EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF SAINT DEMETRIOS CATHEDRAL AFTERNOON SCHOOL AND MR. GEORGE ALMIROUDIS AND MR. NIKOS PAPHITIS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 26, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an exemplary after school program being offered in my district in Queens, New York, the Saint Demetrios Cathedral Afternoon School.

Saint Demetrios Cathedral, Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America, Hellenic Orthodox Community of Astoria is an institution that promotes education, understanding, community service and the preservation of the Hellenic culture. In order to help neighborhood children learn more about their heritage, Saint Demetrios established an extra curricular program that offers afternoon and Saturday classes for grades 1–7. The curriculum includes instruction in Greek, spoken and written, Hellenic history, Orthodox religion, Hellenic traditions and culture, as well as instruction in Hellenic dancing. The Seventh grade students receive preparation for the Greek Regents' exam.

Saint Demetrios is the world's largest Hellenic community outside of Athens. Founded in 1927, the church has, over the years, been home to tens of thousands of Hellenic immigrants, more recently, second-, third-, and fourth-generation Hellenic-Americans. In addition to Greek afternoon school, the parish includes a parochial school for pre-K to high school and Sunday School for religious instruction.

The program is administered by Anastasios Koularmanis, Supervising Principal and Timoleon Kokkinos, Director of Afternoon School. No school will succeed without the support of the parents. Fortunately, Saint Demetrios's school has an active and involved parent body.

This Sunday, February 11, the Saint Demetrios Afternoon School will have its annual luncheon that will honor, two true philanthropists of the community, Mr. George Almiroudis and Mr. Nikos Paphitis.

George Almiroudis was born in Greece in 1951, on the island of Chios in the medieval village of Mesta. He completed his high school education and three-year military obligation and in 1974 emigrated to the United States.

Upon his arrival in the United States, he worked hard and followed the ''American Dream.'' Today he is a very successful general contractor. His company MESTA construction is named after his hometown. The company employs more than 100 people in my district.

In addition to his successful business ventures, George has focused his energies on many charitable organizations and events. He served as President of the MESTA Fraternal Organization, and the Chian Federation, Secretary of the International Coordinating Committee Justice for Cyprus and member of the Children's Hospital in Boston and of the New York Hospital. In addition, he is a member of the Hellenic Issues Committee of the Council of Hellenes Abroad.

George's humanitarianism is exemplified by his creation of the George K. Almiroudis Chian Geriatric Foundation, Ltd. The mission of the foundation is to provide emotional, physical, financial and psychological support to Hellenic American senior citizens residing in senior residencies and nursing homes in the United States and Greece.

To date his work has been recognized by the Borough Presidents of Queens and the Bronx and the Council of Hellenes Abroad who identified him as one of the most active Hellenes in the United States.

George Almiroudis could not do all of this without the support of his wife Triantafillia Mathioudis-Almiroudis and their three sons, Constantinos, Adamatios and George Jr.

Mr. Nikos Paphitis, the second honoree was born in Pentayia, Morphou in Cyprus, an area that has been under Turkish occupation since the 1974 invasion. He completed his high school education and military service in Cyprus.

Nikos Paphitis came to the United States to pursue higher education. He received a Bachelor of Science in Accounting from York College.

In 1991 he joined Cyprus Popular Bank serving as Customer Legal Relations and Affairs in the Finance Department. He is currently serving as Chief Representative of LAIKI Group in New York. An industrious and resourceful individual, Nikos is active with the Cyprus Federation of America. He is currently serving as Chairman of the Philanthropic Committee of the Cyprus Federation along with several other causes.

He is married to Evie Georgiou and they have two children Andreas (10) and Marilena (7) who are attending St. Demetrios Greek Orthodox School in Astoria.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the wonderful work of the Saint Demetrios After School Program and the two great individuals they have honored, George Almiroudis and Nikos Paphitis. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing their contributions to the Astoria community.

PERSPECTIVES ON CIVIL RIGHTS AND RACISM

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 26, 2001

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following article ''King Assembly Presents Unique Perspectives on Civil Rights, Racism'' from the February Edition of Cranbrook Kingswood Crane-Clarion student newspaper, which follows, for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Cranbrook Kingswood Crane-Clarion, February 2001]

KING ASSEMBLY PRESENTS UNIQUE PERSPECTIVES ON CIVIL RIGHTS, RACISM

(By Noah Peters)

At the outset of the 2001 Martin Luther King, Jr. assembly, held January 24th at the Kingswood Gym, Cranbrook headmaster George Swope said that this year's assembly would focus less on the life of King and more on how King affected the lives of others. In essence, the assembly strove to inspire appreciation of Dr. King through personal introspection on the legacy, as opposed to being a history lesson.

In that spirit, the program featured many unique segments. Among them was a piece, ''Who Am I?,'' featuring several students and staff reading short monologues as victims of prejudice against different kinds of people. For example, senior Mike Mahdi read one as an African-American who others think got his job based on his race, not merit; Maureen Briske, administrative assistant Kingswood Dean Fran Dagbovie, addressed prejudice and arrogance against secretarial workers; English teacher Chris MacDonald read the words of what a new and misunderstood teacher might feel.

