

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### KAZAKHSTAN SHOULD RELEASE OPPOSITION POLITICAL PRISONERS

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on March 7, I chaired a hearing of the International Relations Committee's Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights on the Department of State's annual report on human rights for the year 2000. In the section on Kazakhstan, the report states that "the Government's human rights record remained poor" and that "serious problems remain".

The report discusses one specific situation that concerns me greatly. In the section on "Arbitrary Arrest, Detention, or Exile", the report points out that two security agents who had served as bodyguards to Akezhan Kazhegeldin, the exiled leader of the main opposition party and a former Prime Minister, were sentenced a year ago to 3½ years in gulag-style prison where they are vulnerable to mistreatment by both prison officials and fellow inmates. Their names are Pyotr Afanassenko and Satzhan Ibrayev.

As stated in the Department of State's report—referring to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and to international and domestic observers, their arrest was politically motivated. As a member of the OSCE, Kazakhstan should reverse what the OSCE has said were convictions for political reasons and imprisonments under conditions that violate the Criminal Code of Kazakhstan.

If, as it claims, the Government of Kazakhstan is truly paying more attention to human rights, then these two political prisoners, whose very lives are in danger, should be released. In the meantime, they should be removed from the general prison population and placed in a separate facility as provided under the Criminal Corrections Code of Kazakhstan. I call upon the government of Kazakhstan to do just that.

### THE RETIREMENT OF SHELLY LIVINGSTON

#### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity to make note of the retirement of long-time House International Relations Committee staff member, Shelly Livingston.

Shelly started with the Committee in 1974 and in 1980 assumed the job of Budget/Financial Administrator, in which she developed the committee's budget requests and generally oversaw all aspects of the committee's fi-

nances. No matter how busy or pressured Shelly was, often working under tight deadlines, she always found the time to respond to the innumerable questions and requests of Members and staff with competence and good humor.

There is no question that Shelly will be greatly missed by her many friends on the committee staff and throughout the Hill. On their behalf I want to thank Shelly for her professionalism, discretion, and kindness throughout her years with us.

I hope Shelly will carry our affection with her as she begins her retirement. I have no doubt she will add to her many accomplishments as she pursues her interests in the years to come.

### TRIBUTE TO THE FORT WORTH AREA HABITAT FOR HUMANITY

#### HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize and congratulate the remarkable Fort Worth Area Habitat for Humanity for its efforts in transforming a neglected neighborhood into an area people are proud to call home.

The Fort Worth Area Habitat for Humanity should be honored for building 27 modest wood-framed homes in the 45-block area last year and a total of 100 homes over the last nine years. This has provided the opportunity for renters to become first-time homebuyers who may not have the opportunity to do so otherwise. This group will also be recognized as a standout affiliate at the National Habitual Conference this April in Florida.

I would also like to acknowledge Rev. Howard Caver of the World Missionary Baptist Church. His 70-member congregation raised funding for the group and put forth manpower in building the first half-dozen houses. The partnership between the World Missionary Baptist Church and the Fort Worth Area Habitat for Humanity has been very successful and has provided the community a great service.

The Fort Worth Area Habitat for Humanity efforts and accomplishments does not stop at 100 houses. They plan to build 30 more houses this year. This is not an easy task, with finding available land and selecting families to live in the houses are among the group's toughest obstacles. However, the group expects this to be their best year yet and I have no doubt it will be.

Once again, I am very proud to see the honorable work being accomplished in my district. The Fort Worth Area Habitat for Humanity has made so much progress in such a short amount of time and is continuing to contribute countless charitable hours. Thank you for everything you've done for the district, your work is appreciated.

### SCRAPPING MINING RULES WOULD BE A SERIOUS MISTAKE

#### HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, there is an old saying that experience is what enables you to recognize a mistake when you make it again.

If that's true, then the Bush Administration may be demonstrating its experience by repeating—for at least the third time—the serious mistake of lessening the protection of the environment.

The first mistake was to break a promise that the Administration would work to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide. The second was to move to weaken the protection of drinking water from the risk of arsenic. And now it looks like there will be a third mistake, this time to weaken the regulation of mining on the public lands.

Yesterday, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) announced that it will act to suspend recently-adopted regulations to limit adverse effects of mining on these lands, which are the property of all the American people. The announcement indicated that BLM would take public comments for 45 days, and then decide whether to replace these new regulations with prior regulations first adopted two decades ago.

I understand why the new administration might want to review these new rules—but I hope that it will not make the mistake of simply trying to turn back the clock.

I seriously doubt that there is a need for further delay in implementing rules that were years in the making and on which the mining industry and the public have had ample opportunity to be heard.

And, as an editorial in today's Denver Post noted, if the Bush Administration overturns these rules, it would be "committing the very mistake for which it eviscerated the Clinton regime: running roughshod over legitimate concerns of Western communities and putting the federal treasury at risk."

In Colorado, we understand the importance of mining—but we are also very aware of the damage that unregulated or careless mining can bring. From the 19th century's mineral rushes we have inherited a rich lore of history—and miles of poisoned streams and scarred slopes.

And the dangers remain, even though the modern mining industry is more regulated and much more responsible. So, the Bush Administration should proceed with caution, and avoid repeating the past mistakes of overly-lax safeguards against those dangers.

For the information of our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, I am attaching the Denver Post's editorial on this subject:

#### MINING MISTAKE REDUX

MAR. 22, 2001.—The Bush administration wants to toss out important rules about mining on public lands, thereby committing the

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

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

very mistake for which it eviscerated the Clinton regime: running roughshod over legitimate concerns of Western communities and putting the federal treasury at risk.

A decade ago, during the reign of George H.W. Bush, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management tried to revamp environmental rules and financial accountability standards for hard-rock mines operating on public property. But the effort got sidelined while Congress debated major changes to the underlying federal statute. After the congressional push fizzled in 1997, then-U.S. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt started a formal process to modernize the mining rules.

The old regulations were written in 1980, just before technological changes revolutionized the modern mining business. The old rules simply didn't reflect the new realities—to leave them in place would be akin to regulating jet airliners based on the concept of horse-drawn wagons.

The tough administrative process took four years, generated 550 pages of public comments and survived several congressional attempts to scuttle the effort. So while the rules took effect just before President Clinton left office, they'd been in the works for years and had been thoroughly and publicly discussed.

Despite the hyperbolic complaints leveled by partisan critics, the new regulations won't prevent mining on public lands. Instead, they just fixed glaring problems.

