensured the training of judges, law enforcement personnel and prosecutors to help them respond to victims of stalking, domestic violence, and sexual assault. This office ensures that federal dollars dedicated to anti-domestic violence programs are spent in the best possible and most effective way.

Currently, the Violence Against Women Office is a part of the Office of Justice Programs. However, VAWO can not serve as the leader of promoting effective programs serving victims of domestic violence and sexual assault policy if it is just a check-writing office.

That is why it is imperative to make the Violence Against Women Office an independent office. This office needs and deserves to have a Presidentially-appointed, Senate-confirmed Director, in order to ensure that these issues continue to have a high profile on local, state, deferral and international levels.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues today: If you think that Violence Against Women is a serious issue, if you think that it deserves serious attention, then give it the priority and attention it deserves.

Make the Violence Against Women Office an independent office with the ability to make

policy and assist other governmental agencies in their work on violence against women.

I encourage my colleagues to pass the motion to instruct.

**ENRON'S PAWNS: HOW PUBLIC IN-
STITUTIONS BANKROLLED
ENRON'S GLOBALIZATION GAME**

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, following are excerpts from "Enron's Pawns: How Public Institutions Bankrolled Enron's Globalization Game"—Sustainable Energy & Economy Network, Institute for Policy Studies, March 2002.

I. INTRODUCTION

Many public officials have described Enron's demise as the product of corporate misbehavior. This perspective ignores a vital fact: Enron would not have scaled such grand global heights, nor fallen so dramatically, without its close financial relationships with government agencies.

Since 1992, at least 21 agencies, representing the U.S. government, multilateral development banks, and other national governments, helped leverage Enron's global reach by approving \$7.219 billion in public financing toward 38 projects in 29 countries.

The now-fallen giant, until recently the country's seventh largest corporation, marched into risky projects abroad, backed by the "deep pockets" of government financing and with the firm and at times forceful assistance of U.S. officials and their counterparts in international organizations. Enron's overseas operations rewarded shareholders temporarily but often punished the people and governments of foreign countries with price hikes and blackouts worse than what California suffered in 2001, causing social unrest and riots that were sometimes brutally repressed. For example:

In the Dominican Republic, eight people were killed when police were brought in to quell riots after blackouts lasting up to 20 hours followed a power price hike that Enron and other private firms initiated. The local population was further enraged by allegations that a local affiliate of Arthur Andersen had undervalued the newly privatized utility by almost \$1 billion, reaping enormous profits for Enron.

In India, police hired by the power consortium of which Enron was a part beat non-violent protesters who challenged the \$30 billion agreement—the largest deal in Indian history—struck between local politicians and Enron.

The president of Guatemala tried to dissolve the Congress and declare martial law after rioting ensued, following a price hike that the government deemed necessary after selling the power sector to Enron.

In Colombia, two politicians resigned amid accusations that one was trying to push a cut-rate deal for Enron on the state-owned power company.

While all this was occurring, the U.S. Government and other public agencies continued to advocate on Enron's behalf, threatening poor countries like Mozambique with an end to aid if they did not accept Enron's bid on a natural gas field. So linked was Enron with the

U.S. Government in many people's minds that they assumed, as the late Croatian strongman Franjo Tjudman did, that pleasing Enron meant pleasing the White House. Tjudman hoped that compliance with an over-priced Enron contract might parlay into an array of political favors, from softer treatment at The Hague's War Crimes Tribunal to the entry of his country into the World Trade Organization.

Only when Enron's scandals began to affect Americans did these same government officials and institutions hold the corporation at arm's length. And only when Enron leadership revealed their greed on home turf did it become the biggest corporate scandal in recent U.S. history.

KEY FINDINGS

After a detailed study of Enron's overseas activities over the past decade, Institute for Policy Studies researchers have reached the following four conclusions:

**1. U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WERE THE LARGEST
BACKERS OF ENRON'S ACTIVITIES ABROAD**

From 1992 to 2001, U.S. Government agencies—the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), Export-Import Bank, Maritime Administration, and Trade and Development Agency—cleared Enron's path with \$3.68 billion in approved support for 25 projects. OPIC is the clear leader in public financing for Enron, approving over \$2.6 billion in risk insurance for 14 projects. Adding to this the U.S. share of financing for multilateral development banks brings the total amount of U.S. taxpayer support for Enron's overseas operations to over \$4 billion.

**2. THE WORLD BANK GROUP WAS AN IMPORTANT
CATALYST OF ENRON'S GLOBAL EXPANSION**

The U.S. government wields strong influence over the policies and projects of multilateral development banks (MDBs), particularly the World Bank Group. Despite some reluctance to support several obviously overpriced deals, the Bank did provide \$761 million in support for Enron-related overseas projects from 1992 to 2001. Beyond direct support for specific projects, it also provided Enron an entrée to many developing countries by pushing its agenda of privatization and deregulation of the energy and power sectors as conditions of further loans. Other MDBs, particularly the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), also were important financial backers of Enron. The IDB approved slightly less financing (\$752 million) than the World Bank Group from 1992 to 2001.

**3. WHEN THE WORLD BANK OR U.S. TAXPAYER-BACKED
INSTITUTIONS DECLINED TO SUPPORT AN ENRON
PROJECT ON FINANCIAL OR POLITICAL GROUNDS, A
RAFT OF OTHER EXPORT CREDIT AGENCIES (ECAs)
AND REGIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS EAGERLY
STEPPED INTO THE BREACH**

Enron-related projects obtained support from national and international public institutions that have no ties to U.S. taxpayers. This alphabet soup of ECAs and MDBs—obscure and often-secretive agencies with acronyms like JBIC, CDC, KfW, SACE, EIB, ADC, OND, COFACE, and CIDA—approved \$2 billion toward Enron's global expansion.

**4. ENRON'S COLLAPSE CALLS INTO QUESTION THE POL-
ICY OF DEREGULATION THAT ENRON, TOGETHER WITH
ITS PARTNERS IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,
THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO), THE INTER-
NATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) AND WORLD BANK,
AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR HAVE ADVOCATED**

Prodded by the Reagan administration in the 1980s, the World Bank and IMF have

been pursuing deregulation and privatization of the power and energy sectors for two decades. Energy deregulation has resulted in the energy needs of the vast majority of citizens—the poorest as well as those in need of power for businesses, hospitals, schools and other public services to function—being routinely sacrificed for private gain. So long as the World Bank, IMF, WTO, U.S. Government and corporations continue to advance this agenda of energy and power deregulation, all signs suggest that future “Enrons” will continue to occur, with devastating public consequences.

* * * Brazil pipeline, Enron benefited both from the World Bank's capitalization of Bolivian oil and gas fields and from the World Bank's support of the pipeline.

OPIC, a U.S. export credit agency which had approved a \$200 million credit toward Enron's construction of a 390-mile pipeline and thermal power project in Brazil, withdrew its support for the project in late February 2002. According to a Bloomberg article, Enron owes OPIC \$453 million in 5 countries in South America, including Bolivia.

Despite Enron's collapse and OPIC's withdrawal, another public institution is considering throwing more money at Transredes. On Feb. 14, 2002, the Inter-American Development Bank published a project abstract for a proposed financing of a gas pipeline extension to the fields of southern Bolivia. (See Inventory for further details.)

A special congressional commission has been formed in Bolivia to investigate the legality of Enron's 1994 acquisition of its stake in the Bolivian side of the Bolivia-Brazil gas pipeline, as well as the consequences for Transredes given Enron's bankruptcy. The commission's seven members will hear testimony from current and former executives of YPF as well as government officials, including three former presidents, regarding their involvement in the Enron contract. Opposition parties are using the case as a political campaign issue ahead of June presidential elections.

COLOMBIA

Although Colombia's energy sector is, for the most part, still publicly-owned, Enron was able to build and operate a gas pipeline in that country through a special contractual arrangement with the government, and with the financial support of the World Bank.

The World Bank approved a \$30 million loan toward the Ballena-Barrancabermeja gas pipeline in 1994, and an additional \$35 million in 1996. The pipeline's owner and operator is Centragas, a company in which Enron has a 50% stake, with the balance held by Tomen Corporation (Japan, 25%) and Promigas, S.A. (Colombia, 25%). Through a Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) mechanism, Enron built a 357-mile pipeline that carries gas from the offshore Ballena gas field to a petrochemical complex in Barrancabermeja, central Colombia. Ecopetrol, the Colombian national oil company, is its sole client.

To ensure the security of its Colombian assets, Enron has lobbied in Washington to increase military and other aid to Colombia through Senate Bill 2522, the bill that funded the Plan Colombia.^{23a} This bill, later signed into law, designated nearly \$1 billion “to support Central and South America and Caribbean counternarcotics activities.” Enron is also a member of the U.S.-Colombia Business Partnership, a corporation consortium that pro-

motes U.S. business interests in Colombia (other members include Occidental International Corp. and BP Amoco).

According to Colombian government documents, in the early 1990s, the energy sector in Colombia was expected to generate a deficit of over \$1 billion for a ten-year period. Privatization sought to generate the funds needed to pay the debt (around 39% of all public debt at the time) and to finance 50% of the new investments needed to modernize the energy sector. The privatization program began in 1996 with the sale of several electric generation facilities, and by 2001, private companies made up 62% of generation, 44% of distribution, and 30% of new project development. The government hoped to increase that to 75% of generation and 80% of distribution with the sale of ISAGEN, the largest remaining state-owned electric company.^{23c}

In October 1999, in Houston, Colombian president Adree Pastrana met with the executives of the principal oil and electricity companies in the United States, coordinated by then governor of Texas, George W. Bush. Pastrana rallied support for Plan Colombia, and promised the major oil and gas exploration concessions and the continuation of the privatization in the power sector. Enron representatives were present at this meeting with President Pastrana and Governor Bush.^{23d}

Two months later, a scandal erupted in the Colombian Congress when Senator Hugo Serrano accused the Energy Minister, Luis Carlos Valenzuela, of using his political influence to strike a deal with Enron. Under this new deal, Colombia would export natural gas to Enron's power plant in Panama (Bahia Las Minas). This power plant received support from Ex-Im in 1996, the IFC in 1998, and MIGA in 2001.

The World Bank's MIGA appears to have been careless in its work in this case. MIGA earmarked its \$3.3 million guarantee for the Bahia Las Minas power plant to an investor in the plant named Lloyds TSB Bank of Panama, a subsidiary of Lloyds (the London-based insurance and banking empire). We can only assume that MIGA officials did not read the transcript of the Feb. 2001 U.S. Senate investigation on money laundering. One of the banks investigated by Sen. Carl Levin's staff was a Lloyd's affiliate named British Bank of Latin America (BBLA), “a small offshore bank that was licensed in the Bahamas but accepted clients only from Colombia . . . (and) became a conduit for illegal drug money.”^{23e}

The Senate investigators reported that “BBLA's account statements show a constant stream of large money transfers among BBLA and a handful of Lloyds affiliates, including Lloyds banks in Belgium, Colombia, Panama, (emphasis added) the UK and the US.” Indeed, in 2000, Lloyds shut down BBLA and its “clients, assets, loans (were) redistributed to other Lloyds banks in Bahamas, Colombia, Panama (emphasis added) and the US.” And Footnote 268 in the report contains this interesting information: A federal prosecution (United States vs. All Funds in Certain Foreign Bank Accounts Representing Proceeds of Narcotics Trafficking and Money Laundering, USDC DC Case No. 1:99.CV-03112) seeks forfeiture of about \$295,000 in drug proceeds sent to Lloyds TSB Bank and Trust (Panama).

Presumably, MIGA was unaware of these investigations last year when it decided to back the Lloyds affiliate's investment in the

Enron power plant, and it also must have missed the burgeoning scandal in Colombia over Minister Valenzuela's pact to ship gas to the plant. Senator Serrano claimed that the deal would also have profited Valenzuela's former employer—investment bank and project promoter Corporation Financiera del Valle (Corfivalle)—which owned 14% of Promigas. Ecopetrol President, Carlons Rodado Noriega, who later resigned over the disagreement, refused to sign the Memorandum of Understanding with Enron because he felt it was not in the best interest of the country. Enron was to receive exclusive rights to Colombia's gas exports at very low prices. Colombia would not be able to export gas, other than that bought by Enron. Although Valenzuela denied the charges, he resigned shortly thereafter.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

In 1990, through the National Electric Sector Development Law (Ley 14-90), the Dominican Republic opened its doors to independent power producers, to help it generate additional power for the country.

On July 22, 1994, the World Bank's IFC approved a \$132.3 million loan, and a year later, an additional \$1.5 million currency swap, in support of a 185-megawatt combined-cycle power facility mounted on a barge at Puerto Plata. The barge-mounted power plant was owned by Enron's subsidiary, Enron Global Power & Pipelines, which acquired the parent company's 50% share in the barge power plant in 1995. ‘The power project is expected to be immediately additive to earnings, cash flow and earnings per share in 1996,’ trumpeted Rodney Gray, chairman, of Enron Global Power & Pipelines.

In December of 1996, the U.S. Maritime Administration provided a \$50 million guarantee toward two Enron power barges for this project.

In January 1998, the World Bank's IBRD approved a \$20 million loan to privatize the country's power sector. The goal, said the World Bank, was to open up the power sector to private companies, through reforms at the state agency, Corporacion Dominicana de Electricidad (CDE). The IBRD wrote: “The project's overall objective is to support power sector reform by establishing a competitive bulk supply market for electricity. Specifically, the project seeks to lift transmission constraints that hinder open access of publicly as well as privately owned power generators.”