Others spoke as handicapped persons, foreign people, and various ethnic groups. The purpose was to show that racism and other forms of prejudice are still prevalent in the attitudes of the majority by citing examples of cases in which it occurs. ''Injustice everywhere'' was a major target of King's movement.

Another segment featured a panel of speakers, mostly teachers, who shared their personal experiences concerning Dr. King and the civil rights era. The first speaker, Swope, talked of how he came to support civil rights after moving from an ''all-white Chicago suburb'' to a racially mixed boarding school.

Next, Spanish teacher Richard Bowdy shared his experience of taking a date to hear Dr. King speak in high school, and made the point that, though Dr. King is generally looked on as a peaceful figure, he was very controversial in his day, ''committed to confrontation as much as he was committed to non-violence.''

After Bowdy spoke, English teacher Winniefred Anthonio spoke of her experience as an immigrant during the civil rights movement, and History Robert spoke about the theme of who each of us is. Lastly, Ida Tomlin, an administrator at the Cranbrook Institute of Science, related her experience dealing with discrimination as a youth in Meridian, Mississippi.

The program concluded with Excerpts from ''Song of Myself,'' a film by senior Carlos Navarrete Patino featuring students reading from Whitman's poem, each in their own style. The talks were consistent with King's philosophy. As Tomlin put it, King once said, ''Very few people will rise to genius . . . [so] be the best of whoever you are.''

TRIBUTE TO DR. WILLIAM F. BRADLEY, DVM

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 26, 2001

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Dr. William F. Bradley, a veterinarian from Douglas County, Kansas, who passed away recently, after a full life that was dedicated to his family, his veterinary practice, and service to his community.

Dr. Bradley exemplified the kind of individual whose selfless dedication to others forms the glue that has held together so many Kansas communities over the past century. He is best known in Lawrence, Kansas, for his longtime service on the school board for Lawrence and Douglas County, where he served for four years as board president. Additionally, he spent many years as Wakarusa Township trustee and was an active participant in local Republican Party politics. His wife, Bev, was twice elected Douglas County Commissioner as the Republican candidate. More importantly, though, Dr. Bradley was a founding member of the O'Connell Youth Ranch and a founder of the Lawrence Boys Club.

An active member of several local service organizations, 4–H groups and the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, with Bev, Dr. Bradley was a devoted father to six sons. He epitomized the public-spirited pillar of our communities who does so much in towns and cities across the United States to bring people together to solve problems and constructively face challenges. His sense of duty touched many lives in Douglas County and in Lawrence; I was proud to represent him in Congress and I join with my constituents in mourning his loss.

Mr. Speaker, I place into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an obituary for Dr. William F. Bradley that was carried by the Lawrence Journal-World and I am pleased to have this opportunity to take note of our loss.

[From the Lawrence Journal-World (KS), Jan. 28, 2001]

WILLIAM F. BRADLEY

Services for William Ferdie Bradley, 74, Lawrence, will be at 2 p.m. Thursday at the First Presbyterian Church in Lawrence. Burial will be in Memorial Park Cemetery.

Bradley died Friday, Jan. 26, 2001, at his home.

He was born Feb. 16, 1926, in Topeka, the son of Aubrey J. Bradley and Neta Bernice (Davis) Bradley.

He was raised on a farm near Blue Mound and attended Unity Township and Blue Mound schools before going to college at Kansas State University, where he earned his bachelor's degree in 1949 and his doctor of veterinary medicine degree in 1953.

Bradley practiced veterinary medicine in Mexico, Mo., then served in the U.S. Army until 1957. He then established the Bradley Veterinary Hospital in Lawrence. He sold the practice to his son, John S. Bradley, when he retired in 1990.

Bradley served on the Lawrence School Board for 11 years, four years as president. He was active in the Masonic Lodge and the Lawrence Host Lions Club. He was the Wakarusa Township trustee for many years, a 4–H leader for the Meadowlark and Kanza 4–H clubs and a trustee for the Kansas State University Alumni Assn. He was a member of numerous veterinary associations, the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, the Kansas Association of Commerce and Industry and the American Hereford Assn. He also served as an associate professor of biological sciences at Baker University for several years.

He was also a founding member of the O'Connell Youth Ranch and was a founder of the Lawrence Boys Club.

He married Beverly Ann Torrens on Aug. 23, 1953, in Independence. She survives of the home.

Other survivors include five sons, William Jr. of Jackson, Wyo., Roger Sebastapol, Calif., Philip and John, both of Lawrence, and Kent, Wichita; one foster son, Greg Evans, Lawrence; three brothers, Aubrey Jr., Wichita, H. Keith, Lenexa, and Wayne, Louisburg; one sister, Idabelle Ostrum, Houston; seven grandchildren; and one foster grandchild.

The family will meet friends from 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. Wednesday at Warren-McElwain Mortuary.

The family suggests memorials to Pet Trust at Kansas State University in care of the College of Veterinary Medicine or the Douglas County 4–H Foundation, sent in care of the mortuary.

NATIONAL BURN AWARENESS WEEK

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 26, 2001

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join me in recognizing the importance of National Burn Awareness Week that was observed February 4–10, 2001. Burn Awareness Week provides an opportunity to educate children and families about the risks that lead to unfortunate and tragic accidents, particularly for the youngest and most vulnerable—our babies and children. The children of Boston who have been the victims of burn accidents have been benefiting from the service of the Shriners Hospitals for Children since 1968 when the Boston burn center first opened.

