

IN HONOR OF KENNETH DEACON  
JONES

**HON. BOB ETHERIDGE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 18, 2000*

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, today I celebrate and honor the life of Mr. Kenneth "Deacon" Jones of Smithfield, NC. Mr. Jones is a talented business leader, a respected community figure, and a dedicated family man. As a member of the Johnston County Board of Education, Mr. Jones is known for placing a strong emphasis on the value of education and for his extensive service and leadership in the community. Through his commitment to goodness and generosity, Mr. Jones is truly a driving force for excellence in education in the Johnston County School System.

Bobby Kenneth Jones was born to the late Reverend Clyde W. Jones and Mrs. Mary Brooks Jones. He graduated from Princeton High School in 1958, after having played on the baseball and basketball teams, including the basketball team that achieved a 32-1 record and was runner up in the Eastern North Carolina Championship in 1958. It was during his high school years that "Deacon" became his nickname. The other kids, in fun, called him "Deacon" because his father was a minister. The name has remained with him to this day.

Mr. Jones married Faye Woodall in 1961, and today they are the proud parents of three children and three grandchildren. In 1970, Mr. Jones ventured out into the business world and became co-owner of D&D Motor Company, selling used cars. Only 3 years later, he established Princeton Auto Sales, and today he owns several dealerships, employing more than 150 people. A fair and compassionate employer, his favorite slogan for business, as well as for life is, "Treat people the way you want to be treated."

Mr. Jones' generosity and fairness may also be seen through his unfaltering dedication to service and leadership throughout the community. He has served as a member on countless boards, including the Board of Directors at Lee and Mount Olive Colleges, the North Carolina Economic Development Board, and the Johnston County Board of Education. He is a member and past president of the Princeton Lions Club, the Princeton PTO, and the Princeton Boosters Club. He has financially sponsored many school projects, including the Academic Super Bowl, the Battle of the Books, the Special Olympics, and more. His Alma Mater, Princeton High, has greatly benefited from his support of the Future Farmers of America, the Band and Chorus, athletic groups, and other school organizations.

Mr. Kenneth "Deacon" Jones has served as a role model and an inspiration for all those around him. He has exemplified the principles of service and generosity through his numerous contributions and strong commitment to the community. Deacon Jones embodies the North Carolina values my constituents hold dear, and I want to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives the outstanding contributions of this fine American.

DEDICATION OF NEW SANCTUARY  
FOR THE POTTER'S HOUSE

**HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 18, 2000*

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Bishop and Mrs. Thomas D. Jakes, Sr., and the 26,000 registered members of the Potter's House in Dallas. Already one of the largest churches in the United States, the parishioners are preparing to officially dedicate their new sanctuary on October 22, 2000. More than 8,000 church leaders and pastors from all over the world are expected to attend this momentous event.

The Potter's House is now officially Texas' largest church and has over 48 separate programs focused on service to the community and the congregation. With outreach efforts all over the globe, the church is an incubator for ideas and activities that have changed countless lives for the better. I am proud of the significant impact the church and its multi-cultural membership continue to make in Dallas-Fort Worth and around the world.

Bishop T.D. Jakes and his wife Serita Ann lead the Potter's House. Bishop Jakes was named as "one of the five most often mentioned successors to Rev. Billy Graham's position as national evangelist" by The New York Times and was declared by The Economist to have the "potential impact of a Martin Luther King." With a studied message, an acute business acumen, and tireless devotion, he has helped focus his followers on personal responsibility and community cooperation.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of this milestone for the Potter's House, I am proud to recognize this congregation as a national testament to the power of empowerment.

**TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER  
COMMERCIALIZATION ACT**

SPEECH OF

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 17, 2000*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 209, the Technology Transfer Commercialization Act conference report. This report is the product of over 2 years of hard work on the part of the Committee on Science, the Senate Commerce Committee, the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the Administration.

Developing a version of the legislation that is acceptable to all these parties has been no small feat in the realm of patent policy, and I want to thank Chairman SENSENBRENNER, Ranking Democratic Member GEORGE BROWN, Subcommittee Chairwoman MORELLA, and Subcommittee Ranking Democrat BARCIA for their hard work.

H.R. 209 is the result of the first comprehensive review of federal patent policy in 15 years. The 1980 Bayh-Dole Act, which it amends, has made a major difference in the commercialization of federal inventions. Before Bayh-Dole passed, it was relatively rare for inventions resulting from federal research to

reach their market potential. As many as 20,000 federal inventions were patented but not licensed. Only two or three inventions at that point had achieved royalties as high as \$1,000,000, and the total royalty stream for the entire Federal Government at that time was less than the royalties received by a midsized research university today.