When the government privatized its power sector, Enron (along with several other firms) rushed in to buy a stake in the generating capacity of the Dominican Republic, while AES and Union Fenosa of Spain bought into the distribution networks. The CDE continued to own and operate the country's power transmission companies. Shortly after the private corporations took over, rates for electricity skyrocketed by 51–100% or more. Consumers refused to pay the higher rates, and ultimately forced the government to absorb most of the tariff increase. This resulted in the government paying around \$5 million per month to the power companies, a sum it was unable to sustain. By October 2001, it had accumulated a debt in the power sector of \$217 million, of which 55.3% was owed to private companies. The mounting debts in turn caused Enron and others to turn off the power, with blackouts sometimes lasting as much as 20 hours, affecting hospitals, businesses, and schools. By early 2001, widespread frustration with the situation triggered protests, some of which

turned violent after police clashed with demonstrators. At least eight people died in the protests, including a 14-year-old boy.

In a situation with similarities to California, shortages were originally blamed on private power generators, which at the time of the crisis were only supplying 392,000 of the 815,000 kilowatts they were capable of producing. The electricity issue also sparked a confrontation between the Dominican government and the U.S. Embassy, after the former accused the Smith-Enron joint venture of outright fraud for failing to deliver its promise to generate at least 175 megawatts a day. After privatization of the CDE, power rates had more than doubled and government payments and subsidies (now to private companies) had tripled. After months of negotiation between the government and the power companies, an agreement was finally reached in October 2001 in Madrid, Spain. However, further privatization of the CDE (the remaining transmission companies) has been mentioned as a possible option for a cash infusion for the government. In April 2000 it was reported that CDE, the state power company partially owned by Enron, would privatize electricity transmission in order to comply with World Bank requirements for assistance.

Officials of the current and previous administration have been publicly trading responsibility for the chaos in the electricity sector. In June 2001, the President of the Dominican Republic announced that the contracts awarded during the privatization of the power sector would be investigated. A report by a special commission for the Dominican Senate claimed that the assets of the CDE were undervalued by \$907 million, resulting in the CDE's sale for 42% of its value. Suspiciously, the accounting firm that executed the market value appraisal, Ortega & Asociados, is Arthur Andersen's "local representative" in the Dominican Republic. In January 2002, sparked by the allegations surrounding Enron and Arthur Andersen, the Dominican newspaper, *El Nacional*, revealed the connection between the two accounting firms. Representatives of Ortega & Asociados were questioned about their involvement in the CDE privatization and Enron's operations. Although they have denied any wrongdoing, in a letter to the newspaper they stated that, "This job [referring to the CDE privatization] was done by our professional Dominican staff, with the collaboration of Andersen, given its knowledge and experience in privatization and capitalization of public companies in Latin America."³⁰

Enron's contract in the Dominican Republic expires in 2015.

Until 1992, the state-owned Instituto Nacionale de Electricidad (INDE, National Institute of Electricity) held more than 83 percent of the capacity serving Guatemala's power supply requirements. The remainder was owned by the Empresa Eléctrica de Guatemala S.A. (EEGSA, the Guatemala Electricity Company), of which the government was majority owner. Transformation of the power sector began in January 1993 when EEGSA signed a 15-year power purchase agreement (PPA) with Enron to build the 110MW Puerto Quetzal thermal plant that began operations in 1993. Consisting of two barges loaded with 10 diesel-fired generators, the \$92 million project was partly financed by the IFC, which approved a \$20 million direct loan as well as a \$51 million syndicated loan toward this, the

first privately-financed power project in Central America. Power from the project is sold to EEGSA.

The power company, Puerto Quetzal Power Corp., was created by Enron, who initially owned 50%, in addition to operating the plant and serving as fuel supplier. King Ranch Inc., a U.S. company with energy and agribusiness interests, owned the other 50%. In 2000, the U.K.'s Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) acquired 25% ownership of the project. The project also gained support from the U.S. Maritime Administration (MARAD), which financed guarantees on the power barge construction in 1994 and 2000.

In addition to the IFC, the U.S. Overseas Private Development Corporation (OPIC) in 1992 granted a \$73 million guarantee towards this project, and in 2000, OPIC extended a loan for \$50 million to expand the capacity of the plant from 110 MW to 234 MW.

Shortly after it began operating, the complaints against Enron began. According to reports at the time: "(T)he Attorney General [of Guatemala] reported that U.S.-owned Enron Power has not paid any of the estimated \$14 million it owned the Guatemalan government for its electrical generation plant in Puerto Quetzal. The Guatemalan government collects less than half the revenues owned it, and it is estimated that two-thirds of businesses, like Enron Power, pay no taxes at all."³¹ In 1996, the IFC extended an additional \$700,000 guarantee to the project. In 1997, Enron's plant was supply 15% of Guatemala's energy. In September 2000, Enron requested and was granted permission from MARAD to change the registration and flag of the barges from Guatemala to Panama, which is known worldwide for its lax and favorable terms on vessel registration.

When the power sector began its transformation process in 1993, President Jorge Serrano proposed an increase in electric rates to support a market-based electric power industry. The increases in consumer rates, which totaled as much as 100 percent for some customers, were part of the principal complaints of the demonstrators who took to the streets in Guatemala City during the spring of 1993. President Serrano responded to the unrest by declaring martial law, and attempting to dissolve the Guatemalan Congress. His attempt to take control of the government by decree failed when he was unable to win the support of the military. President Serrano subsequently fled the country, and the rate increases were suspended.³² He is currently in exile in Panama.

The privatization process continued, with Guatemala's 1996 electricity law (Decree 93-96) effectively liberalizing the power sector. The law placed no limits on foreign ownership of companies interested in providing service in the electricity sector. EEGSA was fully privatized in July 1998, when 80 percent of its assets were bought by a consortium formed by Teco Power Corporation of the U.S. Iberdrola Ennergia, S.A. of Spain and Electricidad do Portugal, S.A. of Portugal.

MOZAMBIQUE

In June 1994, the World Bank's IDA provided \$30 million toward the privatization of Mozambique's Pande gas fields. The World Bank began to act as a broker, encouraging government officials and private investors to develop Pande, claiming that the gas fields were expected to lead to gas exports to South

Africa worth \$150 million annually. The privatization deal followed intensive lobbying by U.S. embassy officials on behalf of Enron. In October 1994, Enron did in fact beat out Sasol (S. Africa) and PlusPetrol (Argentina) for control of the Pande gas field. Enron also hoped to invest in another field, Pemane, but, according to Africa Energy & Mining, "the authorities . . . don't want the country's entire gas production to fall into the hands of a single company."

"Elements of the embassy did a bit of lobbying for the company, which I find a bit strange, because this is a commercial agreement," Mozambique's Minister of Energy Resources, John Kachamila told the New York Times. He added that he was "told that other aid to Mozambique might be in jeopardy if this agreement was not signed."

"It was a little more nuanced than that," an unnamed Clinton administration official reported to the newspaper. "It is difficult to say we should give Mozambique \$40 million a year, if it's going to take an opportunity for a \$700 million project and not do it."

THE PRUDENTIAL SPIRIT OF COMMUNITY AWARDS

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor some very special young people who have made considerable contributions to Rhode Island's communities. In particular, I would like to recognize the achievements of Ms. Nichole Magnifico of Warwick, RI and Ms. Kristin Pallister of East Greenwich, RI. These two young women have been selected to receive The Prudential Spirit of Community Awards for outstanding community service.

Ms. Nichole Magnifico is a high school senior. She is being recognized for organizing the first special needs cheerleading squad in the state of Rhode Island. With Ms. Magnifico's guidance the squad raised funds and began cheering at Special Olympics basketball games, including the Special Olympics Basketball Championship.

Ms. Kristin Pallister, an eighth-grader, volunteered at a nursing home for Alzheimer's patients. Ms. Pallister provided comfort and company to the residents, and has demonstrated her commitment to those in need.

The Prudential Spirit of Community Awards were created in 1995 by Prudential Financial in partnership with the National Association of Secondary School Principals to impress upon all youth volunteers that their contributions are critically important and highly valued. Over the past seven years this program has grown into the largest youth recognition effort based solely on community service. Ms. Magnifico and Ms. Pallister should be extremely proud to have been singled out to receive this honor.

I am heartened, Mr. Speaker, by the selflessness of these young people. While numerous statistics show that Americans are less involved in their communities, it is important that we encourage youth volunteers. They have the power to inspire each and every one of us to make a difference in our own towns and neighborhoods. I hope that you and our colleagues will join me in recognizing these two

dedicated young women, for they are among our brightest hopes for a better tomorrow.

TRIBUTE TO SWEDISH AMBASSADOR JAN ELIASSON AND HIS STATEMENT ON RAOUL WALLENBERG

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to Ambassador Jan Eliasson—ambassador of Sweden to the United States. I want to call the attention of my colleagues to a particularly important speech which he gave before he assumed his current position at a special fiftieth anniversary commemoration marking the disappearance of Swedish humanitarian Raoul Wallenberg. That address was given in the Swedish Parliament on January 17, 1995.

Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Eliasson has a distinguished career in the Swedish diplomatic service. He achieved international attention in 1991, when he was able to utilize his extensive knowledge of economics with a humanitarian purpose in serving as both the Vice President of the United Nations Economic and Social Counsel (ECOSOC) and as the Chairman of the U.N.'s emergency relief group. As the Vice President of the ECOSOC, Ambassador Eliasson was responsible for coordinating activities of social, economic, and humanitarian importance.

Ambassador Eliasson is not only an outstanding diplomat but also a great humanitarian, who embodies the highest and noblest values Sweden has contributed to western civilization. After being named Under-Secretary for Humanitarian Affairs of the U.N., one of his first initiatives was to eliminate the problem of active land mines in countries such as Mozambique. Aid agencies were hired out to demine the most dangerous civilian populated regions of the country. Ambassador Eliasson publicly denounced the further production of land mines under existing law.

From October 1994 to September 2000 Ambassador Eliasson was Sweden's Deputy Secretary of Foreign Affairs. In this position, his voice was particularly significant in formulating and implementing Swedish foreign policy. He continued to incorporate economic pragmatism, social development, and international peace and security into his agenda while serving in this capacity.

Mr. Speaker, for the past two years, Jan Eliasson has served as the Swedish Ambassador to the United States. I am pleased that he is still dedicated to the humanitarian goals that have marked his long and distinguished diplomatic career and which clearly represent the best of Sweden. Ambassador Eliasson's commitment to helping other people mirrors the compassion that Raoul Wallenberg so nobly embodied during his unique rescue mission, in my native land of Hungary.

In his 1995 address to the Swedish parliament, Ambassador Eliasson said, "Raoul Wallenberg lives on." Anyone that dedicates his or her life to peaceful diplomacy and humanitarian causes as Ambassador Eliasson has done is carrying on Wallenberg's humanitarian tradition. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Ambassador Eliasson.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Ambassador Eliasson's address to the Swedish Parliament on the fiftieth anniversary of the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg be placed in the RECORD. It is an outstanding statement of Wallenberg's humanitarian commitment, and it reflects as well the thoughtful commitment to democracy, human rights, and humanitarian action that Ambassador Jan Eliasson represents.

ADDRESS TO THE SWEDISH PARLIAMENT ON THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG BY AMBASSADOR JAN ELIASSON

Looking back at his life in his autobiography, from the perspective of an ageing man, the philosopher Bertrand Russell said: "Three passions, simple but overwhelmingly strong, have governed my life: the longing for love, the search for knowledge, and unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind. These passions, like great winds, have blown me hither and thither, in a wayward course, over a deep ocean of anguish, reaching to the very verge of despair."

Perhaps Raoul Wallenberg would not have chosen precisely these words if he were looking back on his life today. But Bertrand Russell puts into words what I believe were also Raoul Wallenberg's strongest driving forces. And Russell also formulates the course which Raoul Wallenberg would probably want all of us to take in today's bewildering and violent world.

Most of what I know about Raoul Wallenberg comes from books, and from the think dossiers at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. But many of the most important and finest things I know about Raoul Wallenberg I have learnt from his close relative, his friends, and some of those who were saved from the Holocaust.

There are three concepts which have been etched into my memory, when I have been going through what I have read and heard about Raoul: action, passion, and it goes without saying, I am going to attempt to describe Raoul Wallenberg as a person in terms of these three words. And I will also be using them as my starting point when I try to explain the example he sets.

What was Raoul Wallenberg's action? We know that he saved the lives of tens of thousands of people, together with brave and loyal colleagues. We know that he helped to prevent the destruction of the ghetto in Budapest, thus also preventing the murder of a further 60,000 people. And we know that he became one of the outside witnesses—the eyes and ears of the international community—in an inferno on earth, at a time of horrific human degradation.

When we read his letters to his grandfather—we must remember that his father died before Raoul was born—we see few signs that he was preparing himself for a task or a role of this nature. He had studied in America, worked in offices in Cape Town and Haifa, and he had discussed various possible careers in some detail with his grandfather. Was he to become an architect, a banker, or a businessman?

From his letters, he seems to have been carefree, active, full of curiosity and ideas and agreeable self-ironic. He once hitchhiked from Michigan to Los Angeles, where his birthday coincided with the pomp and circumstances of the 1932 Olympics. "My birthday was a quiet affair, since I had asked the civic authorities not to go to any special trouble," he told his grandfather in a slightly bantering tone.