For decades, the BLM said it couldn't block any mining operation on public land, even if the mine would cause social or environmental harm. Near Yarnell, Ariz., for instance, a proposed mine would have opened within 500 feet of the town. People would have had to evacuate their homes during blasting, and would have suffered from mine dust, noise and other problems. Yet under the 1980 rules, BLM couldn't either stop it or do anything to help.

Moreover, the old rules left taxpayers liable for cleaning up environmental messes. The poster child for all mining fiascoes is Summitville in southwestern Colorado, where in the early 1990s poisons from a bankrupt mine devastated the Rio Grande's high altitude headwaters. But other states have suffered, too, Nevada alone has 36 bankrupt mine sites—all recent, modern operations—where taxpayers have been left footing the environmental clean up bill. By contrast, the Clinton-era rules require mines to put up adequate bonds, so if the companies go bankrupt, taxpayers aren't stuck with the tab.

Yet the Bush administration's announcement Tuesday indicates that the BLM may retreat to the old way of doing business. It's hypocritical for the Bush team to pretend it can provide more thought and public input on the matter in just a 45-day comment period than the issue received during four years of intense administrative and congressional debate.

TRIBUTE TO STATE COMMANDER  
RONALD L. AMEND

**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. BARCIA. I wish today, Mr. Speaker, to pay tribute to State Commander Ronald L. Amend, for his many years of devoted service to his country in the United States Air Force and as a leader of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of Michigan.

As a life member of VFW Post 7486 in Fairgrove, Michigan, Ron has worked on be-

half of veterans and their families since he first joined the organization after tours of duty with the Air Force in Vietnam and assignment at Fairchild Air Force Base near Spokane, Washington. His focused attention to duty and lead-by-example approach has provided greatly needed assistance to veterans throughout the state and helped to ensure that their sacrifices on and off the field of battle are honored by all citizens.

Ron has always given a full measure of his time and talents in all his undertakings. He has earned a reputation for turning difficult missions into successful endeavors wherever he has gone. As an Air Force enlisted man, as a veterans' advocate, as a father and husband, as a 29-year employee of Delphi Saginaw Steering Systems and as a long-time resident of Reese, Michigan, Ron has used his great skills to benefit others. While he has earned many awards and decorations during his military service and with the Veterans of Foreign Wars organization, Ron has always done his job without seeking glory or personal gain. His work stands as a model for all citizens now and in the future.

Indeed, Ron's colleagues in the Veterans of Foreign Wars have long been aware of his significant contributions. He has held many positions with the organization, including Post Commander and becoming an All-American District Commander.

Like many success stories, Ron's many achievements have been the product of his own hard work coupled with the loving support of his wife of 27 years, Sandi, and his children, Ross and Kari. Ron is quick to recognize that he could never have accomplished all that he has done without their help.

I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing gratitude to State Commander Ronald L. Amend for his outstanding service and wish him continued success in safeguarding the future and attending to the needs of fellow veterans everywhere.

CELEBRATING GREEK  
INDEPENDENCE DAY

SPEECH OF

**HON. MIKE McINTYRE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 20, 2001*

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the nation of Greece and recognize Americans of Greek descent in celebration of Greek Independence Day. Their spirit and determination throughout history has been an inspiration to us all.

Throughout nearly four hundred years of Ottoman oppression, the Greeks maintained a unique cultural heritage. Toward the end of the Turkish occupation, this rich heritage instilled a new sense of nationalism in the Greek people. The ancient Greek ideal of freedom influenced them as well, and on March 25, 1821, they began a revolution that would eventually result in their liberty. This new independence was a victory not only for the Greeks but also for democracy.

The history and culture of the Greeks have had a profound influence on the United States. The democratic values of the ancient Greeks encouraged our own revolution and inspired the development of our government. More re-

cently, Greece has been a dependable ally, providing its support and friendship. In addition, Greek Americans continually benefit this nation, blessing us with their strong work ethic and distinctive culture.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in congratulating Greece and its people on one hundred eighty years of independence.

VETERANS NATIONAL CEMETERY  
IN NORTH FLORIDA

**HON. CLIFF STEARNS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, Florida's veterans population is the largest in the nation second only to California.

When I introduced legislation in the 104th to designate 1,500 acres of Cecil Field for a veterans cemetery, the veteran populations of the Florida and Georgia counties was 314,180. Today, that number is 451,127. The Florida Department of Veterans Affairs and the Georgia Department of Veterans Affairs provided this information. That represents a sizeable increase in the number of veterans living in this area. So, in just five or six years we have about 137,000 more veterans living in this region.

These statistics bear out the fact that there is a definite need for an additional cemetery to serve the northeast section of Florida and southern Georgia.

The nearest "open" VA cemetery serving the northeast Florida and southern Georgia veteran community catchment area is located in Bushnell, Florida, which is a three-hour drive from Jacksonville. An existing national cemetery in St. Augustine is full. The next closest in proximity is to be found in Marietta, Georgia just north of Atlanta.

I hope my colleagues, especially my fellow Floridians, will join me and Representative ANDER CRENSHAW in our efforts to get a national cemetery in the Jacksonville metropolitan area.

PRINTING REVISED UPDATED  
VERSION OF "BLACK AMERICANS  
IN CONGRESS, 1870-1989"

SPEECH OF

**HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 21, 2001*

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 43. This legislation would support the authorization and printing of a revised and updated version of the House document "Black Americans in Congress."

This document delivers an abundance of information on the accomplishments of African Americans who served as members of Congress from 1870-1989 as well as updates the current status of African Americans in Congress. It highlights African American involvement in politics during historic periods such as the Reconstruction Era and the fight for civil rights during the Civil Rights Movement.

"Black Americans in Congress" is important because it explains how over the past 12

years there have been African American members of Congress who have compelling stories that should be told. There are African American members of Congress that are lawyers, doctors, teachers, librarians and farmers, all of whom have very distinguished backgrounds whose lives are worth noting and should be embraced by the U.S. House of Representatives.

I support the revision of this document because it is a dynamic tool in building a path of knowledge respecting the struggles, victories and losses of black politicians throughout America's history. This resolution will continue to document African American representation in Washington and will assist African Americans in becoming more informed about and more active in national politics.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that the House document, "Black Americans in Congress" be revised so that the history and insight of the political process and the roles that black elected officials have played will have a permanent place in America's political memory and future.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE WINNERS  
OF THE ELENA MEDEROS  
AWARD AND THE OUTSTANDING  
ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

**HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Judge Lilia A. Muñoz, Claudia L. Moreno, and Julia Valdivia, winners of the Elena Mederos Award, and Sandy Acosta, winner of the Outstanding Achievement Award. On March 25, 2001, the National Association of Cuban-American Women will honor these outstanding women for their great contributions to the Hispanic Community.