Bayh-Dole has opened major opportunities to research universities like the University of Colorado. It has been a major contributor to the outreach activities of contractor-operated laboratories like the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. It has led to benefits for federally employed inventors and their laboratories at the Department of Commerce and throughout the government.

Over the nearly 20 years since enactment of the Bayh-Dole Act, we've learned of the need for some improvements. The bill before us takes advantage of the lessons learned and is intended to make the law more user-friendly. It also updates the act to reflect the new ways that industry now gets and shares information.

I am also pleased that the bill includes an amendment promoted by some of my Democratic colleagues on the Science Committee that requires each DOE laboratory to have an ombudsman and to report quarterly on its operations to DOE. This provision addresses problems that citizens around the country have experienced in getting their issues with DOE weapons laboratories addressed in a timely fashion. Small businesses now will have a place to turn within the laboratories to have their concerns addressed, and there will be quarterly reporting of the progress being made by the ombudsmen to all of the pertinent officials within the Department of Energy.

I urge passage of the bill.

**RANGEMASTER JOSEPH BOYD**

**HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 18, 2000*

Ms. SANCHEZ. Ms. Speaker, today I have the opportunity to remember and pay tribute to a great man from my community. Joseph Samuel Boyd, the Santa Ana Police Department's Rangemaster, played an integral role in helping to make the streets of Santa Ana safer for all its citizens.

Rangemaster Boyd was dedicated to a life of public service. After serving 24 years in the Marine Corps, including time in Vietnam, and rising in rank from boot recruit to the Officer rank of "Major", Rangemaster Boyd entered a life of law enforcement. After his retirement from the Marine Corps, Rangemaster Boyd became the firearms instructor for the Orange County Sheriff's Department until he was hired by the Santa Ana Police Department in 1993.

During his tenure with the Santa Ana Police Department, Rangemaster Boyd developed a comprehensive training curriculum in firearm proficiency and safety for the Department's 400 officers. The system he developed, "Advanced Firearms Simulator Training" is a state-of-the-art system which simulates real life situations police officers encounter daily. It puts them in real-life situations and requires them to rapidly evaluate and assess a "shoot/don't shoot" scenario. This is now a widely-used training method at law enforcement agencies throughout the country.

In 1995, Rangemaster Boyd played a pivotal role in obtaining a Bureau of Justice Assistance grant for the Santa Ana Police Department's Firearms Trafficking Program. This program allies the Department's Weapons Interdiction Team with the FBI and ATF in combating illegal firearms trafficking.

The program proved to be an unqualified success and Rangemaster Boyd was an integral part of the team effectiveness, as he examined and tested firearms for ballistics evidence.

It was, however, in this capacity that Rangemaster Boyd lost his life. On January 28, 1998, Officer Boyd was testing an outlawed, nine millimeter "MAC 11" machine pistol for ballistics evidence. During the testing, the gun jammed. In an attempt to un-jam the gun, it tragically misfired, killing Rangemaster Boyd.

A devoted family man, Rangemaster Boyd is survived by his wife of 34 years, Marion, two adult children, and two grandchildren.

The loss of Rangemaster Boyd left a void that still resonates today. Unfortunately, this is just the beginning of this tragic story.

Since Rangemaster Boyd was not a "sworn" law enforcement officer, his family was not entitled to the Department of Justice's Public Safety Officers Benefits. Rangemaster Boyd was a "civilian" working in a law enforcement capacity.

These Department of Justice's Public Safety Officers Benefits provide financial relief to family members of law enforcement officers who've lost their lives in the line of duty. Rangemaster Boyd gave his life in the line of duty, in a law enforcement capacity, and his family deserved these benefits.

For the past three years, I have worked to correct this wrong. I introduced legislation, H.R. 513 in the House of Representatives which would have clarified that Rangemaster Boyd was a public safety officer who died as a direct result of an injury sustained in the line of duty. I worked with the Department of Justice to clarify this situation, and get Rangemaster Boyd's widow and family the benefits they deserved.

I am pleased that on July 21, 2000 the work of myself, and so many others in the community, paid off when the Department of Justice decided to release the funding to Rangemaster Boyd's family.

The benefit package is just a small expense to the Justice Department, only \$100,000, but it has been a large relief to the Boyd family. I am glad the Federal Government looked beyond this "technicality" and realized what impact these benefits would make.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE FEATURES IMPROVEMENT BILL

**HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 18, 2000*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, Congress created the national defense features program in response to a report by the Department of Defense describing a shortage of sealift capacity during military contingencies. This shortage of shipping space for heavy military vehicles and

other cargo was best cured by a program such as the NDF program that would be the most cost-effective way to augment the substantial investment that was being made in new sealift ships by the Navy.