Nonetheless, in the years he spent in America, there were already signs that action was waiting for Raoul Wallenberg. On one occasion when he was the victim of a

holdup, he kept his sang-froid, requesting that he be driven to a main road after he was robbed. Afterwards, he merely regretted that he had not made a better job about bluffing about how much money he had on him.

He was restless, waiting for something important to do, something meaningful. It was easy to understand that his heroes were Dumas' three musketeers, and Pimpernel Smith, whose final words in the film were—incidentally—"I always come back".

Nothing seemed to be difficult, or impossible for him. He even believed that he could tackle his incipient baldness if he shaved off all his hair. A man of action, certainly but also man who totally lacked a sense of prestige and who was not interested in appearances.

And then action and Raoul Wallenberg fused together in the summer of 1944. He has six months to save as many as possible of the 200,000 Jews who still remained in Hungary—after the death or the deportation of more than 600,000. "When does the next train leave?" he asked Nina and Gunnar, his sister and her husband when he learnt in Berlin, on his way to Hungary, that the travel agency had given him a day of rest. He could not afford to waste a single hour.

Once he arrived in Budapest, he started to organize things at a hectic pace, designing new protection passports and building up a closely meshed network of contacts—ranging from members of the Jewish Council to the wife of the Foreign Minister, and from his laundress to the detestable Adolf Eichmann, whom he asked to dinner (which he subsequently forgot or subconsciously suppressed, since he was so full of the thousands of other things which he had to do).

The spirit of action was something which expanded ceaselessly, slowly permeating him. When the thugs of the Arrow Cross—Hungary's Quislings—took over the autumn of 1944, the situation became unbearable and the cruelty almost indescribable. Raoul was like the Dutch boy who put one finger after the other in the various holes to stop the dam bursting. Many lives were saved as the result of the meticulous planning, others by ruses and provisions in various languages and in different keys.

But many, many people were murdered before his eyes. And often he arrived too late or was not able to intervene and stop the inferno. He saw people slip away, disappear, die—as when thousands of Jewish women and children, clad in high heeled or thin-soled shoes, were forced to trudge in the slush, day and night, without food and water for 150 miles to the border—and there a fraction of them were subjected to a roll-call, with traditional thoroughness, by Eichmann's command.

I am sure that in these situations he thought of the danger in delay, the damage caused by waiting too long and not acting in time, of being forced to focus on putting out the cruel flames instead of looking for arsonists and the causes of the fire. Arriving in time, to forestall and take preventive action, is basically a question of respect for life and respect for human dignity.

It was with this in mind with Raoul formulated a plan, together with his co-workers, in the last weeks in Budapest, for the rebirth and rehabilitation of the scattered remaining Jews in Hungary. He planned for tomorrow, for survival, in order to plant the trees that must grow. I am convinced that he had this plan in his rucksack—he did not have a briefcase—when he got into the black limousine en route for the Russian headquarters exactly 50 years ago today.

To move on to my second keyword: *passion*, not only Bertrand Russell's compassion, but also Raoul Wallenberg's fervor and capacity to amuse his friends with the quick-fire

macabre humor, in spite of the horrors, and to inspire other people to great exploits, to work day and night. It was a case of "saving as many people as possible, to snatch as many as possible from the clutches of the murders," as he wrote in a letter in July 1944.

In Wallenberg, passion and compassion lived, side by side, in symbiosis. Both are necessary for action and results. The American Wallenberg Committee has characteristically chosen as its motto the words of Edmund Burke: "All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing".

But for Wallenberg, there was no choice. There is no decision-making process in the face of evil. The phrase "it goes without saying" became Raoul Wallenberg's invisible companion.

He did not question whether he should go to Hungary. He did not ask any questions when he was awakened in the middle of the night in Budapest and took his bicycle to the "Swedish houses". With the streets filled with loudmouthed supporters of the Arrow Cross, who were running amok, raping or trading in human beings. He knew which path he had to walk. He had an unfailing moral compass.

Thus, Raoul Wallenberg also set an example. He was one of us, a man who showed that action is possible and necessary. He showed that we do not always need to be prepared or to take deliberate decisions to do what is right. He showed that we can all rise to the occasion, which can then take over and inspire us to superhuman effort. He showed that powerlessness does indeed exist—but that it can be overcome by tackling one problem at a time and by always working and planning for a better future, for a new sense of fellowship.

One of the books I read describes a long conversation Raoul had with a young girl about the League of Nations. He seemed much more interested in what the League of Nations—the United Nations of that time—should do than in the girl. His sister Nina also noted this.

This episode comes to mind when we look around the world today, searching for a Raoul Wallenberg. He would be needed in Pol Pot's Cambodia, in Idi Amin's Uganda, in the civil wars in Angola and Mozambique, in Somalia in 1992, in the genocide of Rwanda and in the nightmare of Bosnia. Many were there—but were we too few? Were we—were we—onlookers on too great an extent? Where was the action, the passion and "it goes without saying"?

Raoul Wallenberg lives on. We must not give up on our efforts to have a full account of his fate. We had strong expectations that a new, open and truthful Russia would help us achieve this clarity. Let us hope that today's Chechen tragedy will not stop the ultimate triumph of the forces of democracy and openness.

Russia can show that these forces cannot be conquered, either by producing Raoul Wallenberg or the whole truth about him. This can be achieved in the Swedish-Russian Commission which, since 1991, has been systematically examining documents and available information.

The central issue is not the Wallenberg case or affair. It is Raoul Wallenberg as a *human being*. And, in the final analysis, the end of the Cold War should be a matter of focusing on human beings. We should stop viewing nations as pawns on a geopolitical chessboard but instead see them as societies with people who have to right to political freedom, to economic and social justice and to a life in dignity for all.

For me, this is Raoul Wallenberg's message. That is why Raoul Wallenberg lives on.

During his work in Hungary in the reign of terror, in the ghetto and on the streets, he looked the victim in the eye and tried to erase all the power games, all the prejudices and all the hate that encompassed this individual human being.

He saw the forces of evil, but he never gave up the hope, and never stopped taking action.

What more do we need today?

HONORING RONALD MARTELLA

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ronald Martella for receiving the 2002 Businessman/Agricultural Leader of the Year Award from the Hughson Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Martella has been an active member of the Hughson community for many years and his dedication is deservedly commended.

Mr. Martella is the current chairman of the California Canning Peach Association. He is also a board member of the Ag Council of California and the Growers Harvesting Committee. Ronald is on the Board of the Hughson Chamber of Commerce and the Hughson Redevelopment Agency.

Ronald currently serves the community through these organizations, but his involvement is not just a recent venture. He volunteered as a fireman for 19 years, is the former chairman of the Hughson Youth Center Board of Directors, and served on Hughson Union High School's Agricultural Steering Committee. Mr. Martella is an active member of his church through his involvement in the Knights of Columbus and the church choir.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ronald Martella for receiving the 2002 Businessman/Agricultural Leader of the Year Award. I invite my colleagues to join me in thanking him for his tremendous service to the community and wishing him many more years of continued success.

IN HONOR OF THE URBAN LEAGUE OF HUDSON COUNTY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Urban League of Hudson County in celebration of its 24th Annual Equal Opportunity Day Awards Dinner Dance on May 3, 2002, at Casino-in-the Park in Jersey City, New Jersey.

Founded in 1971, the Urban League of Hudson County, which is associated with the National Urban League, is a nonprofit community-based organization dedicated to advocating initiatives that allow local residents to participate in the development of their neighborhoods, as well as achieve economic self-reliance.

The Urban League of Hudson County works in association with community groups, as well as government and corporate sponsors. It provides services in the areas of education,

mentorship, economic development, job placement, childcare, family counseling, and programs for senior citizens through the help of its dedicated staff. Programs sponsored by the Urban League include Children's Services, Health and Human Services, Employment and Training, Affordable Housing and Community Development, and Communications and Fund Development.

I strongly believe in the mission of the Urban League, and have successfully obtained grants for the construction of its Workforce Development Center, as well as critical funding for the Affordable Housing and Community Development Corporation, and AmeriCorps. I look forward to continuing my work with the Urban League to fulfill the economic dreams of all our citizens in the 13th, District and across the country. The Urban League continues its work to improve the lives of those less fortunate in our community, and I am proud of their positive impact and dedication.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Urban League of Hudson County for its service to the people of Hudson County. The Urban League's generous and selfless work never goes unnoticed, and I am grateful for all it does.

HONORING THE WEST WARWICK SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL CLASS REPRESENTING RHODE ISLAND IN THE "WE THE PEOPLE . . . THE CITIZEN AND THE CONSTITUTION" COMPETITION

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding group of young people from West Warwick Senior High School. These students will represent Rhode Island in the "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" Civics Competition being held from May 4–6 here in Washington, DC. The program is administered by the Center for Civic Education and more than 1,200 students from across the United States will participate in this 3-day event. Participants will give presentations on current constitutional issues, and be judged on their depth of understanding and their ability to apply their constitutional knowledge.

The Rhode Island representatives in this year's competition are: Najiya Abdul-Hakim, Janice Abueg, Peter Calci III, Kristin Capaldo, Elizabeth Champagne, Tara Cooney, Tara Czop, Paul DiMartino, Thomas Driscoll, Christopher Ellis, Tinisha Goldson, Kenneth Halpern, Sarah Johnson, Alyssa Lavallee, Robert Martin, Michael Muschiano, Lindsay Nagel, Michael Oulette, Anthony Politelli, Michael Ryan, Kendall Sylvia, Sarah Smith, Corey St. Saveur, Kate Studley, Erin Watson, and Shane Wilcox. The team is led by teacher Marc LeBlanc. I congratulate them all on their success thus far.

It is inspiring to see these young people exercise their knowledge of the fundamental ideals and principles of our government. These principles formed the historical foundation for our way of life, and they provide the framework for the future. I commend the participants from West Warwick High School for

their hard work and dedication, and wish them the best of luck in the upcoming competition.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you and our colleagues will join me in recognizing these exceptional students from Rhode Island and all the participants in the "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" Contest. They represent the future leaders of our nation and deserve our support and encouragement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this Chamber on April 9, 2001 when rollcall votes Nos. 80, 81, and 82 were cast. I want the RECORD to show that had I been present in this Chamber at the time these votes were cast, I would have voted "yea" on each of these rollcall votes.

I was also unavoidably absent from this Chamber on April 16, 2001, when rollcall vote Nos. 65, 66, and 67 were cast. I want the RECORD to show that had I been present in this Chamber at the times these votes were cast, I would have also voted "yea" on each of these rollcall votes.

HONORING ROSE E. GRIMALDI

HON. JIM DAVIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the late Rose E. Grimaldi, a longtime Tampa businesswoman and community leader whose love of life and dedication to her family and hometown is an inspiration to us all.

For 30 years, Rose worked as an insurance agent and general manager for Grimaldi and Grimaldi Insurance Agency, and she later served as a chairwoman of the board for Columbia Bank of Tampa for 18 years. In 1987, Hispanic Heritage Inc. honored her with the Business Women of the Year Award.

Rose, however, was best known for her service to the Tampa Bay community, and in particular, her great interest in helping Tampa's young people. Rose was a founding member of the Girls Club of Tampa Bay, the Hillsborough County Community Mental Health Center and the Visiting Nurses Association of Tampa. She was also active in the All Children's Hospital Guild, the Red Cross Angels and the Gulf Coast Lung Association. In 1987, the National Conference of Christians and Jews honored Rose for her commitment to service by giving her the Silver Medallion Award.

Rose, never one to tire easily, still found time to participate in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church programs and a multitude of social events. Through these and her many other activities, Rose truly had a friend in every corner of the community, and she was known and admired by all for her warm heart and boundless energy.

On behalf of the Tampa Bay community, I would like to extend my deepest sympathies to Rose's family—her 3 children, 12 grand-

children, and 10 great-grandchildren. They have truly been blessed to have such a wonderful, loving role model as a matriarch, and our community is a much better place because of Rose.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THOMAS R. POINTON

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Thomas R. Pointon for his accomplishments and contributions to the State of Colorado. Tom has dedicated himself as a board member to the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District for over thirteen years. As he moves on to new opportunities, I would like to take this moment to thank Tom for his countless hours of service to his community, Colorado, and this nation.

As a farmer and rancher, Tom has been an invaluable member of the board frequently offering his experience and expertise. Mr. Pointon truly understands the need for equal water distribution throughout the West. He has selflessly donated his time and energy to a number of boards, notably the Local Hospital Board and the National Association of Counties—Health and Human Resources Committee. Tom has provided leadership as a Commissioner of Bent County and as Commissioner and President of the County Commission Incorporate Board of Directors. For his diligent efforts and quality service as a commissioner, he was awarded with the recognition of Commissioner of the Year in 1986. As a result of Tom's hard work, moral ethics, and excellence in his field, Colorado governors have twice appointed him to the Arkansas River Compact Administration, an important and vital water division monitor for Colorado.