Sponsored by the National Association of Cuban-American Women, the Elena Mederos Award was instituted in memory of Dr. Elena Mederos (1900–81), who is considered the most prominent Cuban woman of the Twentieth Century.

Born in Cuba, Judge Lilia L. Muñoz is currently the Chief Municipal Court Judge in Union City, New Jersey, and has made history in becoming the first Hispanic woman to serve in that capacity. She was also the first Hispanic President of the Hudson County Bar Association. Judge Muñoz served as the municipal prosecutor for the Town of West New York from 1997 to 2000, and also served there as the prosecutor for the Alcohol Beverage Control Board. She currently serves on the Character Committee for the Board of Bar Examiners and as a Trustee for the Hudson County Legal Services Corporation.

Professor Claudia L. Moreno is a resident of Weehawken, New Jersey. She is currently an Assistant Professor at Columbia University School of Social Work. Professor Moreno serves as a Grant Reviewer for the Administration for Children, Youth and Families under the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Discretionary Grants Program. She is also a consultant with the Parent's Support Group of the New Center For Outreach and Services for the Autism Community.

Born in Cuba, Julia Valdivia earned a Master's Degree in Education from the University

of La Havana. In 1974, Union City hired Ms. Valdivia to perform outreach to the growing Hispanic community. While serving the Hispanic community, she focused on immigrants new to Hudson County and provided them with essential information regarding housing, employment, education, and business opportunities. She has served the last four Mayors of Union City, and has become one of the most powerful community activists in the city. Ms. Valdivia helped found the Alliance Civic Association, which helps Hispanic community leaders attain public office. In this past election, she was the only Hispanic in the State of New Jersey selected to be a delegate to the Electoral College.

Ms. Acosta is completing a Master's Degree in International Affairs concentrating on International Politics at American University. In 1998, she earned a Bachelor's Degree in International Relations from Florida International University. She currently serves as the assistant to the Executive Director of the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights in Washington, D.C. Ms. Acosta has served as an intern with Senator BOB GRAHAM and at Freedom House and the Center for a Free Cuba.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing these four outstanding women for their great contributions to the Hispanic Community.

A TRIBUTE TO AACI

**HON. ZOE LOFGREN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Asian Americans for Community Involvement (AACI), which is celebrating 28 years of service to the people of Santa Clara County. Asian Americans for Community Involvement is the largest nonprofit advocacy, education, health and human service organization committed to the welfare of Asian Pacific Islander Americans in Santa Clara County.

The 28th Anniversary Celebration Banquet will help the organization celebrate its years of service to the Asian Pacific Islander community. The Community Star Award will be presented to selected individuals whose dedication and hard work have enhanced the quality of life for Asian Americans. The proceeds from the banquet will allow Asian Americans for Community Involvement to continue their community, health and human service projects in the Asian Pacific Islander communities in Santa Clara County.

Asian Americans for Community Involvement provides an ever-growing number of services for people who have come to rely on this organization for help. Among the health and social services AACI provides are mental health services, substance abuse prevention and treatment and employment training, and programs to combat child abuse, domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, and youth gang involvement.

I am grateful to Asian Americans for Community Involvement for the organization's dedicated service in Santa Clara County, and wish to congratulate each of the 2001 AACI Community Star recipients.

IN HONOR OF STEPHEN C.  
LEONOUKAKIS

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express the gratitude of the residents of San Francisco for the outstanding service of Stephen C. Leonoudakis as he retires from the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway, and Transportation District Board of Directors. In every debate of the past 38 years involving the Golden Gate Bridge and transportation between Marin and San Francisco Counties, Steve has been an unfailing advocate for public transit and safety. We owe him an enormous debt of thanks for his visionary leadership and tireless service.

Since his appointment to the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District in 1962, Steve's continuous tenure on the Board has made him the second-longest serving Director in the District's history. He served as the President of the Board of Directors from 1973–1974.

When Steve joined the Bridge District, traffic on the Bridge had reached unmanageable levels. Unattractive traffic control arches were being designed to deal with the increase in vehicles, additional bridges between San Francisco and Marin Counties were being considered, and adding a second deck to the Bridge was proposed.

Steve offered a competing vision of what the Bridge District should be. Instead of moving cars, Steve was concerned with moving people. Because of his leadership, the law creating the District was amended to give the District the authority to develop a public transit system for the Golden Gate Corridor. Steve has since shepherded a comprehensive plan to decrease pressure on the Bridge that has included the revival of ferry service, a dramatic expansion of bus service, and may one day include rail service along the Corridor.

Steve has been remarkably successful. The bus and ferry system has held bridge traffic to manageable levels without altering the breathtaking beauty of the Golden Gate Bridge on the San Francisco Bay. We will be further grateful for his plan long after his retirement when the rail right-of-ways he fought to purchase are needed to build a rail system for future transit relief along the Golden Gate Corridor. In recognition of these efforts, the American Public Transit Association presented him with its Local Distinguished Service Award in 1996.

Steve has also worked consistently to increase the safety of the Bridge. During the 1970's and 1980's, he was a leader in the maintenance program that significantly upgraded portions of the Bridge including the rivets, suspender ropes, deck, and sidewalk. In the 1990's, he helped oversee the campaign to seismic retrofit the Bridge including finding the funding for this enormous project.

Steve has given his boundless energy and talent to serving the people of the San Francisco Bay Area. He has provided far-sighted leadership and dedicated service in an area where it was greatly needed. It is my honor to thank Steve on behalf of all the people who benefit daily from his vision. I wish him and his wife Rosemary all the best.

AFRICAN AMERICAN VETERANS  
OF WORLD WAR II**HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Town of Hempstead's special ceremony honoring African American World War II veterans for their dedicated commitment and service to the country.

Throughout our nation's history, our armed forces have gone off to battle and served bravely and effectively in every situation we have asked. As of late, we have done much to recognize the accomplishments of the generation that fought the Second World War, and rightly so. But we should not forget the special role that African Americans played in that conflict. The road to preserving democracy was paved by a legacy of racism. For this reason, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the 1.2 million African-Americans who served in World War II, and in many cases died for their country.

We cannot expect future generations to understand fully what those who came before saw, experienced and felt in battle, but we can make sure that our children know enough to say, "Thank you." Fighting against tyranny and participating in the liberation of Europe, they risked their lives to defend freedom, even though they did not enjoy those same freedoms at home. In the process, they forever changed the face of America's armed forces and society.