Unfortunately, infants and young children face greater risks from burn injuries than adults or older children. They rely more on the adults around them to ensure their environment is safe and free from potential burn-causing hazards. That is why in addition to treating over 20 percent of all pediatric burns in the nation at their four national burn centers in Boston, Galveston, Cincinnati and Sacramento, Shriners Hospitals focus on education and prevention of burn injuries.

The Shriners Hospitals for Children is a unique charitable organization that has never sought nor received federal, state, local or third party funding of any kind. Additionally, Shriners Hospitals are distinctive in that they offer full physical, psychological, and emotional care to all the children they treat.

With the 2001 budget for the 22 orthopaedic and burn hospitals totaling $567 million, and with an active patient roster at over 156,000 children, it is obvious how important the Shriners Hospitals are to the health of our children. The Shriners Hospitals are 100 percent free, despite the fact that they will spend $1.55 million dollars on children every 24 hours in 2001.

In recognition of Burn Awareness Week, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to commend such charitable organizations as the Shriners Hospitals that contribute greatly to the care, education, and research necessary to treat and work to prevent children's burn accidents.

CONGRATULATING PRIME MINISTER-ELECT OF ISRAEL, ARIEL SHARON

SPEECH OF

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my concern with H. Res. 34, an imperfect resolution congratulating the Prime Minister-elect of Israel, Ariel Sharon, calling for an end to violence in the Middle East, and reaffirming the friendship between the Governments of the United States and Israel. While I will vote in favor of this resolution, as I did on earlier resolutions late last year, I hold serious and continuous concerns about its implications for the peace process.

Like my colleagues, I applaud Israel on its open and democratic election process. While the process was encouraging, the results were disappointing. Voter turnout was the lowest in Israel's history and participation by the Arab population was minimal. This division in the population further fractures the possibilities for a lasting peace.

According to statistics released from the Israeli Embassy, 55 Israelis have been killed since September 27, 2000, in riot-related situations.

According to statistics released from the Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH), 366 Palestinians, Israeli Arabs, and Palestinians in southern Lebanon have been killed between the dates of September 28, 2000 and February 6, 2001.

H. Res. 34 specifically calls on Yassir Arafat, Chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (and President of the Palestinian Authority) to "use his influence and resources to see that violence in the Middle East is brought to an end." This statement unwisely places the onus of peace solely on the shoulders of the Palestinians. I have been consistent in my calls for all parties to be accountable and willing to strive for a workable peace. Isn't it counterproductive to place the blame or praise wholly on one party?

Americans must be concerned about how the new government will proceed. I strongly hope that Prime Minister Ariel Sharon will look to the future with the goal of peace and reconciliation. Israel, the Palestinians, and the Middle East Region overall have suffered greatly throughout the last century. This new millennium offers a chance for hope. It is my wish that Mr. Sharon will take that chance for peace.

If the United States wishes to be an honest broker for peace, we must be fair-handed and aware of how our votes, actions, and statements will be viewed by all factions involved in this unsettled region of the world.

RECOGNIZING HUGH S. BURNES, SR. OF ROME, GEORGIA

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 26, 2001

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Hugh Burnes, who has recently been selected as the 2001 recipient of the ''Heart of the Community'' Board of Governors Award in Rome, Floyd County, Georgia.

Mr. Burnes began his volunteer service with the American Legion and the Community Chest in 1946. He spent fifty-five years dedicating his time and leadership to more than a dozen organizations such as the YMCA, Boy Scouts, Dick Wicker Boys Home, Rome Community Prayer Breakfast and the Rome Rotary Club.

The dedication to excellence exhibited by Hugh Burnes makes him a role model for his peers and for young people in the community. I am pleased to honor his impressive accomplishments and wish him well as he is recognized by the Board of Governors and the citizens of Rome, Georgia.

IN MEMORY OF CIVIC LEADER AND LAWYER ANDREW S. CARROLL

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 26, 2001

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of the death of Andrew Carroll, a resident of Sedalia, MO. He was 43.

Andrew Carroll, a son of Edgar S. and June Utz Carroll, was born in Kansas City, MO, on May 31, 1957. He graduated from Warrensburg High School in 1975 and enrolled at Central Missouri State University. At Central Missouri State University he was a recipient of a Regents scholarship and was voted outstanding undergraduate of the School of Public Service. He also participated in athletics, he was selected all-MIAA Track and Field and was a member of the honors program Phi Kappa Phi. Mr. Carroll graduated in 1978 Summa Cum Laude, and in 1981, he graduated from the University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law.

He began legal practice in 1981 with his father and later operated a solo practice in Warrensburg. Mr. Carroll was a member of the Missouri Bar Association, American Bar Association, Johnson County Bar Association, Pettis County Bar Association, Kansas City Metropolitan Bar Association, Missouri Organization of Defense Lawyers, and the Missouri Association of Trial Attorneys. He served as Active General Counsel for CMSU and as city prosecutor for the city of Warrensburg.