Mr. Speaker, Thomas R. Pointon's dedication and commitment to maintaining the availability and distribution of this vital Western commodity is to be commended and I am honored to bring forth his accomplishments before this body of Congress, and this nation. He has proved himself a valuable contributor to the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District, his community, and Colorado. Thank you Tom, for all that you have done for Colorado and this nation. I wish you all the best and good luck in your future endeavors.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DEBORAH HENRY OF JERSEY CITY, WINNER OF THE FIRST ROSS MEDICAL SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring a remarkable woman, Mrs. Deborah Henry of Jersey City, NJ, who recently realized a lifelong dream by becoming the first recipient of the Eliza Anna Grier Scholarship. As one of the founders of the scholarship, I was proud to

nominate Mrs. Henry for this prestigious award, sponsored by Ross University and the Congressional Black Caucus, which will enable her to attend Ross University Medical School.

Mrs. Henry's desire to become a physician was kindled over 25 years ago when she attended Clara Barton High School, which prepares students for careers in the health professions. Majoring in Health Occupational Services, she became excited about the field of medicine and began to dream of one day attending medical school. In 1994, she returned to school and successfully pursued a bachelor of science degree in chemistry with a minor in biology. Married with four children, she managed to carry a full time schedule of classes that included biochemistry, organic chemistry, anatomy and physiology, and physical chemistry. Her last 2 years as an undergraduate at New Jersey City University were also spent fulfilling commitments to teaching biology to fifth graders under the Careers in Teaching internship programs; working on two undergraduate research projects, with papers published in the American Chemical Society's Middle Atlantic Regional Meeting Journal, establishing a public school outreach program to encourage interest in the sciences among minority students, and holding top offices in the Chemistry Club where she oversaw fundraising and other organizational activities. Her past experiences and current work as a volunteer Emergency Medical Technician at West New York Volunteer Emergency Medical Service Company furthered her determination to become a doctor who would serve her community. Mrs. Henry's lofty goal is to establish a nonprofit clinic in a community center that offers quality healthcare to all people who are economically disadvantaged.

Mrs. Henry is a bright, dedicated, and compassionate individual who will make an outstanding physician. I know my colleagues join me in offering warmest congratulations and best wishes to her as she begins this exciting phase of her life.

RECOGNITION OF JIMMY BELL

HON. ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. EHRLICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the efforts of a stalwart supporter of the law and a great friend of the State of Maryland. Jimmy Bell, an attorney who received his bachelor's degree from California State University, Sacramento and his law degree from American University, has risen to become a local and national hero in fighting for justice, equal rights, and opportunity for all Americans.

Jimmy Bell is a charismatic, captivating attorney and civil rights champion and leader in the fight against racial injustice in our country. He has dedicated his time and energy to educate people about the dangers and inherent inequity of racial prejudice, including extensive work with the Police Department for the city of District Heights, MD with regard to the problem of racial profiling.

Jimmy's hard work on behalf of civil rights has paid off, with groups around the country honoring him and recognizing him as a champion who fights for justice and equal opportunity in our Nation. He was the Keynote

Speaker at the 2001 Martin Luther King, Jr. Award Celebration at the Civil Rights Institute in Birmingham, AL, in March, 2001. There, he received the prestigious "Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Award" for his legal work in the field of civil rights.

Now, Jimmy will be taking his expertise, energy, and eloquence to speak directly with the public via his new radio program on VoiceAmerica.com, "Law with Jim Bell, Esq."

Mr. Speaker, Jimmy Bell is an American hero. He has dedicated his personal and professional life to pursue justice and equal opportunity for all Americans. He deserves our recognition, and I am proud to speak about him as a leader in Maryland and throughout our country.

As we continue our important work in Congress on behalf of the American people, I have always believed we should look to examples of community service and personal leadership for inspiration and reminders of what is important in our society. Jimmy Bell is a leader who exemplifies commitment to equality of opportunity for which our Nation strives.

HONORING PATSY MILTON

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Patsy Milton on the occasion of her recognition by the Fresno County Farm Bureau for her years of volunteerism. Mrs. Milton has given generously of her time to many different programs in her community.

The Fresno County Farm Bureau is honoring Patsy specifically for her work with the Ag in the Classroom Program. The Fresno County Agriculture Education Program was established fifteen years ago with the mission "to teach the cultural, political and environmental importance of Fresno County agriculture to consumers of all ages." Mrs. Milton is the coordinator of the Ag in the Classroom program that goes to schools all over the county bringing supplemental curriculum into the classrooms of over 100 schools.

Patsy's philanthropy is not limited to her passion for sharing agriculture with others. She has also been a member of the Riverview School Parent Teacher Club, Reedley High Band Boosters, and is active in her church. However, it is her work with Ag in the Classroom that earned her the 1995 Volunteer Award from the California Foundation. She has opened her home to students to educate them about the importance of agriculture in everyday life. Mrs. Milton and her husband, Rick, raise stone fruit and grapes and are very involved in the Fresno County Farm Bureau.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Patsy Milton for her well deserved recognition by the Fresno County Farm Bureau. I invite my colleagues to join me in thanking her for her dedication to agriculture and education and wishing her many more years of continued success.

IN HONOR OF NATIONAL PROM AND GRADUATION SAFETY MONTH

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during National Prom and Graduation Safety Month to recognize the Century Council and the distilled spirits industry for their continuing efforts to fight drunk driving and underage drinking.

During the months of May and June of 2002, the Century Council is implementing a multifaceted campaign to educate parents, teachers, local, state, and federal elected officials, and the community as a whole about the importance of talking to their kids about making responsible decisions when it comes to beverage alcohol. And, reminding them that if they're under the age of 21, the only responsible decision to make is not to drink.

Launched in May of 1991, the Century Council is funded by America's leading distillers to promote responsible decisionmaking regarding alcohol consumption and to fight alcohol abuse, focusing on drunk driving and underage drinking problems.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Century Council and the distilled spirits industry for their efforts to fight drunk driving and underage drinking.

TRIBUTE TO MR. JOHN ELKHAY

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the achievements of Mr. John Elkhay of Providence, RI. The U.S. Small Business Association has recognized Mr. Elkhay for his achievements as a chef and restaurateur by awarding him the Rhode Island Small Businessperson of the Year award.

Mr. Elkhay has worked his way to the top in the restaurant business, from his beginnings as a dishwasher to his current vantage point as a leader among Rhode Island entrepreneurs. His two critically acclaimed restaurants, XO Café and Ten Prime Steak & Sushi, have been key to the revitalization of downtown Providence.

Mr. Elkhay's determination to be a leader in this field is evident from his continuous work ethic and innovation. He began studying the culinary arts as a senior in high school. Enrolled in the Johnson and Wales College while he finished high school, John quickly proved to his teachers and employers that he was capable and creative. His experiences in the numerous highly respected kitchens took him all over the country, where he was able to hone his skills. After returning to Rhode Island Mr. Elkhay opened a chic tapas restaurant with Guy Abelson. This venture soon led to several other opportunities, and finally to his current ventures. John has been featured in a number of national publications including Bon Appetit, Nation's Restaurant News, and Gourmet Chef. While he takes these accolades in stride, John plans to open four more restaurants in Rhode Island.

John Elkhay is not only a respected chef and businessman; he is an outstanding person whose own hardships have led him to help others. John lost his 12 year-old son to cystic fibrosis, and established the Ross Elkhay Foundation in his memory. Additionally, his Chefs for CF program has raised thousands of dollars in donations for research over the years.

Mr. Speaker, colleagues, I am proud to represent John Elkhay in the House of Representatives. Please join me in recognizing this outstanding individual whose personal and professional contributions have garnered him the Rhode Island Small Businessperson of the Year Award.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DONN CULVER

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Donn Culver and thank him for his extraordinary contributions to his city, his state and his fellow citizens. As an employee of GMAC Mortgage, Donn has dedicated himself to improving his community and the state by selflessly giving his time and energy to his job, his family and his fellow citizens. His remarkable business and philanthropic accomplishments are surpassed only by the hard work and dedication that he has poured into each and everything he has done. As we celebrate his tremendous accomplishment of earning the Colorado Mortgage Lenders Association's Hope for Homeowners Award, let it be known that I, along with the people of Colorado, applaud his efforts and are grateful for all that he has done for his state and his community.

Throughout his personal and professional life, Donn has consistently represented the very attributes that this award recognizes, and I am honored to bring his achievements to light today. Donn is currently the Vice President and Regional Manager for GMAC Mortgage, with responsibility for covering seven middle western states, and is active in a number of housing initiatives at GMAC. He has spent 23 years in the financial services industry, with 16 years in senior management, including a post as National Production Manager for Pulte Mortgage Corp. He is an active member of a number of committees, including the Fannie Mae Advisory Council, he serves as Co-Chairman for the Colorado Mortgage Lender Association's Affordable Housing Committee; and is a member of the Residential Lending Committee, the Responsible Lending Task Force for Colorado, and an instructor for the Salvation Army and Heritage Foundation Homeless to Home Ownership. In addition, he is an outstanding advocate for first-time homebuyers, and has been active in trying to prevent predatory lending practices. Donn earned a BS in marketing from Indiana University, and, perhaps most importantly, is married with two children. Donn is truly a remarkable man, who has always been eager to give his time and energy to the community, through both his professional and philanthropic endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Donn Culver is a man of unparalleled dedication and commitment to his job, his community and to his

state. It is his unrelenting passion for each and every thing he does, as well as his spirit of selflessness and dedication with which he has always conducted himself, that I wish to bring before this body of Congress. Donn has achieved extraordinary things and enriched the lives of so many people, and it is my privilege to extend to him my sincere congratulations on earning the Colorado Mortgage Lenders Association's Hope for Homeowners Award, and wish him all the best in the future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this chamber during the week of March 18th. I want the RECORD to show that had I been present in this chamber, I would have voted in the following manner:

On rollcall vote 65, yea; on rollcall vote 66, yea; rollcall vote 67, yea; rollcall vote 68, yea; rollcall vote 69, yea; rollcall vote 70, yea; rollcall vote 71, yea; rollcall vote 72, yea; rollcall vote 73, yea; rollcall vote 74, yea; rollcall vote 75, no; rollcall vote 76, no; rollcall vote 77, no; rollcall vote 78, no; rollcall vote 79, no.

HONORING MARGARET "DUTCH" SILVER

HON. JIM DAVIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the late Margaret "Dutch" Silver, a highly respected Florida political activist whose years of hard work and enthusiasm inspired countless people to become involved in the political process and helped several of Florida's successful female legislators get their foot in the political door.

A native of Alabama, Dutch entered Tampa's Democratic political scene in the 1970s, bringing with her a host of fresh ideas in political campaigning and the energy and drive to turn those ideas into successful political strategies. Dutch renewed the practice of door-to-door campaigning and updated the party's approach to political canvassing and targeting. Her exuberance encouraged others to become activists, and her knowledge and experience soon led her to become the executive director of the Hillsborough Democratic Party.

Many of Florida's Democratic women politicians credit Dutch for guiding them to leadership positions. In 1972, Dutch ran Betty Castor's campaign to become Hillsborough County's first female Commissioner and then advised Betty Castor in her three successful Florida State Senate races and her campaign to become state commissioner of education in 1986. Dutch also ran Fran Davin's Hillsborough County Commission race and helped Helen Gordon Davis become elected to the Florida State House of Representatives.

On behalf of the people of Tampa Bay, I offer my deepest sympathy to Dutch's family. Through her hard work, dedication and passion to make our community, state, nation and

world a better place for everyone, Dutch helped Florida's Democratic party break ground. She was committed to her cause because she loved the work and she believed in the political process. Florida has truly lost a trailblazer.

CLINTON HILL WEED AND SEED PARTNERSHIP

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Operation Weed and Seed in Newark, New Jersey and its commitment to the revitalization of the city. In 1991 the United States Department of Justice established Operation Weed and Seed, a community based multi-agency approach to law enforcement, crime prevention, and neighborhood restoration. The Weed and Seed strategy is a two-pronged approach to crime control and prevention where law enforcement agencies first "weed out" criminals from the target area, followed by a "seeding" of prevention, intervention, treatment, and neighborhood revitalization.

On Saturday May 4, 2002 The Clinton Hill Weed and Seed Partnership, sponsored by Public Service Electric and Gas Company, will celebrate the unveiling and kick-off of the Newark, New Jersey project at Mildred Helms Park. Consisting of over 150 stakeholders, The Clinton Hill Weed and Seed Partnership has accomplished a milestone by receiving its Official Site Designation from the United States Department of Justice.

The Weed and Seed strategy is based on collaboration, coordination, community participation, and leveraging resources. The emphasis on community participation cannot be understated. The prevailing concept is neighborhoods function more effectively when empowered to solve their own problems.

The process to become a Weed and Seed site requires a significant commitment by the community to engage in strategic planning, collaborate with key stakeholders, and coordinate programs and services. The Clinton Hill Partnership will become a significant impacting force on the city of Newark. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me today in recognizing the tremendous efforts of the Weed and Seed Partnership and the lasting impact that it will surely have on the city of Newark.

HONORING TESS CAMAGNA

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Tess Camagna for receiving the Educator of the Year Award for 2002 from the Hughson Chamber of Commerce.

Tess is a born and bred Hughsonian. Her parents were farmers there and she attended Hughson Elementary and graduated from Hughson High School. She left the community only briefly to attend California State University, San Jose, to obtain her degree in Elementary Education.

After pursuing her education Tess returned to Hughson and began teaching in 1973. Throughout her career she has taught kindergarten and first grade. Mrs. Camagna is proud to be a part of an educational system that is dedicated to children and excels in educational leadership.