We owe them a debt of gratitude. As a precursor to the civil rights movement of the 1950's and 60's they resisted America's centuries old hypocrisy about race. If it was not for their belief in the future, surely we would not have had President Truman's Executive Order desegregating the armed forces. If it was not for sacrifices, surely there would not have been the U.S. Supreme Court ruling that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. And surely, if it was not for their faith, I fear we would not have the 1965 Voting Rights Act ensuring the right of everyone to participate in our democracy. For all of this, we thank them. With bravery and determination they led a struggle for racial equality that doomed segregation and changed America forever.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE SUCCESS OF  
THE BASKETBALL TEAM OF  
JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY**HON. EVA M. CLAYTON**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to praise the outstanding basketball season of my alma mater, Johnson C. Smith University. Their season ended last night with a near miss in the quarter final round of the NCAA Division 2 Tournament in California. Earlier this month, our team won the Central Intercolle-

giate Athletic Association (CIAA) Tournament in Raleigh, NC, and one week later, won the South Atlantic Regional Championship which gave them a shot at the NCAA Division 2 crown.

Johnson C. Smith University is a small liberal arts school in Charlotte, NC. It was founded in 1867 with support from the Presbyterian Church. This season marks the best basketball record in the school's history, and its first CIAA championship. I join other proud Smith alumni, proud North Carolinians, and sports enthusiasts everywhere to commend the team and the school for a job well done.

INTRODUCING LEGISLATION TO  
AWARD THE CONGRESSIONAL  
GOLD MEDAL TO FORMER SEN-  
ATOR EUGENE MCCARTHY**HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to former Senator Eugene Joseph McCarthy in recognition of his exemplary service and life-long dedication to the nation and its people.

Mr. Speaker, Senator McCarthy has a distinguished record of public service to the American people. As a member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, and as a private citizen, Senator McCarthy made lasting contributions to the nation's welfare.

During his ten years of service in the House of Representatives, Eugene McCarthy dedicated himself to improving the lives of his fellow Americans by forming the Democratic Study Group, devoted to advancing the interests of working Americans. Eugene McCarthy also served honorably as a United States Senator while he fought to advance the causes of peace and democracy in the United States and abroad.

Through his efforts to shape legislation, Eugene McCarthy has exemplified the highest standards of public service. His dedication to the principles of honesty and fairness are evident in his efforts to pass civil rights legislation, increase the minimum wage, shape a just tax policy, reform government institutions, and promote a peaceful foreign policy.

Senator McCarthy waged a principled campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1968. His stand against the Vietnam War inspired young people to believe they could make a difference in public life.

Since leaving the United States Senate, Eugene McCarthy has dedicated himself to sharing his ideas and knowledge by writing books and poetry and by speaking to audiences throughout the United States and around the world. Eugene McCarthy epitomizes the most deeply held and cherished values of our nation.

Mr. Speaker, Senator McCarthy is an esteemed fellow Minnesotan and friend. I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring former Senator Eugene Joseph McCarthy for his unique contributions to our nation.

CELEBRATING GREEK  
INDEPENDENCE DAY

SPEECH OF

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 20, 2001*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to join my Colleagues and the Congressional Caucus on Hellenic Issues this evening in celebrating the 180th anniversary of Greece's independence.

March 25, 2001 marks the beginning of the revolution that freed the Greek people from the Ottomans. After almost 400 years of slavery under the oppressive Ottoman Empire—during which time the Greek people did not enjoy any civil rights, including the right to an education or to worship in their religion—the people of Greece took up arms and risked their lives to successfully fight for their freedom. This date also marks the creation of modern Greece.

That is why commemorating Greek Independence Day is so important and why I am proud to join our Greek brothers and sisters in celebrating this great milestone. As someone who fled communism, I am fully aware of how precious our freedom is and what a joyous occasion this is to the Greek-American community and to freedom lovers everywhere.

The Greek influence is inherent in our own democratic form of government. As Thomas Jefferson has stated, ". . . to the ancient Greeks . . . we are all indebted for the light which led ourselves [American colonists] out of Gothic darkness." This quote illustrates how much Greek democratic ideals helped forge our own government, including the right of self-governance, independence, and freedom.

But we need not only look behind us to appreciate the gifts Greece has given us. In recent history, Greece has also been a great friend of the United States. For example, according to research conducted by the The National Coordinated Effort of Hellenes, Greece is only one of three nations in the world, beyond the British Empire, that has been allied with the United States in every major international conflict in this century.

Today, in the United States, Greek-Americans are one of the most successful nationalities. According to data obtained by the U.S. Census, children of the first Greeks who became United States citizens ranked first in median educational attainment among the American ethnic nationalities. Greeks and Greek-Americans in this country have made many invaluable contributions to society in the areas of medicine, fine arts, sports, and education. It is only fitting that we also recognize these individuals who are the product of an independent Greek society.

I am proud to know many Greek and Greek-American individuals and am honored to celebrate Greek Independence Day. I ask my Colleagues to join me in paying tribute to such a special celebration.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MANSFIELD LADY TIGERS, REPEATING STATE CHAMPIONS

**HON. MARTIN FROST**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would again like to recognize and congratulate the remarkable Mansfield Lady Tigers basketball team, for repeating for the 3rd consecutive year Texas Division 5-A girls basketball champions.

I have just returned from my District in North Texas and I can report that Lady Tiger fever is running high, and talk of a 4-peat is already in the air. All of Mansfield and its surrounding communities have been energized by the Lady Tigers exciting drive to a third straight state title. Last week, the Lady Tigers were also honored with a #1 national ranking.

The Lady Tigers provided us with thrills all season, but their run through the playoffs was especially exciting. The fact that is amazing is 4,000 residents took off work to watch the team win another state championship in Austin shows the strong commitment of the Mansfield community to their Tigers.

Once again congratulations to Coach Morrow and all of the Mansfield Lady Tiger players and coaches on their tremendous achievement. Savor this victory, you deserve it after a tremendous season. We can't wait to watch you next year.

IN MEMORY OF CHARLES J. TRAYLOR

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Charles Traylor, a longtime leader of our state and a man whose compassion for others was as big and open as Colorado's sky.

"Charlie", as he was known by most, was an excellent writer whose wit often graced the editorial pages of the Grand Junction Daily Sentinel. He was a strong spokesman for improving public education and a champion of opportunity for the less advantaged in our society. As a highly respected lawyer, Charlie understood the power of education in elevating a person's life. He worked hard to carry this message into the lives of others. Often, you could find him at school district meetings or working to improve Mesa State College.

Charlie was known throughout Colorado as a "damn good lawyer." Over the years, he was ready to take on the hard fights for people who didn't have a lot of money—and he often won. He won admiration for his selfless commitment to helping Coloradans who needed a hand up. He will be missed.