Mr. Carroll also was an elder at Broadway Presbyterian Church, a member of the Board of Legal Office Management at State Fair Community College, and a member of the board of directors of the Children's Therapy Center and the Sedalia Boys and Girls Club. He chaired the 1997 Osage Trails District Friends of Scouting Fundraiser and was a member of the board of directors of Warrensburg Main Street, Inc., serving as president in 1999–2000. Mr. Carroll was the recipient of the Leadership Award 2000 and a member of the Tax Increment Financing Commission for the city of Warrensburg, serving as chairman from 1998–2000. He was also a past member of the Warrensburg and Sedalia Lions Clubs.

Mr. Speaker, Andrew Carroll will be greatly missed by all who knew him. I know the Members of the House will join in extending heartfelt condolences to his family, his wife Linda, and his three sons, John, Nicholas, and Jacob.

A TRIBUTE TO RUTH ABRAHAM

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 26, 2001

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to pay tribute to the memory of an outstanding woman, Ruth Abraham, who dedicated her life to fighting for civil rights and social justice.

Ruth was well respected and admired by her colleagues, friends and family. She was a leader of progressive causes and an activist whose interest in social and political reform led her to the ACLU where she served on the staff for 18 years, and as a volunteer and board member after retiring in 1981. She was beloved throughout the organization and affectionately nicknamed ''the mother of chapters,'' because of her work to expand and nurture the chapter movement. She traveled throughout the country to teach ACLU affiliates about grassroots development.

Ruth's activism was by no means limited to her work with the ACLU. She immersed herself in politics and social issues from the day she first arrived in Los Angeles in 1950. As a founding member of one of the most successful Southern Californian coalition-forming organizations of the 1960s and 1970s, Californians for Liberal Representation (CLR), she helped to elect the first African-American, Augustus Hawkins, and the first Latino west of the Mississippi, Edward R. Roybal, to Congress. In addition, she helped break other color barriers by working to elect James Jones and Julian Nava to the Los Angeles Unified School Board.

Ruth played an instrumental role in electing the first African-American mayor of a predominately white American city, Tom Bradley of Los Angeles. After Mayor Bradley was elected to office in 1973, Ruth chaired the selection committee which recommended the appointment of new commissioners. Ruth was also active in the campaigns of Senator Alan Cranston, Congressman Julian Dixon and Judge Pacht in his race for Congress.

Los Angeles City Controller, Rick Tuttle, described her as a ''giant fighter for the causes of civil liberties and civil rights.'' He worked closely with her and remembers her as a ''true champion'' in the battle to end racial and religious discrimination in housing during the 1960s.

While students at UCLA, we first met Ruth when she was the leader of the California Democratic Council (CDC). We have been privileged to work with her on many challenging issues since that time and have seen firsthand the powerful impact she has had on those around her. She was a woman of tremendous courage, integrity, idealism and commitment.

Having lived through the deaths of her husband Bud and her son, Steve, she is survived by her youngest son, Peter. Ruth will be missed by all of us whose lives she has touched.

Mr. Speaker, we are proud to ask our colleagues to join us in saluting the late Ruth Abraham.

HONORING DR. PHILIP GAMALIEL HUBBARD

HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 26, 2001

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues' attention to the career and life story of Dr. Philip Gamaliel Hubbard, a groundbreaking American educator who will celebrate his 80th birthday later this week. Dr. Hubbard is truly an extraordinary Iowan, and his journey through the last eight decades of the 20th century is a story all Americans should know.

Philip G. Hubbard was born in the small town of Macon in north central Missouri on March 4, 1921—the day that Warren Gamaliel Harding was inaugurated President of the United States. His parents clearly had big plans for him, giving him the new President's unusual middle name for his own. His father died when he was only 18 days old, and four years later his mother gave up a teaching career to move 140 miles north to Des Moines, where her children would have the opportunity to attend Iowa's unsegregated schools.

Phil graduated from Des Moines' North High School and enrolled in the University of Iowa's College of Engineering in 1940, buttressed by a $252 savings account earned from shining shoes. Since African Americans were not permitted to live in university housing at the time, he first boarded in a private home with the relatives of Lulu Johnson, the first African American woman to earn a Ph.D at an American university, and then in the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity house. In 1943, after pawning his great uncle's gold watch to buy a wedding suit and a ring, Phil married his fiancee, Wynonna Marie Griffin, and eight days later reported for active duty in the Army.

Returning to the university at the end of the war, Phil finished his undergraduate degree in electrical engineering and his doctorate in hydraulics. He was appointed an associate professor in 1956 and a full professor in 1959, meritoriously triumphing over an unacknowledged, hurtful and short-sighted tradition to become the first African American tenured professor in the university's history. Teaching and research in one of the nation's premier research institutes occupied his next several years, although he combined scholarship with a quiet but determined social activism, pushing Iowa City to adopt one of the nation's first fair housing ordinances and encouraging Iowa's congressional representatives to support the Civil Rights Act of 1965.

His effective blending of academic life with his work in human and civil rights led to his 1965 appointment as dean of academic affairs. Dr. Hubbard became vice president of the university in 1972, a position in which he gave distinguished service until his retirement in 1991.