Tess' husband, Richard, is a farmer and Hughson Fire Department Commissioner. They have raised three children, John, Peter, and Sarah, and they have been blessed with two grandchildren, Alex and Nicholas.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Tess Camagna for receiving the 2002 Educator of the Year Award. I invite my colleagues to join me in thanking her for her tremendous service to the community and her dedication to our youth.

IN RECOGNITION OF LUCY NUNZIATO

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Lucy Nunziato, a woman who has dedicated many years of public service not only to the Queens Chamber of Commerce and the business community, but also to the greater borough of Queens. After an outstanding career in banking, Ms. Nunziato is retiring, much to the regret of her friends and colleagues.

Ms. Nunziato rose to a position of significant responsibility at a major savings bank because of her intelligence, hard work and versatility. At the Long Island Savings Bank, FSB, she started out working as a teller and was so respected for her work that she eventually became Vice President, overseeing the community and public relations department of a 48-branch network in Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk counties. During her tenure at the bank, she also served as President of Savings Bank Women of New York.

Ms. Nunziato has also devoted a great deal of time and effort to various professional and civic affiliations, including serving on the boards of the American Red Cross, Alliance of Queens Artists, Long Island City—YMCA, Flushing Council on the Culture and the Arts, as well as the Queens Historical Society. She has also represented the interests of Queens business on the Queens District Attorney's Business Advisory Council, the Verizon Communications Advisory Council, Con Edison's Small Business Advisory Council, and the Committee to Promote Public Trust and Confidence in the Legal System.

Ms. Nunziato has also showed a great deal of commitment towards the charities at which she volunteers, including the American Cancer Society, the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York, Junior Achievement, Project Outreach, Walter Kaner's Children's Foundation, the Wheelchair Classics, the Lexington Center and the Variety Boys & Girls Club of Queens. She has also served on the finance committee of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church and St. Sebastian's Toman Catholic Church.

The outstanding accomplishments of Ms. Nunziato have earned her special recognition from organizations such as Wheelchair Classics, American Red Cross, American Cancer Society, the Long Island City—YMCA, the

Flushing Council on the Culture and the Arts, the Pride of Judea Mental Health Center and Queensboro Council For Social Welfare.

Mr. Speaker, for her many contributions, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Lucy Nunziato.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JOHN AND
LOUISE RODRIGUEZ

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor a couple whose dedication and commitment to one another, and their family, embodies the spirit of family values in my state and this nation. Through times of joy, and times of sadness, John and Louise Rodriguez have upheld their marriage vows to one another for thirty-seven years. Born and raised in the City of Pueblo, Colorado, John and Louise are valued members of the community as parents, citizens, and volunteers. Together, they have conducted themselves with honesty and integrity over their lifetime and I stand today to pay tribute to their lives.

Married on April 24, 1965, John and Louise will soon be joined in the celebration of their thirty-seventh wedding anniversary by their four children, John, Janelle, Jeffery, and Julianne. Sadly, one member of the Rodriguez family will be missed in their gathering, Julie Cherie, their first-born child. She was born on January 2, 1966, but sadly was diagnosed with cancer of the liver, and passed away in August of 1968. The couple's dedication to their family is evident in their approach to this trying time; Louise spent two years living in Denver to be with her daughter at a hospital, while John worked to provide for his family at CF&I in Pueblo, commuting weekly to visit his daughter and wife in Denver.

Throughout their lives, John and Louise instilled strong family values by rearing their children in the Roman Catholic Church. They emphasized the value of education from early on in their childhoods, and encouraged the children to attend and receive college degrees. Today their children are proud college graduates and with the continuing support of their parents, are succeeding in their own personal endeavors. During their children's early years, John could be found working hard at the wire mill at CF&I to support their family, while Louise maintained the home front and provided a solid base for raising the children. As the children matured and attended college, Louise began work as a medical transcriptionist at various doctors' offices and at St. Mary-Corwin Hospital. Today, Louise is the proud owner of her own medical transcription service and John is often found volunteering his time and efforts to helping handicapped children safely access school buses for School District 60.

Mr. Speaker, those who know the couple best often remark on the evident love for one another and their children. Through the good times and the bad, the Rodriguez's have remained committed not only to their vows, but their family. John and Louise have served as true role models for their four children and their community, and I am honored to pay trib-

ute to John and Louise before this body of Congress and this nation. They are a model American family and I am honored to represent them.

HONORING THE 51ST NATIONAL
DAY OF PRAYER "AMERICA
UNITED UNDER GOD"

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my heartiest wishes on the observance of the 51st National Day of Prayer.

The National Day of Prayer has been an occasion for countless Americans to give thanks for their blessings and ask for God's support. As our service men and women defend the United States in distant lands and families continue to heal from the tragedies of September 11, 2001, this National Day of Prayer is certainly an occasion worthy of special recognition.

In 1952, an act of Congress created The National Day of Prayer. With hard work, this occasion has been celebrated annually since its introduction. In 1988, the National Day of Prayer was set on the first Thursday of each May.

The theme of the 51st National Day of Prayer is "America United Under God." As our nation continues to rebuild its faith and commitment to each other, the theme "America United Under God" encourages a renewed spirit of patriotism in our great nation. Hopefully, you will unite in a special prayer for those unfortunately suffering throughout the world—in birth, life and death.

Mr. Speaker, as May 2, 2002 has been designated as The National Day of Prayer, I would ask that my colleagues join me in offering a special prayer for our service men and women as well as all those unfortunately suffering throughout the world.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK
REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2871) to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and for other purposes:

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate Chairman NEY's concerns regarding the operation of the Export-Import Bank and I share many of them. Ex-Im plays an important role in fostering trade and leveling the playing field for U.S. exports. However, it is absolutely unacceptable for Ex-Im to support transactions that compromise our national security. I have closely monitored the transaction that Mr. NEY has highlighted and while I did not find any wrongdoing by Ex-Im, I am troubled by the approach Ex-Im took while reviewing this deal.

I am confident that the State Department does a good job in monitoring violations of the

Arms Export Control Act, and if there was a serious problem they would be able to successfully stop a transaction. The problem is that bad transactions should not have to reach that level, they should not be approved by the Ex-Im Board in the first place. I do hope that in the future, Ex-Im takes very seriously these issues and works to limit transactions with entities that have violated U.S. national security laws.

As far as legislative remedies are concerned, I appreciate all the efforts by my good friend from Ohio. I am committed to work closely with him as we consider changes to Ex-Im's Charter in order to ensure that our national security is not compromised.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE—JEWISH
INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize an outstanding Jewish educational institution, the Hebrew Union College—Jewish Institute of Religion (HUC—JIR) on the historic occasion of its first rabbinic ordination. This weekend's ordination, taking place on Sunday May 5th at Wilshire Boulevard Temple, will be the first of its kind on the West Coast and it bears testament to the significant growth and importance of the Reform Jewish movement in California and the West Coast.

I am proud of HUC—JIR's accomplishments, proud of the rabbis who will be ordained this weekend and proud of the fact that from this weekend forward, Reform Rabbis will be ordained in my home city, Los Angeles. HUC—JIR is the nation's oldest institute of higher Jewish education and the academic, spiritual and professional development center of Reform Judaism. It is an organization dedicated to providing leadership for and strengthening the growing Jewish communities and Reform Congregations throughout the West Coast.

The HUC—JIR has a long, well known, and successful history educating men and women for service to American and world Jewry as rabbis, cantors, educators and communal service professionals and offering graduate and postgraduate degree programs for scholars of all faiths. It is also known for its vast array of scholarly resources, including a renowned library, archive and museum collections, biblical archaeology excavations, and academic publications. The College-Institute makes its resources available to the community and also provides an assortment of cultural and educational programs that help illuminate Jewish history, culture and contemporary creativity.

I am very pleased that the Los Angeles Rabbinic Program has been expanded to become a comprehensive program culminating in ordination, and I am pleased to recognize the inaugural class of newly ordained Rabbis: Shawna Elise Brynjegard-Bialik, Miriam Lisa Cotzin, John Rothschild Fishman, Melissa Lynn Fogel, Robert William Haas, Tali Esther Hyman, Kennard Kipman and Karen Shahon Strok. I wish the best for each of these new Rabbis and I am confident they will accomplish great things.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting Hebrew Union College—Jewish Institute of Religion on this historic event and in congratulating the first class of Reform Rabbis to be ordained on the West Coast.

TRIBUTE TO REV. DR. LOUIS
RAWLS

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to pay tribute to a dear friend, an extraordinary man, and a great pastor of great pastors—Rev. Dr. Louis Rawls, who passed away on Friday, April 26 of pneumonia. Rev. Rawls is truly one of Chicago's unsung heroes. His death will leave a deep void in our community.

Rev. Louis Rawls dedicated his 97 years of life to his family, his church and service to his community. Born and raised in Johns, Mississippi, he was ordained and became pastor of Canaan Baptist Church in Chicago. In 1941, Rev. Rawls built the Tabernacle Missionary Baptist Church on the South Side of Chicago where he was pastor until his death.

Rev. Rawls was a learned man, a visionary who believed that the church must play an active role in community development. As an active civic leader and trailblazer, Rev. Rawls sought to enhance his community by bringing to it goods and services. He founded the Willa Rawls Manor, a 121-unit living center for senior citizens and operated the Tabernacle Community Hospital and Health Center, the first black-owned hospital at the time.

Rev. Rawls also established the Brown-Rawls Funeral Home, a grocery store, a real estate and mortgage corporation, and a printing and publishing company. Rev. Rawls sat on the boards of a number of community and national groups, including the National Association of Evangelicals, Channel 38, Chicago Baptist Institute and Morehouse College in Atlanta.

Rev. Rawls is survived by his wife, Willa, affectionately known as "Baby Rawls", his sons Julius and Samuel, his foster son, Grammy award-winning singer Lou Rawls, and Donald and Jerry Poston, two boys who he raised and considered his sons.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring the memory of Rev. Dr. Louis Rawls, a true beacon of our Nation.

"The righteous cries out, and the Lord hears them; he delivers them from all their troubles. The Lord is close to the broken hearted and saves those who are crushed in spirit." (Psalm 34:17-18)

INTRODUCTION OF THE AERONAUTICS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REVITALIZATION ACT

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in the month in which we celebrate

the 75th anniversary of Charles Lindbergh's historic flight across the Atlantic to introduce bi-partisan legislation designed to revitalize an industry that is essential to maintaining this country's economic growth, technological superiority, and military might. Since Lindbergh's flight, aviation technology in the United States has reached a level of success and development unparalleled in world history. The overall success of our economy and our armed forces is strongly linked to the strength of the U.S. aerospace industrial base. However, despite the historical strength of this industry, it is clear that the United States is involved in a difficult struggle to maintain our preeminence in the aerospace field, both commercially and militarily.

In January of 2001, the European Union unveiled its plan for gaining dominance in the global aerospace market entitled, European Aeronautics: A Vision for 2020. This plan lays out an ambitious, \$93 billion, 20-year agenda for winning global leadership in aeronautics and aviation. In stark contrast to the vision set by the Europeans, the U.S. has cut by half its expenditures on aerospace research & development (R&D) over the past two decades. This downward trend has coincided with a similar trend in the U.S. share of the world aerospace market, which declined from about 70% of the global market to less than 50% now. Furthermore, the Administration has proposed to further cut aeronautics research by \$58 million at NASA and \$20 million at FAA for next year.

As a result of these negative trends and the importance for the long-term economic and security interest of the United States, I joined with a bipartisan group of my colleagues to introduce the Aeronautics Research and Development Revitalization Act. This legislation establishes a broad-based agenda to reinvigorate America's aeronautics and aviation R&D enterprise and maintain America's competitive leadership in aviation by:

Reversing the trend of declining Federal investments in aeronautics and aviation R&D by doubling funding over five years. Funding is increased to \$900 million in 2005 (approximately the level they were in 1998), and \$1.15 billion in 2007.

Following the recommendations of the FAA's Research, Engineering and Development Advisory Committee, doubling funding over 5 years to \$550 million in 2007.

Establishing a focal point for aeronautics R&D by re-establishing an Office of Aeronautics reporting directly to the NASA Administrator.

Establishing an R&D initiative to develop technologies within a decade to build commercial no-noise, low-emissions, and be highly-energy efficient. The goals would challenge NASA, industry, and academia to come up with revolutionary approaches to the propulsion, structures, avionics, and other technologies needed for such an initiative to succeed. Such technologies would be developed on a more ambitious timetable than is envisioned by the Europeans in their Vision 2020 plan.

Establishing an R&D initiative directed at reinvigorating the nation's rotorcraft R&D that will address the nation's civil and military needs for decades to come.

Addressing the need for a long-term Federal R&D effort to develop technologies for an environmentally-friendly, commercially-viable supersonic transport capable of flight over land.

Including, independent review mechanisms to ensure that the agency is pursuing technology concepts in a cost-effective manner. The objective of the legislation is for the Federal government to work with industry and academia to achieve challenging aeronautics goals—not to fund "make-work" activities.

Authorizing the establishment of one or more university-based centers for research in aviation training for flight crews and air traffic controllers as new technology and procedures are added to the nation's infrastructures.

Establishing a program of scholarships to help replenish the nation's pool of aeronautical engineers.

Tackling the problem of delays in and unreliability of the air transportation system directly by authorizing funds for NASA to work with NOAA on research to improve significantly the reliability of 2 to 6 hour aviation weather forecasts.