A recent article in the Daily Sentinel illustrates Charlie's accomplishments and character, which left a lasting impression on Colorado. For the benefit of our colleagues, I am attaching a copy of that column, for inclusion in the RECORD.

[From the Daily Sentinel, February 6, 2001]  
LEGENDARY G-J LAWYER TRAYLOR DIES AT AGE 85

(By Gary Harmon)

GRAND JUNCTION, CO—To have known Charlie Traylor was to have generated a story, one that would always have a point in the telling.

Today, though, someone else at the Aspinall Foundation will have to tell Mr. Traylor's tales as a committee interviews scholarship candidates. Members of the Mesa County Bar Association won't have the opportunity to hear Mr. Traylor spin out his recollections of the law practice in the mid-20th century and what they mean in the new millennium.

Mr. Traylor—advocate, political adviser, sage and raconteur—died Sunday. He was 85. There are to be no services. But there are recollections aplenty.

The Aspinall Foundation Scholarship Committee, which is unusual in conducting personal interviews with applicants—who must aspire to public service—will meet despite the death of the man that banker Pat Gormley described as the "patron saint" of the foundation founded in 1968.

"We're going to go ahead and hold it because that's what we think he would have wanted," Gormley said.

What Mr. Traylor wanted, he rarely left to doubt.

A lifelong Democrat, Mr. Traylor once was tempted to switch party registration for the limited purpose of voting to oust a certain Republican officeholder, then switch back a day later, recalled Jim Robb, a Grand Junction lawyer, federal magistrate, and occasional political foe as a Republican and a consistent admirer of Mr. Traylor.

His response to that suggestion after a day of thinking about it, Robb said, was this: "He walked into work from his house and if someone were to hit him on that day, he would show up at the Pearly Gates and would have to answer that he was registered as a Republican and he wouldn't have gotten in.

"So he decided not to do that."

Mr. Traylor, though, was more than a political partisan, even if his home was known to Bobby and Teddy Kennedy during the 1960 election campaign, Robb said. Mr. Traylor greeted John Kennedy on a visit to Grand Junction.

"I think I would describe him as a legendary lawyer in western Colorado," Robb said. "Our religions were different, our politics were different. We had so many differences and yet I felt very, very close to Charlie Traylor. I think he brought out friendship in anyone he met."

U.S. Rep. Scott McInnis, R-Colo., said that Mr. Traylor "gave immeasurably to his community, state and nation. Western Colorado is undoubtedly a better place because of Charlie's life of service. He will be greatly missed, but not soon forgotten."

Mr. Traylor knew how to work as an outsider from an early age, said Tom Harshman, a former law partner. Mr. Traylor, a Roman Catholic, was elected student body president at Ole Miss in strong, Baptist country when religion was an issue. "He used to say Catholics in Mississippi were as welcome as dogs in a cathedral," Harshman said. "He was quite a phenomenon."

He frequently joked that he graduated from college with more money than he had to begin with because he started a business delivering sandwiches to the dorms, Harshman said.

Mr. Traylor knew how to get what he wanted, Gormley said, remembering the time he was recruited to be treasurer for the campaigns of U.S. Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall,

the Palisade lawyer who chaired the House Interior Committee. Mr. Traylor was Aspinall's longtime campaign manager.

Mr. Traylor didn't approach Gormley directly. "He asked my father and my father told me that's a good job."

A gift of being able to condense issues into a few words, Gormley said, made Mr. Traylor a strong trial attorney.

When Mr. Traylor moved to Grand Junction in 1946, he took on the duties of bailing out the prostitutes who were hired by madams who kept his firm on retainer.

When Harshman joined the firm in 1965, his job was to assist Mr. Traylor at trial and that first year was a doozy: five murder trials. Mr. Traylor got four of his defendants off and one guilty on a lesser charge. "He was an excellent lawyer," said Terry Farina, a former Mesa County district attorney. "He was shrewd and he had the common touch."

He didn't try only murder cases. Mr. Traylor was one of the first attorneys to recover damages for widows whose husbands had died of radiation-related diseases contracted in the uranium mines that dotted the Southwest.

In the meantime, Mr. Traylor and his wife, Helen, raised seven children and he was active in trial lawyers groups.

"He was always trying to stretch the paradigm," said another former law partner, Dick Arnold. "I don't think he realized he had this knack for being creative."

Mr. Traylor retired from his law firm, Traylor, Tompkins, Black and Gaty, on Jan. 12, his 85th birthday. Four days later he suffered a stroke and was set to begin a rehabilitation regimen.

"I was thinking positive," said Bill Cleary, a Traylor friend from 1961. "He told me it was pretty tough, this rehab. I was looking forward to his regaining a certain mobility."

Mr. Traylor, in fact, was to have been on the county bar association program on Jan. 22 to recall the old days, Farina said.

Mr. Traylor, though, never completely retired.

"He was so robust," Farina said. "I recently gave him a book about a lawyer-turned-journalist who goes back to Natchez and I thought Charlie would like it.

"After two weeks, he and Helen both had read it and liked it and he returned it to me with a critique of the fictionalized trial. He just had that kind of mind."

Even to the end, Mr. Traylor kept a few surprises.

It wasn't until Robb visited him in his office as Mr. Traylor was moving out that Robb realized he and Mr. Traylor were fraternity brothers.

And Mr. Traylor, effusive as he was, rarely discussed his experiences in World War 11, said Harshman. As commander of a heavy-weapon company, he earned a Bronze Star and liberated Gunkirchen, a camp holding Jewish and Polish prisoners.

Mr. Traylor's public passion, though, was education. He frequently attended meetings of the School District 51 board and pressed for several programs, including MESA, which promoted math and science for minorities and women, and a committee promoting partnership between District 51 and Mesa State College.

"Charlie Traylor was one of a kind," said Marilyn Conner, assistant superintendent and a Traylor acquaintance for 15 years. "I believe he was as intelligent and as insightful and as gentlemanly a person as you would run across."

Mr. Traylor also was a supporter of Mesa State, regularly attending plays at the college, Robb recalled.

"We're going to take a walk along the river and think about him," Robb said of his wife, Maggie, who directed many of those plays.

"This is going to take some getting used to," Cleary said. "He was bigger than life and that always leaves a vacancy. He was a man of stature. He could be admired by a great many people."

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE ELECTION VOTING STANDARDS ACT OF 2001

### HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Election Voting Standards Act of 2001. Representatives LYNN RIVERS, JOHN LARSON, NICK LAMPSON, MARK UDAL and ANTHONY WEINER join me in sponsoring this legislation.