Dr. Hubbard's quarter century at the center of university administration was a period of dramatic social change in the university, in the State of Iowa, and in the larger world. The theme that runs through his career as an administrator is his steadfast commitment to expanding human rights on and off campus. Working with university presidents Howard Bowen, Willard ''Sandy'' Boyd, James O. Freedman, and Hunter Rawlings III over more than twenty-five years, Dr. Hubbard succeeded in fully opening the resources of the University of Iowa to students from all ethnic backgrounds and to both genders. He accorded new respect for the opinions of students, creatively developed educational opportunity programs and scholarships for low-income and minority students, and helped to institute affirmative action at all levels of the university.

The University of Iowa's reputation as a welcoming place where all people may secure a quality education is in large part a result of the vision and hard work of Philip G. Hubbard. Dr. Hubbard's place in Iowa history books is ensured by his service as the University of Iowa's first African American professor, dean and vice president. His real place in Iowa history, however, is guaranteed by two far more significant things: his role in opening the university to the kind of board diversity that reflects the best in American values and deeply enriches the educational experience, and the powerful effect he has had on the hearts of those given the privilege of crossing his path.

The university, the State of Iowa and the world are better for the contributions of this truly exemplary American.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE LOCK-BOX ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the principles underlying H.R. 2—that Social Security and Medicare Trust Funds should not be used for any purpose other than funding the retirement or health care needs of our seniors. This bill takes a large step towards maintaining fiscal discipline by recognizing that Social Security and Medicare trust funds should be off the table when Congress considers tax and spending legislation.

This effort is particularly courageous since the administration opposes efforts to preserve Medicare trust funds for the health security needs of our seniors. During his confirmation hearing, OMB Director, Mitch Daniels, stated that he ''would be very hesitant to see us treat [Medicare] funds the same way we do Social Security.'' I applaud the majority's recognition of the fact that both programs face a demographic crisis as the baby boomers get older, and that both programs deserve to be protected to fund our commitments to them in the future.

Medicare's financial condition is actually more serious than that of Social Security. The Medicare trust fund is projected to become insolvent in 2025, whereas the Social Security Trust fund will remain solvent until 2037. This highlights the importance of preventing Medicare surpluses from being used for any other purpose than protecting Medicare; this includes financing a prescription drug benefit or any revenue reducing policy with trust fund reserves—whether they come from Social Security or Medicare. This means that every member who votes for this bill today is serving notice that they will not use Social Security or Medicare trust funds for any purpose other than funding or reforming these programs.

Mr. Speaker, while I applaud the majority's commitment to this cause, I am concerned that the bill before us today contains a large loophole that would allow the Medicare and Social Security surpluses to be spent for any purpose so long as it is labeled ''reform.'' For the record, I want to be clear that the term ''reform'' does not and should not include new programs such as, providing a prescription drug benefit under Medicare or dismantling the Social Security safety net with private accounts. I also want to be clear that if Members vote for this bill, they are voting to prevent new programs labeled reform from crowding out Social Security and Medicare surpluses to make room for other revenue-reducing initiatives.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, while I am encouraged with the majority's commitment to this cause, I am disappointed in the manner in which this bill is being considered today. The future of the Social Security and Medicare surpluses is a complicated and serious matter that deserves a full, free and honest discussion of the issue and alternative ways to solve the problem. Rather than allowing this exchange of ideas, the majority circumvented committee consideration of this issue, instead rushing the bill to the floor under expedited rules that allow only an hour of debate and no opportunity for amendment.

Allowing members to have a voice in this process could have corrected the loophole in the present bill. To be sure, Representative ROSS and I have recently introduced legislation that would correct this problem by entirely preventing the use of Social Security and Medicare trust funds—except for their intended purpose.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, today we're focusing on the right to vote.

This is certainly an appropriate theme for this year's observance of Black History Month—coming, as it does, in the aftermath of a national election which may have been decided by breakdowns in voting machines and procedures, by faulty ballots, by voting place errors and abuses that effectively denied this most fundamental right to many citizens.

Complaints of irregularities have been widespread in a number of states. Moreover, many of the absentee ballots cast by our military personnel—the men and women defending our freedom away from home, often in harm's way—were thrown out because of technicalities.

I believe we can do better.

In our country, the freest and most advanced in the world, there should be no excuse for not having a non-partisan, modern, well-managed system that ensures to the highest degree possible that qualified voters will have access to the polls and their votes will be fairly counted.

If we could not do better, our form of representative government—with its guarantee of freedom of speech and religion, from unjust fear, and from the denial of opportunity—would be on very shaky ground.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, let this Special Order serve as a reminder that it is the responsibility of each of us, as members of ''The People's House,'' to determine to the best of our ability exactly what went wrong in this last national election and to consider what should properly be done at the federal level to help ensure that it doesn't happen again.

When I think of the voting franchise in the context of Black History Month, I first think of Selma.

In the mid-1960's, this was the scene of a series of campaigns to secure the right to vote, which had been routinely denied to black citizens. People had lost their lives just for trying to get people registered. Black citizens who came to register were harassed and sometimes arrested on charges of unlawful assembly. Beatings had become commonplace. Many black people lost their jobs just for attempting to register and vote, suffering severe economic consequences. Today, this community presents keys to the city to those who fought for civil rights. But, back then, attempting to register and vote could be a perilous thing to do.