Providing a significant funding to allow increased attention to environment and energy-related projects and for research on increasing the capacity, efficiency and safety of the air traffic system.

The basic premise of the legislation is that the U.S. can best meet the R&D challenge mounted by the Europeans and others through focused R&D investments that will enable future aircraft and rotorcraft technologies that are extremely quiet, fuel-efficient, and low in emissions of carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides. The development of such aircraft will enable the U.S. aviation industry to dominate anticipated aviation markets, as well as create new markets in cities and regions whose airports have been underutilized because of perceived negative environmental impacts. In addition, the new aviation capabilities could allow innovative approaches to meeting the future demand for travel by the American public, open up new possibilities for the future national air traffic management system, and make aerospace technologies more environmentally friendly.

The legislation is designed to reflect Congress' intent to respond to the challenge laid out in the European Vision 2020, through vigorous and robust increases to the FAA and NASA's aeronautics R&D funding.

Seventy-five years after Charles Lindbergh's ingenuity and bravery began America's almost century-long dominance in aviation, leadership is required to sustain our aeronautics industry to make it as vibrant a symbol of America's might in the 21st century as it was in the 20th. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO HILDUR
HOAGLUND ANDERSON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sorrow that I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the life and memory of Hildur Hoaglund Anderson. Hildur passed away in February of this year after ninety-four full and joyous years. She was a valued member of the Colorado community since 1907, and served as a teacher, musician, and an early pioneer of Snowmass Village. As family and friends

mourn her loss, I think it is appropriate that we remember Hildur's many contributions to her community, family, and fellow Coloradans throughout her life.

Hildur's life and testament embodies the spirit of Colorado's heritage and Western life-style. Born June 21, 1907, she was the youngest of six children and was raised on the family ranch. She attended school in a one-room schoolhouse and rode on horseback down to the town of Aspen for her piano lessons. In 1937, Hildur married Bill Anderson and together they raised a loving family of four children. Known for her quick wit and considerable wisdom, she was always willing to share her life experiences with others. Her sayings and quotes are known around the town as 'Hildurisms' and will be a part of the folklore in Aspen for years to come.

She began educating children at the age of seventeen, teaching children on the Western Slope the fundamentals of a quality education. She was known throughout the school system for her special attention to each child as well as her mentoring of young teachers in the community. Known for the vitality she displayed throughout her life, she was often found entertaining the community with her musical talents on the accordion and piano alike.

An inductee at the Aspen Hall of Fame, it is clear that Hildur Hoaglund Anderson helped to shape the town of Aspen through her years of teaching, her contributions to the community, and witty bits of advice. It is my honor to be able to bring the contributions and life of Hildur Lillian Hoaglund Anderson to the attention of this body of Congress, and this nation. Thank you Hildur for all that you gave us, you will be greatly missed.

INTRODUCING THE HAITIAN ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS ACT 2002

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, last week, the Immigration Reform and Accountability Act was passed by an overwhelming majority. I rose at that time to express my concerns that the bill did not, as its title suggested, actually reform any of our immigration policies, it simply restructured the INS for the purpose of efficiency—a laudable first step to be sure. But a "first step", and little else.

Countless times, I have risen to express my concerns that more needs to be done to support and assist Haitian aliens in our country. A newspaper article published just last week quotes the Office of the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees saying that our policy on Haitian asylum seekers is "contrary to the norms and principles of international refugee law". As disturbing as that statement is, even more disturbing is the knowledge that the INS policy on Haitian aliens differs from the policy on aliens from other nations.

I am introducing a bill today that will rectify some grievous inequities in the current INS immigration policies. Policies that grant different types of treatment to refugees, based solely on their country of origin.

My bill is specifically focused on Haitian aliens who have been living and working in our country for several years. It enables the

Attorney General to adjust the status of these eligible aliens to that of "permanent resident". Further, my bill also includes provisions for permanent resident status when the alien is the spouse or child of an alien lawfully admitted as permanent resident.

In point of fact, this bill does nothing more than provide fair treatment to aliens who have been living and working in this country for years as good neighbors and dedicated employees.

Study after study has shown that legal immigrants give us more than they take out in the form of benefits. They are assets to our economy and are often successful entrepreneurs who pay taxes and hire employees.

Thus, I continue to believe that legal immigration is one of the sources of America's greatness, as our country has prided itself on the strength of its diversity. We are a Nation of immigrants and those who enter our borders legally should be afforded equal opportunity to excel and prosper.

When we passed the Immigration Reform and Accountability Act last week, we missed an opportunity to take steps to actually "reform" our immigration policies. The bill I introduce today is an essential first step in ensuring "justice for all . . ."

I urge my colleagues to support his legislation.

[From the Miami Herald, Apr. 24, 2002]

MISGUIDED INS POLICY

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service continues to detain Haitian asylum seekers, denying them a fair shot at winning their cases on merit. The policy is discriminatory and wrong. It also is "contrary to the norms and principles of international refugee law," according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The commission's opinion comes as local immigration advocates have sued for release of the Haitian refugees. The lawsuit, which seeks class-action status, charges that the INS has singled out Haitians for mistreatment because of their race and nationality. It also accuses the INS of constitutional violations.

The INS says the Haitians haven't been officially admitted to the United States, don't have constitutional protections and that releasing them is contrary to "the public interest."

The policy has been in place since Dec. 3, when 165 Haitians were brought ashore from an overcrowded boat that foundered near Miami. Now in INS custody, most have been found to have credible fear of persecution. After passing this hurdle, other nationalities are generally released to pursue their cases.

But the Haitians, who now number more than 240, remain locked up and subjected to expedited asylum proceedings. The situation ensures that most Haitian refugees won't be able to find a lawyer, gather necessary documents or prepare adequately to argue the merits of their asylum petitions.

For those fortunate enough to have obtained pro bono attorneys, contacting them has become increasingly difficult. That's what attorneys say after having to wait hours to see Haitian clients at INS's Krome detention center and in a county jail.

In court documents, the INS says that its policy is designed to deter a Haitian exodus. Federal officials were concerned "that paroling the migrants from the Dec. 3 vessel might cause others to attempt dangerous maritime departures . . . or trigger a mass migration," said Michael Becraft, INS's Acting Deputy Commissioner. Thus, the harsh new policy.

Haitians seeking refuge from threats of death, rape, beatings and other political persecution now get locked up. They remain jailed at taxpayer expense until deported or granted asylum—processes that take months or years.

[From the South Florida Sun-Sentinel, Apr. 24, 2002]

MAKE THE RULES THE SAME

People from nearby island nations who climb on rickety boats or rafts and try to reach Florida should be discouraged. Often, they are putting their lives into the hands of smugglers and thugs. Many have drowned.

But sometimes those flimsy vehicles carry some people who would be harmed or killed if sent home. U.S. laws distinguish between economic refugees and people with a real and credible fear of persecution.

New immigration rules distinguish between Haitian asylum-seekers and those of other immigrant groups. Last December, the Immigration and Naturalization Service changed the rules, mandating no parole for Haitians with credible asylum claims. This means that Haitian asylum-seekers must stay behind bars until the case is heard.

These rules don't apply to asylum-seekers of other nationalities—Cubans, Chinese, South Americans. Unless they are suspected terrorists, these asylum claimants can be released to their relatives or sponsors.

The INS says the rules were changed to discourage Haitians from taking to the seas and becoming the victims of smugglers. As political turmoil has increased in Haiti, so have illegal boat trips.

Illegal immigration is a crime. The United States has the right and the responsibility to protect its borders and enforce its laws.

Yet treating Haitians differently from other immigrant groups isn't the right way to protect them or solve the problem. There are other ways to deter smuggling trips, such as cracking down on smugglers and increasing border patrol.

The INS has begun releasing some of the 240 detained Haitians who are seeking asylum. Among the released are Haitians who have arrived by plane and whose families can prove they have the income to support them. This is a positive step, but it's not enough.

Illegal boat trips should be discouraged. But Haitians who have a real fear of persecution should be treated the same way other immigrant groups are. To do otherwise isn't fair or just. It's discriminatory.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI SAMUEL B. PRESS OF BETH ABRAHAM SYN- AGOGUE

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Rabbi Samuel B. Press, who is retiring after serving 24 years as spiritual leader of Beth Abraham Synagogue in Dayton, Ohio, within my district. During those years, he has made an enormous difference in the lives of the congregants as well as the citizens of greater Dayton.

The last quarter century has seen a great deal of change in Beth Abraham, Conservative Judaism, and the community. A recent article in the Dayton Jewish Observer noted, "Press rode the sometimes rocky waves of change with moral fortitude."

Rabbi Press is loved by the members of Beth Abraham for his friendship and empathy. He is tireless in his service to the families, whatever their needs. He is known for his great wit, fine sense of humor, and his energy, as well as his passion for his causes. He is more than a leader of the congregation—he is a friend to all.

His service reaches far beyond the synagogue. Rabbi Press was Director of the Dayton Black-White Coalition. He served on the Board of Directors of Womanline, Dayton Free Clinic, Dayton Jewish Community Center, Community Hebrew School, Hillel Academy, and Jewish Family Services. He is the founder of the Dayton Synagogue Forum, of which he served as President from 1989–1991. In October 2001, he was one of three local leaders honored by the National Conference for Community and Justice for achievements in nurturing tolerance and understanding, and making Dayton a better place to live.

He is also respected as a Jewish scholar, having published a number of articles and lectured frequently at Dayton area universities.

Recently, Rabbi Press described Dayton as “a warm, embracing, loving community.” It has been made even more so by Rabbi Press’ work.

On May 5, Beth Abraham Synagogue will honor Rabbi Press with a dinner in downtown Dayton. I regret that I will not be able to attend. However, I send my best wishes to Rabbi Press and his wife Phyllis on this milestone.

EXPORT-IMPORT REAUTHORIZATION

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Chairman, I seek recognition to raise a concern I have with the reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank of the United States. Mr. Chairman, I want to make it clear that I support the goals and mission of the Export-Import Bank, which is creating American jobs. The Bank plays an important role in helping to level the playing field for American exporters trying to compete with heavily subsidized foreign competition.

However, I am deeply concerned that Ex-Im is also supporting companies that are giving away our national secrets to foreign governments. I am troubled by the possibility that Ex-Im may be subsidizing the sale of our nation's secrets. I trust that this is a concern that Chairman OXLEY and the Committee have as well. It would please me to hear that this is something that my good friend from Ohio has been giving some thought to, because I believe that before we finish the Ex-Im reauthorization conference we must look at finding a way to make sure that the bank is not rewarding bad behavior that risks our national security.

I want to take a brief minute to raise one example that comes to mind, Loral Communications. This company was recently fined millions of dollars for allowing sensitive satellite communications to fall into the hands of a foreign government. Instead of saying that it is going to take a stand and send a message that our national security is a top priority for

the Export-Import Bank, the bank recently chose to approve a loan guarantee for Loral to sell a satellite to a company owned by the prime minister of a foreign country.

The reason this concerns me is that Ex-Im, through a series of deals has established a track record of not taking into account our national security when considering loans. I want to work with the Chairman to find a way to make sure that the Export-Import Bank in its well-intentioned zeal to support U.S. exporters takes into account our national security concerns.

I had proposed an amendment for H.R. 2871, which would have addressed this problem in what I believe was a reasonable manner, however it was not made in order for today's consideration. I know that Chairman OXLEY shares my concern and I hope that he can agree to work with me to find a way to solve this problem so that we can make sure that the Export-Import Bank is able to do its job, but at the same time our national security is protected.

Again, I am glad to hear of your commitment to solving this problem, and I look forward to working with him to find a fair solution.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, May 1, 2002, I was in my district due to a family emergency and as a result missed two rollcall votes.

Had I been present, the following is how I would have voted:

Rollcall No. 121 (On Motion to Instruct Conferees to H.R. 2215—“To authorize appropriations for the Department of Justice for fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes”), “yea.”

Rollcall No. 120 (On Agreeing to the Amendment—H.R. 2871—Sanders of Vermont Amendment), “yea.”

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

PROJECT COMMUNITY ALERT WEEK, MAY 6–12

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of a Kansas City metropolitan area initiative called the Project Community Alert Week, May 6–12, 2002.

As the co-chair of the Congressional Wind Hazard Reduction Caucus, I am pleased to see that the old Mark Twain adage is no longer true: rather than “everyone talking about the weather and doing nothing about it,” the Kansas City Metropolitan Emergency Management Committee (MEMC) and Price Chopper grocery store have created a multi-year program called Project Community Alert (PCA) which has the goal of placing 100,000 alarm-equipped programmable emergency weather radios in homes, schools and businesses throughout the eight-county MEMC area. The metro area emergency management coordina-

tors will be taking the PCA message to the public, while Price Chopper is providing the radios at cost and is significantly underwriting the public outreach for the PCA Program.

All 50 states are vulnerable to the hazards of windstorms. Losses in life and property can be substantial. Tornadoes are one of nature's most violent storms. In an average year, 800 tornadoes are reported across the United States, resulting in 80 deaths and over 1,500 injuries. The most violent tornadoes are capable of tremendous destruction with wind speeds of 250 mph or more. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long. The May 3, 1999, tornado in the Wichita, Kansas, suburb of Haysville rated F4 and was responsible for 6 deaths, 150 injuries and over 140 million dollars in damage.

