

tools. Finally, COL Hoskin developed and implemented new templates of standardized methods for Directors to prepare various required decision point briefings to the Command Leadership. Through his distinctive accomplishments, COL Hoskin culminated a long and distinguished career in the service of his country and reflected great credit upon himself, the United States Army, and the Department of Defense.

TRIBUTE TO THE MORRIS LAND
CONSERVANCY

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 2006

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Morris Land Conservancy, located Morris County, New Jersey, a county I am proud to represent! On October, 19, 2006, the Morris Land Conservancy will celebrate its 25th Anniversary with a reception to honor twenty-five years of land preservation within Morris County.

Incorporated on July 30, 1981, the Morris County Parks and Conservation Foundation was created by Russell W. Myers, the first director of the Morris County Park Commission. A seven member Board of Trustees guided the original organization. Today the organization, now known as Morris Land Conservancy, is governed by a board of twenty-five outstanding civic and business leaders. The mission continues to be "to preserve land and protect water resources, focusing on northern New Jersey; to conserve open space; to inspire and empower individuals and communities to preserve land and the environment."

During its history, the Conservancy has evolved from an all-volunteer organization to a state leader in open space preservation. Over 10,000 acres of open space land has been preserved in northern New Jersey. Programs developed to further the Conservancy's mission include: the award winning Partners for Greener Communities, which offers technical assistance on open space planning and land preservation to municipalities; a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Resource Center that produces professional maps for use throughout the state to target critical open space lands for preservation; and the nationally recognized Partners for Parks Program which has organized over 5,200 volunteers from 65 corporations and civic groups to do one day community service projects in seventy-three different parks in the past ten years!

In the early 1990's, the organization became actively involved in the movement to preserve the Highlands. The Conservancy helped organize the Farny Highlands Watershed Coalition, a partnership of more than thirty towns and conservation groups dedicated to preserving the region known as "heart of the Highlands".

The Conservancy has grown dramatically since it was established in 1981. The original 56 members now number more than 1400, all working to preserve important properties and add them to the network of local, county and state parks throughout the region.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating Morris Land Conservancy on its twenty-fifth Anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO DR. CHRIS FISHER
AND DR. JAMES BASHKIN

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 2006

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Chris Fisher and Dr. James Bashkin, cofounders of Nano Vir, a Kalamazoo, Michigan bioscience company that received the 2006 Tibbetts Award for innovative work to identify and develop a potential treatment to fight the virus that causes cervical cancer known as Human Papillomavirus (HPV). The Tibbetts Award is a prestigious national award presented annually by the Small Business Administration to small firms, organizations, and individuals judged to exemplify the very best in small business innovation research. This year, Nano Vir is among the select group of 55 firms from across the nation who will receive the award.

The Food and Drug Administration recently approved a vaccine for HPV that will prevent individuals from becoming infected with the virus. Nano Vir's product would complement the vaccine by fighting HPV infections and preventing cervical cancer for those who already have the virus.

The importance of this research cannot be overstated. Nearly 20 million Americans have incurable HPV, and cervical cancer is the second leading killer of women by cancer worldwide. Nano Vir is at the cutting edge of DNA research, and I commend Dr. Fisher, Dr. Bashkin, and all the folks at Nano Vir for their commitment and dedication to the betterment of millions of women's lives around the world. They may soon develop one of our most potent weapons yet in the war against cancer, and I wish them every success.

CONGRATULATING DR. MARILYN
GASTON AND DR. GAYLE PORTER

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 2006

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Marilyn Gaston and Dr. Gayle Porter, co-recipients of the 2006 Purpose Prize. Drs. Gaston and Porter have been recognized for innovation and success in using their lifetime of experience for the greater good.

After full careers in different health fields, Drs. Gaston and Porter teamed up to address the alarming early death and disability rates among middle aged African American women. They wrote Prime Time: The African American Woman's Complete Guide to Midlife Health and Wellness and then created an innovative health course and support group model. "Prime Time Sister Circles" has become a popular and proven health initiative in Maryland and other states, with 68 percent of the participants maintaining their health improvements for more than a year. This outstanding model should be replicated throughout our country.