These efforts culminated in ''Bloody Sunday,'' when our friend and colleague from Georgia, John Lewis, led demonstrators across the Pettus Bridge into the ranks of armed troops, rallying much of the country around the enactment of the Voting Rights Act—the crowning achievement of the Civil Rights Movement.

That was a high point in a struggle that had been going on for nearly two centuries.

In our country's formative years, it was thought by many that only people who owned property should be permitted to vote and participate in the political process. Free blacks were effectively excluded until after the implementation of the Voting Rights Act, even after the adoption of the 13th Amendment that granted the voting franchise to black males in 1866. This exclusion also extended to all women, who did not gain the right to vote until the ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920.

In fact, not one country granted its citizens universal suffrage prior to the 20th century—not Greece in the 5th Century B.C., England with the signing of the Magna Carta in 1215, or the United States with the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

I'm told that Finland, in 1906, was the first country to elect its government on the principle of universal suffrage in competitive, multi-party elections. But perhaps no one inspired the world more than those who valiantly carried the torch of freedom here in the United States, providing a beacon of light for the whole world to follow.

Today, there are 119 countries with democratic forms of government—almost two-thirds of the world's nations containing three-fifths of its people. For the first time in history, a majority of the world's people live under governments of their own choosing. Representative government can now be said to be a universal human value—a set of principles that are aspired to by the vast majority of people in our own country and around the world.

In 1867, Sojourner Truth told a group of friends who gathered for her 80th birthday: ''It is about time for me to be going. I have been 40 years as a slave and 40 years free, and would be here 40 years more to have equal rights for all. I suppose I am kept here because something remains for me to do. I suppose I am yet to help to break the chain.''

This continues to be our task today: to make sure the inalienable right to vote is never taken from anyone, and the chain remains broken for ourselves and for all humankind.

NAVAL HONORS GIVEN TO TWO SHIPS WITH CONNECTIONS TO MISSOURI

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 26, 2001

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I inform the House of the presentation of the Navy Captain Edward F. Ney Memorial Awards to two Navy ships with ties to Missouri.

The U.S.S. *Harry S Truman* (CVN 75) was awarded first place in the aircraft carrier division and the U.S.S. *Jefferson City* (SSN 759) was awarded honorable mention in the submarine division.

The Ney awards were established in 1958 by the Secretary of the Navy and the International Food Service Executives Association to improve and recognize quality food service in the Navy. The awards honor overall food service excellence by evaluating key areas in customer service, restauranteurship, cleanliness and management. An independent team that reviewed food preparation, management, administration, equipment safety, sanitation, plastic waste and disposal evaluated each category.

Mr. Speaker, the men and women responsible for this exemplary service deserved to be recognized. I know the Members of the House will join me in extending congratulations to the servicepeople aboard these ships.

IN HONOR OF THE PANCYPRIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA AND THE HONOREE OF THEIR ANNUAL DINNER–DANCE, ISMINI MICHAELS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 26, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of this congress an outstanding organization located in my district in Queens. The Pancyprian Association of America Women's Issues Network (WIN) is dedicated to education, health, and a better quality of life for the Astoria community. This year they will be honoring Ismini Michaels at their annual Dinner Dance on March 3, 2001.

Ismini Michaels was born in Nicosia, Cyprus and graduated from the Teaching Academy of Cyprus. She was a teacher for twelve years at St. Anthony's School in Nicosia. Among her many accomplishments, Ms. Michaels founded the children's choir and organized dozens of wonderful cultural events. She was a member of the ''Pnevmatiki Stegi,'' the Choir of Cyprus, and worked at PIK, the Cypriot television station, hosting the television series Music and Dances of Cyprus.

In 1975, following the Turkish invasion, Ismini immigrated to New York City with her family in search of a better future. In New York, she worked at the Transfiguration of Christ Greek School in Corona for three years, and from 1981 through the present she has worked at the Archangel Michael Afternoon School in Roslyn, NY.

A dynamic member of the Hellenic community, Ismini has served in the Women's Division of the United Cyprians of America, the PanPaphian Association and the Cypriot Teachers Association. After the sudden death of her beloved husband, Stelios, she took on the continuation of his work with the Department of Health of Cyprus and the Greenpoint Chapter of Deborah Hospital, securing free therapy and surgeries for children with cancer.

Today Ismini is a member of the Pancyprian Association of America and its subdivision, the Women's Issues Network, as well as a member and the President of the Choir of the Pancyprian Cultural Division. She is also a member of the committee for Scholarships from the PanPaphian Association, and Treasurer of the Greek Children's Fund at Memorial Sloan Kettering and Schneider Hospitals. She is also on the Board of Directors of the Cyprus Federation of America and is a production member of the television show ''H Kypros Mas'' (Our Cyprus) hosted and produced by Petros Petridis, with whom she has worked with for many years organizing theatrical and cultural events.

Ismini Michaels lives in Queens and has three daughters, Maria, Andri and Noni. From her daughter Andri she has two grandchildren, Stella and Nicholas.

I wish her the best of health so that she may continue her many contributions toward her fellow man and her beloved homelands of the United States and Cyprus.

SHOULD THE U.S. HELP HAITI?