Current federal spending, approximately \$5 million, to develop and promote knowledge, practices, and policies that seek to reduce and, where possible, eliminate losses from wind related disasters, is woefully inadequate. A federal investment in wind hazard reduction will pay significant dividends in lives saved, decreased property damage, and reduced federal disaster relief costs.

For this reason, on December 20, 2001, Representative Melissa Hart (R-PA) and I introduced the Hurricane, Tornado, and Related Natural Hazards Research Act to reduce extensive damage caused by hurricanes, tornadoes and other windstorms.

In the meantime it is very important to have proactive community programs like Project Community Alert. The Kansas City Metropolitan Emergency Management Committee (MEMC) and Price Chopper grocery store should be heralded for their proactive concern for their community. The PCA is a great example of the local community utilizing their resources to mitigate loss of life and keep their neighbors safe. They truly are “doing something about the weather.”

PAYING TRIBUTE TO RALPH W. ADKINS

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor today to recognize Ralph W. Adkins for his contributions to the State of Colorado. After thirty years of serving on the board of the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District and diligently serving as the Chair of the District for eleven years, Ralph is moving on with his career. I can think of no better way to thank Ralph for his countless hours of service than to recognize his time on the board.

Ralph was born, raised and educated in Colorado. His interest in water issues began at an early age. As a student at Colorado Southern University, Ralph was on the development team for the design of the partial water flume. This project would be the beginning of Ralph's lifetime of service to Colorado's water issues. Ralph began on the board of the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District in 1973. In 1991, he was appointed President of the Board of Directors and has held that position until this year. Ralph has also served as a past Executive Committee Member and current member of

the Colorado Water Congress, and on the Advisory Committee for the Colorado State University Department of Engineering for Engineering Dean's Council. Ralph is also a life member of both the American Water Works and the National Water Resources Association.

In addition to his duties on a number of boards, Ralph serves southern Colorado as a water engineer as a member of the firm Adkins & Associates and has done so since 1983. Ralph took a brief break from Colorado and its water issues to serve his country in World War II. As a member of the U.S. Navy, Ralph proudly served his country as a line officer. Ralph is also known as a loving husband and devoted father of three and grandfather of four. He is also involved in his community as a member of the Masons and the Rotarian club.

Mr. Speaker, Ralph's dedication and commitment to improving the lives that are touched by Colorado water is an example to us all. It is the hard work and leadership that Ralph has provided not only to the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District but also the whole state that I wish to bring before this body of Congress. Thank you, Ralph, for all that you have done for Colorado and this nation and good luck in your future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF DAVID M. LAWRENCE, M.D., RETIRING CHAIRMAN AND CEO OF KAISER FOUNDATION HEALTH PLAN AND HOSPITALS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor David M. Lawrence, M.D. on his retirement after 10 years of outstanding achievements as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc. and Kaiser Foundation Hospitals.

Given Kaiser Permanente's vast influence on American medicine, Dr. Lawrence's successful stewardship of his organization constitutes a contribution not only to Kaiser Permanente's 8.4 million members nationwide, but to all Americans. He is to be commended for the positive impact that Kaiser Permanente has had on the quality and affordability of health care in the United States.

Dr. Lawrence was named CEO in 1991 and Chairman of the Board in 1992. Prior to assuming his current role, Dr. Lawrence served KFHP/KFH as vice chairman and chief operating officer (1990–91); and senior vice president and regional manager in Colorado (1985–88). He also was vice president and area medical director for Northwest Permanente in Portland (1981–85). Dr. Lawrence also served as health officer and director of Human Services in Multnomah County, Oregon; on the faculty of Department of Health Services and Director of MEDEX in the school of Public Health and Community Medicine, University of Washington; as advisor to the Ministry of Health of Chile; and as Peace Corps Physician in the Dominican Republic and Washington D.C.

Dr. Lawrence is a graduate of Amherst College (BA), the University of Kentucky (MD),

and the University of Washington (MPH). He is Board Certified in General Preventive Medicine (Johns Hopkins and University of Washington). He is a member of Alpha Omega Alpha (Medical Honorary Society) and the Institute of Medicine (National Academy of Sciences). He currently serves on the Boards of Agilent Technologies, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Raffles Medical Group of Singapore, The Rockefeller Foundation, RAND Health Advisory Board, the Bay Area Council, and the Hospital Research and Educational Trust (AHA). He previously served as chair of the International Federation of Health Funds and the University of California's President's Board on Research and Economic Development.

Dr. Lawrence is nationally known for his advocacy for improvements in the American health care delivery system. He served as a member of the Institute of Medicine's Committee on Quality of Health Care in America that produced the landmark report on patient safety, "To Err is Human," and the blueprint for improving America's health care system, "The Quality Chasm."

Dr. Lawrence has been active in San Francisco Bay Area community affairs, serving as a member of the Board of Directors of the United Way of the Bay Area and chair of the annual campaign for the United Way in Alameda County and the San Francisco Bay Area. Dr. Lawrence has been recognized as the Outstanding Alumnus of the School of Public Health and Community Medicine, University of Washington (1980); and the Outstanding Alumnus of the College of Medicine, University of Kentucky (1995); and has received honorary degrees from Amherst College (Doctor of Science, 1994), and Colgate University (Doctor of Letters, 1995).

Dr. Lawrence's achievements have improved both Kaiser Permanente and American health care. In his 10-year tenure as Chairman and CEO, he:

1. Made the delivery of quality health care the single most important value of Kaiser Permanente and led Kaiser Permanente to be a quality leader in U.S. medicine.

2. Focused both the nation's and the organization's attention on the issue of patient safety and the need for reforms in the nation's health care delivery system.

3. Championed the expanded use of information technology for clinical care in Kaiser Permanente and the nation as a whole.

4. Partnered with AFL-CIO President John Sweeney to conceive and initiate the Labor and Management Partnership, the only such partnership in the health care industry.

5. Kept Kaiser Permanente's diversity efforts at the forefront of the organization's agenda and made it one of the most inclusive workplaces in the nation.

6. Redesigned Kaiser Permanente's Community Benefit Program to enhance its value to the communities it serves.

7. Led Kaiser Permanente through the turnaround years of financial difficulties and returned it to financial stability.

8. Guided the development of the Kaiser Permanente's National Partnership Agreement, out of which grew the Kaiser Permanente Partnership Group, the joint leadership body that sets direction for the organization.

9. Created and developed a strong senior leadership team from both inside and outside the organization.

10. Created a strong organization that functions with a national focus while maintaining responsiveness to the needs of the individual communities it serves.

We are all fortunate to have had Dr. Lawrence at the helm of Kaiser Permanente and the forefront of American health care. I have valued his insights and perspective during his years at Kaiser Permanente. I have every confidence that he will continue to contribute to the health of all Americans and citizens throughout the world in his post-retirement activities.

TRAIN SECURITY BREACH

HON. JIM GIBBONS

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw your attention to the unparalleled risk of transporting spent nuclear fuel to Yucca Mountain, Nevada.

The DOE has promised that shipments of high level nuclear waste are among the most secure cargo in the US.

However, just yesterday we discovered that two inmates from a North Carolina prison illegally boarded a train carrying spent nuclear fuel last month.

Had these escapees intended to do great harm, the results could have been devastating.

Although estimates anticipate over 400 nuclear waste shipping accidents to occur during the next 38 years of delivery to Yucca Mountain, there is absolutely no way to estimate that a terrorist will not board a train carrying spent fuel—and present our country with another tremendous tragedy.

Mr. Speaker, let us not give terrorists an easy target.

Vote no on transporting nuclear fuel throughout this Great Nation; through our neighborhoods, past our homes, schools, parks and waterways.

Vote no on House Joint Resolution 87.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ROBERT A. TRISTANO

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an outstanding individual who has dedicated his life to serve and protect the citizens of Pueblo, Colorado. Corporal Robert A. "Bob" Tristano of the Pueblo Police Department has faithfully served his fellow Coloradans for over thirty years. After a long and successful career as one of Colorado's finest, Bob announced his retirement from the force in December of last year. As Bob looks forward to retirement, I would like to take this time to highlight his service to his community.

Bob began his service with the force in 1968 as a patrolman and within five years was promoted to the rank of corporal. For over twenty years, he remained active in the patrol division, guarding our streets and providing

our community with safe and open routes of travel. He later served a tour at the Pueblo Memorial Airport, and in 1997, accepted a position as a summons and warrants officer. At the time of his retirement, Bob was the most senior member of the force and undoubtedly will be missed by those who sought his expertise and support in their daily lives. Always respecting those who have served before him, Bob was a key supporter of the Pueblo Police Benevolent Association and was often found dedicating his time and energy to the foundation.

Mr. Speaker, as a former law enforcement officer I am well aware of the dangers and hazards our peace officers face today. These individuals work long hours, weekends, and holidays to guarantee their fellow citizen's rights and protection. They work tirelessly with great sacrifice to their personal and family lives to ensure our freedoms remain strong in our homes and communities. Their service and dedication deserves the recognition and thanks of this body of Congress and this nation. This is why, Mr. Speaker, I bring the name of officers like Robert A. Tristano to light today. I wish you all the best Bob and good luck in your future endeavors. Thanks for your service to Pueblo, Colorado.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO BYRON
WHITE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I stand before you today to pay tribute to former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Byron White, one of the most extraordinary men of our times. Justice White was a true renaissance man who embodied the ideals, abilities and endless potential upon which our country was founded; and did so in an unassuming, self-effacing manner that won the respect, and more importantly the hearts, of citizens throughout Colorado, America and, indeed, the world. Justice White dedicated his life to improving the lives of each and every human being he came into contact with, from his family and friends to his colleagues and peers. His extraordinary career was punctuated with a myriad of accomplishments, any one of which would serve as the pinnacle of a successful career, but for Byron, each served as simply validation that his efforts to better the nation and its citizens were doing just that: making peoples lives better. I stand before you today, humbled by the life and legacy of Justice White, and honored by the opportunity to pay tribute to such a remarkable man.

Born in Fort Collins, Colorado on June 8, 1917, Byron proved to be the consummate scholar and athlete, excelling both in the classroom and on the playing field. He attended the University of Colorado, where his prowess as a student and an athlete gained him national notoriety. He was an All-American tailback for the Buffaloes, star on the basketball court, but more importantly, especially in the eyes of Byron himself, he was the valedictorian of his graduating class, earning a

3.9 grade-point average. After graduating, he played professional football for the Pittsburgh Pirates, and was named Rookie of the Year in 1938. Showing his preference for intellectual endeavors over athletic ones, despite his success on the football field, Byron gave up his career in the NFL to accept a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford University. The outbreak of World War II brought Byron back to the United States, where he played football for the Detroit Lions, before serving as a Navy officer in the war. After the war, Byron attended Yale Law School, graduating in 1946, and then returned to Colorado to practice law in Denver.

While attending Oxford University, Byron first had the opportunity to meet John F. Kennedy, and later came in contact with him again while serving as a Navy officer in World War II. After becoming actively involved in politics, President Kennedy appointed Byron to the post of Deputy Attorney General, and then, in 1962, appointed him to the Supreme Court. In his remarkable 31 year career as a Supreme Court Justice, Byron gained the respect of his colleagues and of his nation as a conservative judge willing to stand firm for what he believed was just and fair. In 1994, the former Denver Post Office, after being remodeled for the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, was renamed the Byron White Courthouse. Justice White, is, without question, one of the most talented, knowledgeable, charismatic and selfless leaders that our country has ever known, and I am in awe of what he has accomplished on behalf of our country over the course of his illustrious career.

Mr. Speaker, I am truly at a loss in trying to verbally convey the achievements of a man whose extraordinary contributions so profoundly changed the face of our great nation. Aside from his extraordinary accomplishments, it is his unrelenting passion for each and every thing he did, as well as his spirit of honesty and integrity with which he has always conducted himself, that I wish to bring before this body of Congress. He is a remarkable man, who, while faithfully and honestly representing the heart and soul of America, also managed to touch it. I stand before you today, humbled by the legacy that Byron White has left with us, but proud to pay tribute to one of the greatest Americans of our time.

CELEBRATE THE DEDICATION OF
SPARK M. MATSUNAGA ELEMENTARY
AND LONGVIEW SCHOOL

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 3, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the dedication of Spark M. Matsunaga Elementary and Longview School, in Germantown, Maryland. This new school partnership represents an important step for integrating all children into a single education system.

Matsunaga Elementary and Longview School, is named in honor of Senator Spark Masayuki Matsunaga from Hawaii. He was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1962, and later served in the Senate from 1977–1990. Matsunaga Elementary is the first

school in Montgomery County named after an Asian-American.

The school is the first co-located school in Montgomery County and represents an end of separating students with special needs from their peers. The co-location of these schools creates a true community for the students and enhances their learning experience. The children benefit from their interaction by sharing special times in which students read to each other. Also, students celebrate special events together such as Dr. Seuss Day and the Olympics.

To commemorate the co-location of these schools, students raised \$2,100 for a time capsule that will be displayed at the school's Media Center. In addition, students and their families have contributed written works and letters that will be included in the capsule. The capsule will be opened in twenty years when its count-down clock reaches zero.

The success of Matsunaga Elementary and Longview School is due to the hard work of faculty, parents, staff, and students that give hundreds of hours to make the education experience enjoyable. Principal Judy Brubaker and Coordinator Louis Berlin are fortunate to lead this new school into the 21st century, with its new architecture and technology that will enhance the learning environment. Our community is richer because of the students, faculty, and administration of Matsunaga Elementary and Longview School.