I want to recognize the role of The Purpose Prize itself in changing our society's view of aging. The positive impact of the five Purpose

Prize winners on thousands of people in need reveals that America's growing older population is one of our greatest untapped resources. In 2005-06 over 1,200 adults age 60 and over competed for the \$100,000 cash prizes and related rewards of publicity and support for their entrepreneurial projects. Civic Ventures, the California-based non-profit organization that created the prize program, is dedicated to generating ideas and creating programs to help society achieve the greatest return on experience. I invite my colleagues to join me in furthering this view of older adults as significant contributors to our communities and nation.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my heartfelt congratulations to Dr. Marilyn Gaston and Dr. Gayle Porter on receiving the prestigious Purpose Prize in its first year and I wish them continued success. I also commend Civic Ventures, along with Purpose Prize funders, The Atlantic Philanthropies and The John Templeton Foundation, for their vision and generosity in creating this important stimulus for expanding citizen initiative for public good.

PATTERSON PARK COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
10TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 2006

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to your attention the achievements of the Patterson Park Community Development Corporation (PPCDC), which is celebrating its 10th Anniversary.

The Patterson Park area was originally known as Hampstead Hill and played an important role in the defense of Baltimore during the War of 1812. The property was also home to the wealthy Patterson family whose beautiful daughter, Betsy, was the wife of Jerome Bonaparte. The surrounding rowhouse community offered housing for a diverse population, including immigrants from Eastern Europe. Following World War II, many families moved to the suburbs, leaving older residents behind. The community became ripe for absentee landlords and investors.

In 1996, the PPCDC was founded by residents to combat the neighborhood's decline. PPCDC concentrated on an area of 3,000 rowhouses north of Patterson Park, and 2,500 houses on the park's eastern periphery. Its goal was to recreate a stable, desirable, diverse community around Patterson Park.

PPCDC embarked on strategies to improve the neighborhood and Park image, strengthen the neighborhood's social fabric and political strength, and dramatically increase investment through control of the neighborhood's real estate. Since 1996, PPCDC has spent more than \$60 million in the community, attracting tens of millions of dollars in other investment. PPCDC also maintains more than 100 affordable rental units that provide decent housing to immigrants, refugees, and other families with modest incomes.

PPCDC has accomplished all this while maintaining the ethnic, racial and economic diversity of the Patterson Park community. Investment north of Patterson Park has allowed neighborhoods to the south to gather momentum and become an engine for revitalization in all of Southeast Baltimore.

Friends of Patterson Park was formed to revitalize the Park, restore the boat lake and the Pagoda, which serves as the centerpiece for summer concerts, and build a new playground for the growing number of children who live in the community. In 2002, the Patterson Park Charter School was formed by residents to entice young families to stay in the neighborhood.

I urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in saluting the accomplishments of the PPCDC and its partners and in commending them for their work in East Baltimore. Their efforts to revitalize Patterson Park have become a model for other communities around the Nation.

PROTECTING OUR NATION FROM
TERRORISM

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 2006

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to confront a question of central importance to our Nation: are we doing everything we should to protect our Nation from terrorism?

This is not a threat we can afford to underestimate. The terrorists' means of organization, communication, and attack challenge our intelligence community, our armed forces, and our domestic law enforcement agencies in fundamentally new ways.

We must take the fight to the terrorists, but that does not mean we must sacrifice our moral leadership in the international community. We must defend our homeland from attacks, but we must also avoid self-inflicted damage to the values we stand for and the liberties of our people. Our strategy cannot be merely aggressive; it must also be smart and efficient, and it must be true to the values that make us American.

We must not only kill and capture specific terrorists and dismantle their organizations. We must also reduce the number of new terrorists and organizations that might exist tomorrow. Ultimately, we will win this war not by denying the rights of detainees and not by law enforcement excesses, but by protecting the integrity of our free and democratic society, and by repairing our diplomacy and showing the world that there is a better way.

The Bush Administration has repeatedly implied that Americans must be prepared to set aside moral considerations, American values, and America's image in the world if such concerns get in the way of the aggressive pursuit of terrorists. In reality, such a strategic blindness will hamper our ability to win the war on terrorism. An anti-terrorism strategy informed by moral considerations, American values, and our effort to lead the world by example is consistent with an anti-terrorism strategy that pursues terrorists smartly, effectively, and aggressively. What's more, such a strategy augments our efforts because it unites the American people—and the world—behind us.

Following the 9-11 attacks, President Bush had two choices. The first option was to create and implement a smart, bipartisan anti-terrorist strategy. Such a strategy would have been focused on devoting sufficient troops and resources to Afghanistan to bring down the

Taliban, find and incapacitate Osama bin Laden and his lieutenants, and enable that nation's successful reconstruction—not just in the capital but in the outlying areas that we have never fully secured.