I am not going to re-hash the flaws in voting equipment that were so publicly exposed in the last election. Our goal with this legislation is to offer a method to improve the accuracy, integrity, and security of voting products and systems used in Federal elections.

This legislation establishes a Commission led by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to develop performance-based standards for all voting equipment and systems. These voluntary performance-based standards would be technology neutral, but would set a minimum level of performance that all voting equipment should meet. The Commission would also establish corollary testing and certification criteria to determine the conformance of voting products and systems to the performance-based standards. Finally the legislation establishes a National Election Systems Standards Laboratory. This independent lab would perform research in areas such as human factors in the design and application of voting systems and remote access voting systems that would utilize the Internet.

When election technologies in the 1960's and 1970's began to use computers, we didn't initiate an effort to consider the implications of computer use for national policy in the administration of Federal elections. Although the use of computer-based voting equipment and systems has increased dramatically, there is no single entity that identifies important technical problems in Federal election administration, let alone providing the means to develop solutions to those problems. This deficiency inhibits the conduct of necessary scientific, engineering and technical standards research, prevents the orderly development of alternatives for policy selection, and provides no center for dissemination of technical standards for computer security, integrity, and accuracy to local officials charged with the conduct of registration and voting. This simple lack of Federal oversight puts at risk the reliability and credibility of national elections. This bill can remedy the situation.

I believe that the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) can play a role in filling the existing gap. NIST has a 100-year history of developing standards for Federal agencies and works closely with industry in the development of measurement standards. In addition, NIST has long been active in the area of voting technologies. In 1975, NIST in conjunction with the General Accounting Office issued a report entitled *Effective Use of Com-*

puting Technology in Vote Tallying. The report recommended improvements in the procedures used to design and develop computer programs used for vote-tallying, the extensive use of audit trails and other internal control techniques, and additional documentation to verify the results of elections. The report concluded, "Coordinated and systematic research on election equipment and systems, independent of any immediate return on investment, is needed." Again in 1988, NIST issued another report entitled, *Accuracy, Integrity, and Security in Computerized Vote-Tallying*, which again made a number of recommendations to improve computer based voting systems. Among the recommendations was that the use of pre-scored punch card voting systems be eliminated. Unfortunately, the recommendations of both these reports were largely ignored.

Given NIST's track record in developing standards in concert with outside groups and their expertise in computerized voting systems, I believe that NIST is uniquely positioned to develop the required performance-based standards, and an independent certification process.

I want to make it clear that these standards would be voluntary. This legislation does not mandate that local authorities that are responsible for elections use equipment that meets these performance-based standards. However, we hope that local authorities would use these standards as an objective measure of the accuracy, integrity, and security of their voting equipment and systems. I believe that with this system of standards and certification procedures that the public would be assured that voting systems are fair and accurate.

This legislation represents a first-step in addressing this issue and it is an important first step. I look forward to working with my colleagues in Congress, the Administration and outside groups to improve this bill. I believe that we all have the same goal, to improve the accuracy, integrity and security of our voting systems.

#### SALUTING THE COUGARS

### HON. MIKE McINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the East Bladen High School men's basketball team for their extraordinary accomplishment this month. Their spirit and determination throughout their 25-3 season has been an inspiration to us all.

On Friday, March 9, the Cougars defeated Lexington High School 75-65 to win the North Carolina state 2-A men's basketball title for the second time in school history. This is truly an amazing achievement for Coach Alvin Thompson, his coaching staff and the entire Cougar team. This marked the third consecutive year that a team from the Waccamaw Conference has won North Carolina's 2-A championship and brought the trophy home to southeastern North Carolina.

Throughout the year, the Cougars have represented the students and faculty of East Bladen High School well by sticking together and demonstrating good sportsmanship. Coach Thompson has instilled in his players

the ethic of dedication, sacrifice, and teamwork in the pursuit of excellence, and he instilled in the rest of us a renewed appreciation of what it means to win with dignity and integrity.

A loyal following of students, teachers, coaches, administrators, friends, and fans supported the Cougars. Their support made this a family affair and one that united the entire community.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in saluting this fantastic group of players and their coaches, parents and classmates who made this East Bladen basketball season one to remember. Great job, Cougars!

The 2000-2001 East Bladen High School Cougars (listed alphabetically): Michael Andrews; Travis Andrews; Eric Brown; Sakrid Dent; Aking Elting; James Freeman; William Graham; Colliiek Hayes; Marvin McKiver; T.C. McKoy; Matthew McKoy; Rodrick McMillian; James McRae; Cozell Monroe; Jay Raynor; Antoine Peterson; Ritchie Priest; and Wesley Sasser.

#### TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSUMER ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2001

### HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD a number of concerns that I have been made aware of by the Florida Public Service Commission regarding H.R. 496. In the past week my staff and I have been in contact with the bill's sponsor, Representative BARBARA CUBIN, in assembling answers to the Florida PSC's concerns. For the record I would like to summarize the Florida PSC's concerns and the answers we have received from Representative CUBIN's office.

As a result of these proposed diminished reporting requirements, how would regulated and deregulated services be differentiated to avoid cross subsidization of telecommunications offerings and non-regulated services? H.R. 496 would do nothing to change the FCC's or state commissions ability to differentiate regulated and non-regulated services.

H.R. 496 would leave intact the FCC's cost allocation rules. It would only eliminate the separate requirement to file voluminous CAM and ARMIS reports originally designed for the largest carriers.

How will there be assurance that purported savings from reporting responsibilities will actually be applied toward the provision of advanced services in rural areas, as highlighted in the bill?

Virtually all 2 percent carriers only serve areas defined under the Act as "rural". Their network investment will necessarily be in rural areas.

Rate of return regulation, by its nature, will ensure either reinvestment in rural network infrastructure or reduced rates for customers. Virtually all 2 percent carriers are rate of return carriers.

Many of the benefits of the bill are intangible. It would primarily give carriers added flexibility to respond more quickly and effectively to customer demand and competitive opportunities.

To attempt to tie specific savings directly to specific investments would significantly increase bureaucratic red tape rather than decrease it and would ultimately slow investment in rural areas.

What restriction in this bill will prevent regional bell operating companies and other large holding companies from qualifying as a 2 percent carrier?

New language added by the Energy and Commerce Committee necessarily excludes larger companies from the definition of "two percent carrier". The definition now includes an operating company which, together with all affiliated carriers, "controls . . . fewer than two percent of the nation's subscriber lines. . . ."

The new language was adopted from a recent FCC order that definitively construed the same definition in Section 251(f)(2) of the 1996 Act.