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 26, 2001

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to bring to the attention of the House an article written by one of our former colleagues, Joseph Kennedy, II. In an article which originally appeared in the Boston Globe, Mr. Kennedy takes note of the spectacular progress that Haiti has made towards democracy. He lauds their progress though they are one of the poorest countries in the world and have environment, water, and electricity problems. Additionally, the majority of Haitians are illiterate. He points out that America, though mighty, needs Haiti. He goes on to applaud the recently elected President, Jean-Bertraud Aristide and urges the U.S. to support his Presidency. I submit this article for your perusal and I too join Mr. Kennedy in his conclusion that the U.S. should and must help Haiti. I also laud Secretary Powell for his comments which appeared in an Associated Press article, where the Secretary called President Aristide's commitments to carry out governmental and political reforms, ''an appropriate road map.'' I would like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Mr. Kennedy's article which appeared in the Boston Globe on February 7, 2001.

US SHOULD HELP ARISTIDE REBUILD HAITI

Today's inauguration of President Jean Bertrand Aristide serves to remind us of how far Haitian Democracy has come and how far the economy has to go in order to establish peace and prosperity in our Hemisphere's poorest nation. The average Haitian lives on less than $1 a day—the lowest in the Western Hemisphere. Malnutrition is three times the regional average. More than 65 percent of Haitians cannot read or write. The same percentage survive on subsistence slash-and-burn farming that strips the landscape. The legacy of deforestation has left the mountains countryside barren and the coastal waters muddy with topsoil runoff.

Clean water and working sewage systems are largely inaccessible. In a country suffering from dangerous outbreaks of polio and drug-resistant tuberculosis, health care is a luxury. Housing in rural Haiti is crowded and inadequate. In the cardboard shacks and plastic villages of the urban slums, it's downright dangerous.

Americans have an interest in keeping Haitians in Haiti. Those who take to rafts to risk ocean crossings either die along the way or end up as refugees on our shores. The United States also has an interest in stemming the flow of drugs coming from South America by way of Haiti.

Some critics call Aristide a threat. In my work with him over the past decade, I have found him to be an honorable man who looks out for the poor and the vulnerable.

It is time to end a debate based on rumor and focus instead on Aristide's commitment to use his new term of office to reform Haitian institutions, fix the worst aspects of the last elections, and reach out to the opposition.

This commitment was made in a solemn agreement with the U.S. government last December. Haiti agreed to implement a number of important political, judicial, and economic reforms, including: Holding runoff elections to settle disputes over 10 Senate last May, establishing an electoral council with opposition parties, increasing cooperation with the United States to fight drug-trafficking and money-laundering, strengthening the judicial system and protecting human rights; and launching discussions with international financial institutions to craft strategies to achieve budgetary and economic reforms.

President Bush and Secretary of State Colin Powell should accept the pact signed by the Clinton administration. In addition, opposition leaders ought to work with and not obstruct the Article administration.

A key factor in raising the standard of living for ordinary Haitians is private-sector investments in Haiti. In the last year, Fusion Telecommunications, whose board I serve on, assisted the Haitian national phone company, Teleco. I was proud to help bring more than $1 million in private investment from Fusion into Haiti. Of course, there are hurdles investing in developing countries, but these challenges should not translate

into abandonment, political or economic. The alternative to abandonment is engagement.

We can help Haiti overcome its brutal history and enter a new period of peace and prosperity. It will not happen overnight, but without the commitment of the private and public sectors, it will not happen at all.

Ten years ago, the poor of Port-au-Prince whitewashed their city walls, emblazoned them with the insignia of President Aristide's party, and cheered as their president-elect rode to his inauguration.

The second Aristide government is poised to accept the world's help to build a new Haiti. Turning our backs will simply create a new crisis. The Haitian people posses vast resources of spirit and ingenuity. Unleashing their economic potential will build a stronger nation, create new partnerships in the region, and redeem the promise of democracy so long desired to Haiti.

IN HONOR OF JOAN MATULA ON THE OCCASION OF HER 90TH BIRTHDAY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 26, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to Ms. Joan Matula, who celebrates her 90th birthday this weekend on February 19, 2001. Ms. Matula leads a rich and wonderful life and contributes greatly to the community in which she lives. She is a model of civic virtue and community leadership and a beacon of hope for all of us who desire greater participation in the public sphere where the concerns of the many come before the demands of the few.

Ms. Matula is a founder, a stalwart member, and a great leader of the Roosevelt Island Seniors Association (RISA). Founded in 1976, RISA brings the Roosevelt Island senior community together to make the island a better place to live and to enjoy the company of neighbors.

As a co-founder of RISA in 1976, Ms. Matula has served in many capacities, including service as the organization's president for four terms and vice-president for two terms. She knows well the needs of the senior community on Roosevelt Island and the best approaches to meet those needs. Believe me Mr. Speaker, Roosevelt Island has seldom, very seldom witnessed a seniors event, or even a general island activity, parade or public event that Ms. Matula has not attended. She literally ran the senior center for six years and has represented RISA at the Roosevelt Island Residents Association (RRA) since 1977, bringing the concern of the seniors to the attention of leading figures in the community.