Within the last several years, Congress has authorized and appropriated funds to install special defense features in new commercial vessels to be built in the shipyards of the United States. Most recently, at my request and as a result of the leadership of our colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. WELDON, Congress included in the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2001 a provision that would expand the Secretary of Defense's ability to fund militarily useful projects under the NDF program.

Since the NDF program was launched, Congress expected that our allies, particularly Japan, would find mutual defense benefits in promoting the program on their trade routes with the United States. Under one project that has received attention, ten commercial vessels would be built in the United States based on a design funded and approved by DARPA's Maritime Technology Program. These vessels would normally operate in the Japan-United States vehicle trade, which is at present entirely dominated by Japanese carriers.

Notwithstanding expressions of support by very senior officials in our government, this expectation has not been realized. The Government of Japan continues to take the position that the decision to employ NDF ships is strictly a matter for the commercial judgment of Japanese vehicle manufacturing and shipping companies. The vehicle manufacturers, which operate under closely inter-locking relationships with the Japanese vehicle carriers, continue to insist that the NDF program is a matter between the two respective governments since it addresses defense.

In view of the US role in providing security for our Far East allies, it hardly seems appropriate that defense concerns expressed by our government should not have been met with a more positive response. Our government's repeated representations to the Japanese government have fallen on deaf ears as if the NDF program was without military value, a position that is contradicted by two US Navy reports on the NDF program. Taking note of the extensive military collaboration of our two governments, which it is safe to say has conferred material benefits on Japan, this is not the position that Congress should have expected.

The position that this matter is purely commercial in nature rather than governmental in character is not defensible. Japan, like other nations, supports its merchant marine with financial assistance, including direct construction loans at artificially low rates of interest. This is not the mark of a purely private industry operating under purely commercial conditions.

The real reason our carriers are effectively being excluded from this market is the Japanese *keiretsu* system of doing business. It is not price, but rather the interwoven industrial and financial structure that closes this market like so many other sectors of the Japanese economy against international competition. The situation, then, is that a fleet of US built and operated ships, commercially competitive and having significant defense value to both nations, has apparently no chance to break through the economic fence encircling the Japanese vehicle trade.

Notwithstanding this state of affairs, I continue to hope that the Government of Japan and the vehicle manufacturers will ultimately see the merit of supporting the NDF program, especially given the longstanding support of the Department of Defense. Recently, the Secretary of Defense and the Director General of the Japanese Self-Defense Agency agreed to establish a regular consultative mechanism to ensure closer cooperation in improving our mutual defense capabilities. I understand the Secretary of Defense suggested that this might be an appropriate mechanism to move the NDF program forward. I agree.

Given past experience, however, we may nonetheless not see the type of action that is by now long overdue. Therefore, along with my colleague from Pennsylvania, I am introducing a bill today that we intend to push later next year if we do not see any movement on the part of the Government of Japan. The bill is very straightforward. It says: If the Federal Maritime Commission finds that vessels built under the NDF program are unable to obtain employment in a particular trade route in the foreign commerce of the United States for which they are designed to operate, and if that sector of the trade route has been dominated historically by citizens of an allied nation, then the Commission shall take action to counteract the restrictive trade practices that have led to this situation.

I trust it will not be necessary to enact legislation to encourage support for a program so self-evidently in the mutual security interests of our two nations and that as a result of the new consultative mechanism the NDF program can begin the much needed recapitalization of our aging Ready Reserve Force.

#### ATROCITIES IN SIERRA LEONE

**HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 18, 2000*

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join many of my colleagues in expressing our outrage with the continuing atrocities in Sierra Leone.

Two weeks ago, seven Sierra Leoneans testified before the House International Relations Committee's Subcommittee on Africa. They told chilling and horrifying tales that I will not soon forget.

Thousands of Sierra Leoneans—men, women, children, and even infants—have had their limbs amputated as part of a campaign of terror by rebels. As the democratically elected government and the rebels battle over control of the nation's lucrative diamond mines, the citizens of Sierra Leone live lives of fear and tragedy. Meanwhile, the international diamond industry continues to purchase enormous quantities of diamonds from Sierra Leone. It does not matter who controls the mines, the rebels or the government, as long as the industry continues to receive its precious commodity.

I want to commend brave Sierra Leoneans who have risked their lives to tell the world about the atrocities in their country. I also want to commend organizations such as the Friends of Sierra Leone. The Friends of Sierra Leone is a non-profit organization made up of Sierra Leone emigres, former Peace Corps