FARM SECURITY AND RURAL
INVESTMENT ACT OF 2002

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support H.R. 2646, the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. Because the American farmer is the backbone of our great country, we must continue to make every effort to ensure the viability of the family farmer. I believe the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 does just that, ensures the viability of the family farmer.

This new farm bill was a very carefully constructed bill, a product of over two years of hard work. The legislation strikes the right balance between commodity and conservation programs. It maintains the market-oriented features and planting flexibility of the 1996 Farm Bill, while providing the largest ever investment in conservation, an 80% increase in current funding levels.

Additionally, this legislation is good for the farmers of Alabama. The payment limitations included in this final compromise will keep the farmers of capital-intensive crops, such as cotton and peanuts, viable in Alabama and the entire Southeast. I am proud to be a member of the House Agriculture Committee which created the original House farm bill, and today I am very proud to support the final passage of H.R. 2646, the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002.

HONORING ANDREA YEUTTER OF
ADRIAN, MICHIGAN FOR HER
OUTSTANDING ESSAY

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 3, 2002

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a young scholarship winner from my district, Andrea Yeutter of Adrian, Michigan. Andrea has written an excellent essay that speaks about the part our Constitution plays in guiding our lives. It's always heartening to see young people concerned about the problems we face and interested in the affairs of government. Andrea speaks of our good fortune to live in a land where we are free to speak our minds and shape our own lives, a land safe for people of all religious faiths. In this essay Andrea Yeutter also speaks to the responsibility our Constitution places on us: the responsibility to nurture and defend this country so that we can pass on to our children a nation of greatness and freedom. I request that her essay be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

STRENGTH IN OUR CONVICTIONS

(By Andrea Yeutter)

Over two hundred years ago, our founding fathers sat in a crowded, stuffy room discussing how America should be governed. They knew too well the hard, oppressive hand of a government with too much power, but they also realized that without a strengthened central government our Nation could not survive. After much heated debate they emerged with a revolutionary new document—the Constitution of the United States of America. This outline of America's founding principles would be the envy of the world for generations to come, as well as a blessing to those who would live under it. In order for our Nation to continue in the prosperity and strength we have known, however, it is essential that each citizen respect the Constitution, the laws based on it, and the courts that interpret it. It is also essential that the laws we make and the rulings we hand down in our courtrooms be congruent with the intents our founding fathers had when writing the Constitution. Only in this way can we preserve the values passed down to us.

The United States is unique in that it was founded on the belief that "all men are created equal." Although in its early days slavery still existed and women still were not allowed to vote, America soon evolved into a Nation holding dearly to the principle that equal rights, equal justice, and equal opportunity belong to all, regardless of race, creed, color, nationality or sex. Even though we often take our privilege of equality for granted, we are reminded how truly fortunate we are when we are reminded of the atrocities taking place in other countries without this idea. Surely the Afghan women under the Taliban would have given anything to be American citizens, as well as the millions of poverty-stricken Indians who are victims of a degrading caste system. The principle of equal opportunity for all has allowed many people to improve themselves and the conditions in which they live. It gives us a sense of dignity to know that we are held as equals before the law, and a sense of responsibility to know that we are, for the most part, in control over the measure of success we achieve. This freedom is basic to a good government.

Our founding fathers, believing strongly in these principles of equality and freedom,

wisely established a government that would exist to protect the freedom of each individual, not to restrict it. They knew that men, if left to themselves, would act selfishly and limit the freedoms of others for their own benefit, and that governments would do the same if given too much power. Therefore, they set up some very definite boundaries and limitations for the central government to respect. I believe that if they were to see our country now, they would be grieved at how far the government has been allowed to pry into individual liberties. It is necessary for us, in the age of government expansion, to support the principle that governments should get involved only in those things that the people cannot do well, or at all, for themselves. This means that the government should play a minimal role in the private lives of its citizens, not going overboard on unnecessary taxation, or excessive social legislation, nor creating huge bureaucracies that bumble through issues the public could take care of itself. Rather it should partner with other facets of society to assist those who cannot provide for themselves chiefly through lower taxes, and allowing greater economic opportunity. This enables and encourages people to become self-supporting, productive citizens who take pride in their independence, rather than becoming weak, lazy complainers looking eagerly for the next welfare check to roll off the mill, forged by the sweat of hard-working taxpayers.

If we hold to the values of individual freedom and minimal government interference, it is essential that we have a strong economy that will allow for a self-sufficient public. This strong economy must be laid on a foundation of a free enterprise system, and the encouragement of individual initiative. When this is accomplished, it produces business owners and workers that are proud of their hard work and of their accomplishments. They create better products at lower prices, which further stimulate the economy, creating more opportunities for people to advance themselves monetarily. In order for this to continue, however, the government must maintain sound money and be responsible for their economic endeavors. The rights of life and liberty are meaningless if citizens are deprived of their property through excessive taxation, inflation, and government waste. These things destroy individual initiative and the free-enterprise system. They invade the bounds of personal liberty by robbing individuals of their hard earned dollars, fostering the decay of economic prosperity, as well as creating growing resentment towards the government, which eventually leads to the downfall of a nation.

In order to remain strong internally, and as a leading Nation of the world, America must continue to uphold the values it was founded upon. This means limiting the scope of government at home, while strengthening its position abroad. America must be uncompromising in the support of individual liberty across the globe, punishing those who attack it, and giving assistance to those who desire to gain it. Granted, we cannot become the "policemen" of the world, but it would be a crime against our blessed freedoms and against the values we hold so dear to sit by like weaklings and watch the freedoms of our fellow men decay. World peace and friendship will only continue through strength in our convictions and in our actions.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS HELP TO STAMP OUT HUNGER

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 3, 2002

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 11, 2002, the National Association of Letter Carriers teamed with an army of volunteers, will march forward to stamp out hunger in our country's largest one day food drive. With the current war in Afghanistan, our televisions have been flooded with images of individuals who struggle daily to meet their nutritional needs. Malnutrition seems to be a problem that only affects those half a world away. Unfortunately, the war on hunger is also battled in the United States every day.

On May 11th, letter carriers from across the Nation will join together to collect nonperishable food items from their customers that will then be sorted and delivered to local food pantries for distribution. Last year, letter carriers in the metropolitan Milwaukee area, with the help of the Hunger Task Force, collected over 763,000 pounds of food to insure that the over 40,000 moms, dads, and children that go to local pantries for nutritious food did not go hungry.

These donations come at a critical time when supplies at pantries are traditionally low and demand for food to feed school-age children typically peaks, as access is restricted to school breakfast and lunch programs. Currently, 42 percent of low income children nationally depend on school programs to provide both breakfast and lunch. As the food drive takes place right before the local schools go on summer break, the timing of this event makes the National Association of Letter Carriers' Food Drive extremely important to the health of the most needy in our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I am here today to ask that my colleagues lend their support to the letter carriers' drives in their own hometowns and districts. To my neighbors and friends in Milwaukee and Waukesha counties, I ask that you pick up a few extra nonperishable items on your weekly shopping trip. As these essential donations stay in the community, those that you work with and live near will benefit from your generosity.

"Stamp Out Hunger" gives everyone the chance to help their fellow Americans while working for solutions to end hunger in their community.

EXPRESSING SOLIDARITY WITH
ISRAEL IN ITS FIGHT AGAINST
TERRORISM

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 2002

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in expressing our solidarity with Israel as they join the United States in the war against terrorism and the quest for peace in the Middle East region.

Israel has been a long time ally of the United States and was founded on the same democratic principles and freedoms as the

United States. As President Bush leads our Nation in this new war on global terrorism, we must stand by Israel in its condemnation of the shameful attack executed on its people during Passover of this year. We must stay committed to stomping out terrorism all over the world while working toward peace between Israel and its neighbors.

I admire Israel as the lone democracy in a troubled area of the world. Since 1993 Israel and the Palestinians have been engaged in intensive negotiations over the future of the West Bank and Gaza. The United States has been a consistent supporter of Israel, and I firmly support the Bush Administration's efforts to promote peace in the region and encourage countries throughout the region to condemn and prevent terrorism. By standing behind Israel now, we can prevent future terrorism and aggressively seek to establish a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

A few years ago in my home of San Diego, an Islamic mosque was attacked for practicing its Muslim beliefs. This action and those against Israel fail to honor the American belief in equality. We are a Nation of many cultures, many religions, many ideologies. We are Asian and Arab, European and American, a truly proud multi-cultural society. We must celebrate the diversity of this world and condemn those radical extremists who seek to promote their own beliefs through violence.

Today we stand in solidarity with all of our allies, European and Arab, Judeo-Christian and Muslim, and all those who are committed to the preservation of freedom and liberty.

COMMEMORATING THE DEDICATION OF THE COVENANT HALL SHARED BETWEEN BRADLEY HILLS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND BETHESDA JEWISH CONGREGATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 3, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the dedication of Covenant Hall, in Bethesda, Maryland. This grand building is shared between the interfaith congregations of Bradley Hills Presbyterian

Church (BHPC) and the Bethesda Jewish Congregation (BJC).

Today, Covenant Hall symbolizes the thirty-five year friendship between BHPC and BJC that was once a mere "rental agreement" for shared space. The bonds between the congregations emphasize a partnership in dialogue, education, outreach and worship. This unique relationship is the longest in the Nation between Christians and Jews and is an example to the community and country that different faiths can work together to achieve a common goal.

We celebrate the completion of Covenant Hall's five year renovation and construction project called "Celebrate the Light." For five years, BHPC and BJC demonstrated tremendous collaboration and teamwork. Their sacrifices are the foundations of the unprecedented faith and trust that the two congregations enjoy today. Covenant Hall is testament to the relationship and will facilitate expanded opportunities for mutual cooperation and joint services in the future.

The building is consecrated "sacred space" shared by two "spiritual siblings," and is uniquely designed to provide the full expression of each faith tradition. Covenant Hall will enhance the witness of both congregations to the surrounding community. Furthermore, the building and covenant between BHPC and BJC will serve as a constant reminder to the community that our divided world can enjoy and respect the beliefs of others.

The continued success of this partnership between BHPC and BJC and the completion of Covenant Hall is due to the hard work of the congregation and staff. Reverend Susan Andrews of BHPC and Spiritual Leader, Hazzan Sunny Schnitzer of BJC are fortunate to lead these congregations into the 21st century, with the construction of Covenant Hall. Our community is richer for the daily contributions Bradley Hills Presbyterian Church and Bethesda Jewish Congregation make to everyone.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 3, 2002

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 124, on ordering the

previous question on H. Res. 404. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 125, on agreeing to H. Res. 404. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 126, H.R. 392, Expressing Solidarity with Israel in its Fight Against Terrorism. Had I been present, I would have enthusiastically voted "yea."

Mr. Speaker, I am now, and I have always been a strong supporter of Israel and her right to self-defense. This resolution is an important and necessary step, and one that I am glad to support.

I am glad that the House took up this resolution today and urged its support. Hopefully, the Senate will pass a similar resolution.

I believe that Israel's struggle against terrorism very closely resembles the war Americans have been engaged in over the past eight months. As horribly shocking as the events of September 11th and the deaths of thousands of innocent people were, imagine facing this type of terror threat on a daily basis. My friends, sadly that is what the Israeli citizens face every single day.

Every day in Israel, parents wake up and are afraid that their children might not make it home if they go out. Over the past few months, we have seen horrible instances of terrorism committed against the Israeli people. Homicide bombers have blown themselves up in Israeli pizza restaurants, night clubs, and on street corners. Dozens of Israelis were slaughtered while celebrating one of their most sacred holidays, the Passover Seder. And this past weekend, the West Bank settlement of Adora was attacked. Terrorists, disguised as Israeli soldiers, shot four Israelis, including a 5-year-old girl, to death in their homes.

Mr. Speaker, I would love to see a peaceful resolution to the violent conflict in the Middle East. However, I believe that the daily terrorism threats Israelis face deserve full American support. There are very few differences between their war against terrorism and ours. Therefore, I enthusiastically support this resolution and encourage all of my freedom-loving colleagues to do the same.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Senate was not in session today. It will next meet on Monday, May 6, 2002, at 3 p.m.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Measures Introduced: 1 public bill, H.R. 4663, and 1 resolution, H. Res. 412, were introduced.

Page H2105

Reports Filed: Reports were filed as follows:

S. 506, to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, to provide for a land exchange between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Huna Totem Corporation (H. Rept. 107-434);

H.R. 1906, to amend the Act that established the Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park to expand the boundaries of that park, amended (H. Rept. 107-435);

H.R. 4546, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for military activities of the Department of Defense, and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2003 (H. Rept. 107-436).

Pages H2104-05

Speaker Pro Tempore: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Tancred to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Page H2103

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the guest Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd J. Ogilvie, Chaplain of the United States Senate.

Page H2103

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H2103.

Quorum Calls—Votes: No quorum calls or recorded votes developed during the proceedings of the House today.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 10:04 a.m.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, May 6

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2 p.m., Monday, May 6

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will continue consideration of H.R. 3009, Andean Trade Preference Expansion Act.

For the congressional program for the week of May 6 through May 11, 2002, see Daily Digest of May 2, 2002.

House Chamber

Program for Monday: Pro forma session.

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