If a company such as Cincinnati Bell is considered a 2 percent carrier, then what assurance is there that this bill is truly targeted toward rural areas and not certain urban areas such as Cincinnati, Ohio?

Apart from Cincinnati, the RBOCs and Sprint serve the remaining 99 of the 100 largest metropolitan statistical areas in the country. The remainder of two percent companies serve rural areas and second- and third-tier towns (e.g. Rock Hill, South Carolina; Roseville, California; Dalton, Georgia).

How does self-certification of competitive entry by a "single facility based competitor serving a single customer" truly promote effective competition, or would this "one-customer" standard in reality inhibit true development of competition?

H.R. 496 requires significantly more than "one customer" for competitive entry. It requires, either expressly or by necessary implication:

Existence of an enforceable interconnection agreement between the incumbent and competitor (including any necessary state arbitration procedures).

Provision or procurement of switching facilities.

Actual provision of service (implying billing, customer service, maintenance and other systems that are fully operational).

Any competitive carrier that has made the investment necessary to meet all these conditions would necessarily be positioned to pose a competitive threat throughout the ILEC's service territory.

Any concerns regarding the competition standard in H.R. 496 should be mitigated by the fact that Section 286(a) only allows downward pricing flexibility. Regardless of the trigger, customers would benefit from lowered prices and increased competition.

The standards set in 286(d) mirror the standards set by the FCC for competitive entry in the SBC/Ameritech merger, which required a small number of actual customers to establish competitive entry by SBC.

If "any new service" not currently being provisioned by a 2 percent carrier is subsequently offered, would this bill preempt a State from oversight of this offering and why should it be exclusively considered interstate in nature?

H.R. 496 would not alter state jurisdiction over new services. H.R. 496 would only affect the FCC's cumbersome approval process for new interstate services. Historically, states have had jurisdiction over intrastate services but not interstate services.

To date, no party except the Florida PSC has suggested enlarging the scope of the bill to include new intrastate services.

Would the ability of 2 percent carriers to opt in or choose to opt out of the National Exchange Carrier Association (NECA) pool, in Section 284 of the bill, undermine this mechanism and promote "gaming" of this process by certain carriers?

New language added by the Energy and Commerce Committee restricts 2 percent carriers' ability to move in and out of the pool. This language provides an additional

level of assurance that no company could game this process.

The majority of 2 percent carriers will continue to rely on the NECA pool. It is not in their interest to undermine a mechanism that serves their and their customers' needs.

Is this legislation premature in light of the FCC's current consideration of the proposal by the Multi-Association Group (MAG) which also purports to help promote the deployment of broadband services to rural areas? Also, isn't it premature in light of the FCC's docket on streamlining of reporting requirements for mid-sized carriers?

H.R. 496 and the MAG plan address significantly different sets of issues. H.R. 496 is primarily designed to clear away a handful of outmoded regulatory burdens that are ill-suited for 2 percent carriers. The MAG plan proposes an entirely new system of incentive regulation and would also significantly alter existing access charges. Since they are complementary initiatives, it is unnecessary to delay one pending consideration of the other.

The FCC docket on streamlining reporting requirements, while constructive, will in all likelihood perpetuate a number of the same burdens that exist today. The FCC has been debating accounting reform without taking any final action at least since 1999 when it was responding to the ITTA forbearance petition.

ADMINISTRATION'S ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY IS JUST PLAIN WRONG

**HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my disgust over the Bush Administration's unwillingness to take the necessary steps to curb the effects of global warming and protect our natural resources. When our environment needs us most, it is sad that the President is abandoning our lakes and rivers, while siding with those who pollute our air.

The Administration's recent shift in environmental policy contradicts its earlier promises and commitments to the American people and at the same time, undermines previous policy statements made by the Environmental Protection Agency. This Administration has made it clear that protecting the environment is not one of its priorities.

This shift in policy, however, is not just another broken campaign pledge and promise to the citizens of South Florida and the rest of the American people. On the contrary, it is a clear example that the President's position on the environment is just plain wrong. Scientists and elected officials on both sides of the aisle agree that the key to ending global warming begins with reducing the amount of carbon dioxide emissions in the air we breathe. Even more, according to a recent survey, this common sense approach toward ending global warming is supported by 80 percent of the American public.

Mr. Speaker, the people of South Florida know a great deal about the importance of taking care of the environment. It was no more than six months ago that I stood on this floor with many of my colleagues fighting for protection of Florida's most sacred ecosystem, the Everglades. Thankfully, after nearly a decade

of planning and fighting, we reached an agreement that ensures the Everglades will be around for all Americans to enjoy for generations to come.

Today, I am once again coming to the floor to fight for the protection of our country's greatest treasures. The current Bush Administration plan to conduct exploratory drilling for oil in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is not only an action that will destroy the last remaining parcel of untouched Arctic coastline, it is also just bad energy policy. It is widely accepted that roughly 3.2 billion barrels of economically recoverable oil can be found under the ANWR. Those 3.2 billion barrels, however, represent a mere six-month supply of oil for the United States, hardly enough to build an effective energy policy around.

What worries me, Mr. Speaker, is not the exploration into a new energy policy. Clearly our country needs to look into new ways of creating energy. I support looking into new possibilities for creating energy. But I do not support the exploration of new energy opportunities at the cost of the environment. If we begin drilling in the ANWR today, who is to say that we will not begin off-shore drilling in South Florida tomorrow? I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that the people of Florida have no desire to see off-shore oil rigs popping up in the Atlantic Ocean or Gulf of Mexico anytime soon. We saw the dangers involved in such practices when an off-shore oil rig in Brazil collapsed just this week spilling oil for miles into the Atlantic.

In the past two weeks, President Bush reaffirmed to the American public that he is not serious about leading an environmentally conscious Administration. Mr. Speaker, I am not suggesting that President Bush become a devout environmentalist. After all, you do not have to be an environmentalist to care about the environment. So far though, this Administration has yet to take any steps to show that it recognizes the basic needs of our environment. In a time that the environment has taken center stage as a national concern, the people of America demand and deserve more from this Administration.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE NATIONAL COALITION OF 100 BLACK WOMEN

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 20th Anniversary of the National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Inc, New Jersey Chapter (NCBW-NJ).

Founded in 1971, NCBW is a non-profit, volunteer organization dedicated to community service, leadership development, and the enhancement of career opportunities for African-American women. NCBW is dedicated to the empowerment of African-American women by increasing their access to and participation in America's economic and political arenas. In addition, NCBW addresses the challenges African-American families face today, and promotes African-American culture.