The President could have capitalized on the tremendous outpouring of public support in the wake of the attacks to build bridges between our nation and the rest of the world, including the millions of moderate Muslims who hold no sympathy for the terrorists who are hijacking their religion. He would have proactively sought a resolution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which has historically been the largest source of inspiration for new generations of terrorists. (The Iraq war can now lay claim to that ignoble reputation.) And he would have more significantly bolstered our defense and intelligence assets to prevent future attacks and dismantle terrorist networks.

Instead, the President chose a second option that has simply failed to meet the standard of an intelligent anti-terrorism strategy. He diverted resources from the hunt for bin Laden to prepare for and initiate a war of choice in Iraq—a war, incidentally, that has made the threat of terrorism worse, not better. The recent National Intelligence Estimate makes this quite clear.

In doing so, President Bush left Afghanistan vulnerable to the resurgence of the Taliban we have seen over the last several months, resulting in a deteriorating security environment in that country five years after we supposedly defeated them. He has undertaken policies that have seriously undermined public support for the U.S. in the Islamic world and beyond, including policies that cultivated a culture within the military and the intelligence community that have tolerated and even encouraged the abuse of detainees—many of whom were later determined to be innocent bystanders. He has largely neglected the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, with disastrous results for Israel, Lebanon, and the entire Middle East region.

David Schanzer, one of my constituents and director of the Triangle Center on Terrorism, got it right in a recent op-ed. He wrote: "Unfortunately, we have made no progress, and in fact may have lost ground, in the ideological conflict that is fueling jihadist violence around the globe."

So I ask today: are we doing everything we should to protect our nation against another terrorist attack? Is President Bush pursuing a smart, effective strategy to win the war on terrorism? The answer to these questions is clearly "no."

This week in the House, we are debating two prominent components of the President's strategy to fight terrorism: a bill to grant the President the right to circumvent checks by the judiciary to wiretap the phones of American citizens, and a bill to establish an extrajudiciary system for trying detained terrorist suspects. These bills are both clear examples of how the President continues to make the wrong choices in the war on terrorism.

There is no doubt that we need a more extensive and sophisticated wiretapping program directed at those who mean us harm, both outside and inside the United States. That is not the question. The question is who should make decisions that balance civil liberties with surveillance needs. The Administration says "just trust us." To that, we say a resounding no. This is not merely because the Attorney

General and the Bush administration have proved unreliable stewards of our liberties. It also recognizes what our founding fathers knew quite well, that balancing power among institutions with different functional roles is the essential to our form of government. The executive branch is in the business of putting criminals and terrorists in jail; the judicial branch is in the business of interpreting the law and the Constitution, and protecting individual rights. Neither can effectively do the job of the other.

The 1978 FISA law established procedures governing how the Federal Government can constitutionally collect foreign intelligence, including the ability to gather intelligence immediately in urgent situations and to obtain a warrant post-facto. Unfortunately, this administration feels that protecting the constitutional rights of its citizens has become too cumbersome. Instead of abiding by current law, the administration has chosen to make up new ones. And now that we have called the administration on this violation of the law, it is asking Congress to formally authorize its practices. In essence, the administration is telling us that we have to choose between being safe and being free. I, for one, am not willing to accept this overly simple analysis or the proposed wiretapping bill.

We do not yet know what provisions will be included in the House bill, but the President's proposal would allow warrantless surveillance of international calls and e-mails of American citizens without any evidence that they are conspiring with terrorist organizations. The communications of Americans would only be protected if the National Security Administration "reasonably believes" all senders and recipients are in the U.S. Essentially this provision would allow anybody communicating with family or friends outside the U.S. to be monitored at any given time without any real justification or oversight.

In addition, the President's proposal would pre-approve warrantless searches on all Americans following a terrorist attack in the United States for up to 45 days. I know the investigations that take place in the days and weeks following a terrorist attack are crucial in apprehending all of those involved, and I agree that we need to make sure the intelligence community has whatever resources it needs. However, providing pre-approval to the President to violate the 4th amendment of the Constitution after an attack is completely unnecessary. Current law already allows the President reasonable exemptions in these situations, and if extensions are needed, he simply needs to request judicial approval.

The second key terrorism bill under debate in the House this week would establish a system for bringing detained terrorist suspects to trial. Again, there is wide and bipartisan agreement that this issue must be addressed. But President Bush has once again failed to choose the smart and morally acceptable way to do it.

Over the past 3 years, many of us have watched in horror as new details about the Bush administration's treatment of detainees have been revealed. Torture, arbitrary arrest and detention, indefinite imprisonment—Americans used to think of these as charges off the pages of reports about other countries, not as sanctioned American policies. While some of us have spoken out against these practices since they became public, recent actions by