Ms. Matula has been involved in Roosevelt Island community concerns since the beginning. She worked at the Goldwater hospital as a medical secretary until her retirement in 1976. While there Ms. Matula helped residents improve and maintain their health on numerous occasions. She even led the Roosevelt Island nutrition program for eight years, focusing on the prevention of illness and the health of everyone on the island.

Joan has always cared about her country and has consistently participated in the electoral process. She served as a member of the New York City election Board for 20 years and encouraged Roosevelt Island residents to vote in numerous elections.

Ms. Matula is truly a remarkable person. She is always there whenever there is an event to promote on Roosevelt Island or an idea upon which to build. I consider Joan a very dear friend and, as many residents of Roosevelt Island know, to know Joan is to love her. Mr. Speaker, I salute the life and work of Joan Matula and I ask my fellow Members of Congress to join me in recognizing the contributions she has made to the community of Roosevelt Island, to the great City of New York and to our country.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the Congressional Record on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, February 27, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 28

9 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses, subcommittee assignments, rules of procedure for the 107th Congress; to be followed by hearings to examine statutes of conservation programs in the current farm bill.
SR–328A

Small Business
Organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses and rules of procedure for the 107th Congress.
SR–428A

Indian Affairs
Organizational business meeting to consider pending committee business; to be followed by hearings to receive the views of the Department of the Interior on matters of Indian Affairs.
SR–485

9:30 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses, subcommittee assignments, and rules of procedure for the 107th Congress.
SD–430

Rules and Administration
Organizational business meeting to consider pending committee business.
SR–301

10 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.
345 Cannon Building

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for defense health programs.
SD–192

United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control
To hold hearings to examine Plan Colombia and to make an initial assessment of the current drug situation, including human rights issues, future budget needs, Embassy staffing issues, potential for regional spillover, and any associated time lines and goals.
SD–215

10:30 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses.
SD–419

Environment and Public Works
Organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses, subcommittee assignments, and rules of procedure for the 107th Congress.
SD–406

11 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the report of the Independent Task Force cosponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations and the Center for Strategic and International Studies on State Department Reform.
SD–419

2 p.m.
Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.
SH–219

Finance
Organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses, subcommittee assignments, and rules of procedure for the 107th Congress.
SD–215

2:30 p.m.
Finance
To hold hearings to examine certain revenue proposals within the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2002.
SD–215

MARCH 1

9 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To continue hearings to examine the statutes of conservation programs in the current farm bill.
SH–216

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative recommendations of the Retired Enlisted Association, Gold Star Wives of America, Fleet Reserve Association, and the Air Force Sergeants Association.
345 Cannon Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine the progress of the transition from analog to digital TV.
SR–253

Governmental Affairs
Investigations Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the role of United States correspondent banking and offshore banks as vehicles for internatinal money laundering, and the efforts of financial entities, federal regulators, and law enforcement to limit money laundering activities within the United States.
SD–342

10 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the anti-drug certification process.
SD–419

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Business meeting to consider S. 143, to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, to reduce securities fees in excess of those required to fund the operations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to adjust compensation provisions for employees of the Commission; proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses, subcommittee assignments, and rules of procedure for the 107th Congress.
SD–538

11 a.m.
Budget
To hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2002.
SD–608

2:30 p.m.
Foreign Relations
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine United States policy towards Iraq.
SD–419

Armed Services
To hold hearings on current and future worldwide threats to the national security of the United States, to be followed by closed hearings (in Room SH–219).
SH–216

MARCH 2

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Investigations Subcommittee
To continue hearings to examine the role of United States correspondent banking and offshore banks as vehicles for internatinal money laundering, and the efforts of financial entities, federal regulators, and law enforcement to limit money laundering activities within the United States.
SD–342

10 a.m.
Budget
To continue hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2002.
SD–608

MARCH 6

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Investigations Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine the role of United States correspondent banking and offshore banks as vehicles for internatinal money laundering, and the efforts of financial entities, federal regulators, and law enforcement to limit money laundering activities within the United States.
SD–342

MARCH 8

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Jewish War Veterans, Blinded Veterans Association, the Non-Commissioned Officers Association, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.
345 Cannon Building

MARCH 13

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for certain programs that fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee.
SD–124

MARCH 14

10 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans.
345 Cannon Building

MARCH 22

10 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, American Ex-Prisoners of War, Vietnam Veterans of America, Retired Officers Association, and the National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs.
345 Cannon Building

MARCH 27

10 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for certain programs that fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee.
SD–124

APRIL 3

10 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for certain programs that fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee.
SD–124

APRIL 24

10 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for certain programs that fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee.
SD–124

MAY 1

10 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for certain programs that fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee.
SD–124

POSTPONEMENTS

MARCH 1

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 26, to amend the Department of Energy Authorization Act to authorize the Secretary of Energy to impose interim limitations on the cost of electric energy to protect consumers from unjust and unreasonable prices in the electric energy market; S. 80, to require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to order refunds of unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or preferential rates or charges for electricity, to establish cost-based rates for electricity sold at wholesale in the Western Systems Coordinating Council; and S. 287, to direct the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to impose cost-of-service based rates on sales by public utilities of electric energy at wholesale in the western energy market, and committee amendment No. 12 to S. 287 listed above.
SD-106