The Coalition did not become the National Coalition until 1981, a decade after the first group of women met in New York City. Today,

NCBW includes more than 7,000 members from 62 chapters representing 23 states and the District of Columbia.

The 20th Anniversary of NCBW celebrates and commemorates the great progress that African-American women have made in the United States over the past 30 years. This progress was made possible through the hard work, dedication, and compassion of the founding members of NCBW, as well as many others, who understood and continue to recognize the adversity that minority women face each and every day on the road to realizing economic and political empowerment.

I'd like to acknowledge and thank the following individuals for their important contributions to NCBW—NJ:—the late Wynona Lipman; Barbara L. James; Bettye Ingram; the Honorable Janet E. Haynes; Dolores Buchanan; Lynn M. Stradford; Karen Lee Stradford; Carol A. Collins; Cherre E. Ogden; Karyn Stewart; Gessie Barnes; Brenda J. Murphy, Henrietta D. Ward, Marion Rhim Fowler; Katherine Daugherty Brown; Natalie Cole; Jeri Warrick Crisman; Redenia C. Gilliam-Mosee; Coretta Scott King; Constance Woodruff; and Larrie West Stalks.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the National Coalition of 100 Black Women—New Jersey for all it has done to empower African-American women.

IN HONOR OF GINA PENNESTRI

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Ms. PELOSI. Ms. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the late Gina Pennestri, a fighter without equal who recently passed away in San Francisco. Gina was known and loved in San Francisco for her sharp mind and soft heart. She was forceful, dedicated, and absolutely committed to the constituents and elected officials she served.

Gina was always fighting for a cause. After her graduation from George Washington University, she worked to secure the right to vote for the residents of Washington, D.C. Soon after, she joined the War effort as Chief of Employee Relations for all civilian employees stationed from England to North Africa during World War II. She then helped coordinate the Berlin Airlift, working to ensure that humanitarian assistance was delivered to those who needed it.

By 1951, Gina had settled in San Francisco and started a family. Raising her son, Marc, Gina became involved with political issues and in the community. She fought a planned highway through Golden Gate Park, she worked in the conservation movement to protect areas from development, and she volunteered in public schools and libraries to help educate San Francisco's children. Along with many San Franciscans, she joined the civil rights movement and opposed the Vietnam War.

In 1967, she became an aide to then-Assemblyman, and current State Senate President Pro Tempore, John Burton. She soon rose to be the Chief of Staff of his San Francisco office and remained in the position when Mr. Burton was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1974. When Mr. Burton retired from the U.S. House, Gina worked on the

campaign for his successor, BARBARA BOXER, and then became her chief of staff. When Congresswoman BOXER became Senator BOXER, she again turned to Gina to run her San Francisco office.

In her career with State Senator Burton and Senator BOXER, Gina became widely respected for her ability, her tenacity, and her fidelity to her principles. Utterly dedicated to helping those in need, she was a fearsome opponent and a trusted friend. She will be greatly missed by those who knew her and by everyone for whom she fought.

My thoughts and prayers are with her son and daughter-in-law, Marc and Nancy Zimmerman, and her grandchildren, Laura and Daniel, to whom she was devoted.

FEDERAL LANDS IMPROVEMENT  
ACT

**HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has 264 million acres that it manages for the federal government. None of this land is national park or national forest land. The BLM has identified three million acres that it would like to sell, because it is not environmentally significant, surrounded by private land, difficult to manage, or isolated.

Today, I have introduced the Federal Lands Improvement Act which will allow the sale of this land, with proceeds to go; one-third to the counties where the land is located for schools and other needs; one-third to the national debt; and one-third back to the BLM for environmental restoration projects on its remaining land.

As I have already stated, this bill would not sell any national parks or wilderness areas. It only proposed to sell lands that have already been identified for disposal by the BLM.

Currently, the federal government owns 30 percent of all the land in the United States. This is roughly 650 million acres. In comparison, the State of Tennessee is only 26 million acres total.

It only makes sense that the federal government consolidate its holdings so that it can better manage those areas which are truly environmentally sensitive.

I hope my Colleagues will join me by co-sponsoring this legislation so that we can take a step forward in protecting our federal lands.

RECOGNIZING BLACK HISTORY  
MONTH HONOREES

**HON. NICK LAMPSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor local citizens from the 9th District of Texas who were chosen during Black History Month for their work. While the dedication of African-American leaders is well-known throughout the United States, local citizens, right here in the Southeast Gulf Coast region, are just as important to ensuring equal rights

for all Texans. Last month I asked members of the communities in the 9th District to nominate individuals for my "Unsung Heroes" award that gives special recognition to those unsung heroes, willing workers, and individuals who are so much a part of our nation's rich history. Recipients were chosen because they embodied a giving and sharing spirit, and had made a contribution to our nation.

These individuals have not only talked the talk, but they have walked the walk. They have worked long and hard for equal rights in their churches, schools, and in their communities. While their efforts may not make the headlines every day, their pioneering struggle for equality and justice is nevertheless vital to our entire region. This region of Southeast Texas is not successful in spite of our diversity; we are successful because of it.

Please join me in recognizing and congratulating these community leaders for their support of bringing justice and equality to Southeast Texas. It is leaders like these men and women that continue to be a source of pride not only during Black History Month, but all year long. The winners of this year's "Unsung Heroes" award are:

Mrs. Ursula Arceneaux, John R. Bolt, Joanne Broussard, Octavia Brown-Reed, Arthur Charles III, Dalton Domingue, John T. Dooley, Tudy Duriso, Jacqueline Duriso, Willie Mae Elmore, Dr. Anthony Gambah, Mrs. Doris Jean Gill, Ms. Lillie T. Green, Charles Hall, Rachel Hebert, Miss Dorothy M. Ingram, Beverly Jackson-Brown, Chester Johnson, Mrs. Priscilla Jones, Barbara Pernel Joseph, Marilyn Keedy-Wall, Emerson A. Kincaide, Mrs. Beverly King, Sandra LaDay, Igalious Mills, Rev. Brenda Payne, L.G. Slider, Jr., Rev. Oveal Walker III, Ella Walker, Gethrel Hall Williams, and Norris Batiste Jr.

Mr. Speaker, the recipients of the "Unsung Heroes" award are dedicated and hardworking individuals who have done so much for their neighbors and for this nation as a whole. Today, I stand to recognize their spirit and to say that I am honored to be their Representative.

HONORING THE LIFE OF EMMETT  
O. HUTTO

**HON. GENE GREEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and profound sadness that I rise to pay tribute to the life of Emmett O. Hutto of Baytown, Texas. After living a remarkably accomplished life that spanned 82 years, Mr. Hutto passed away on March 14, 2001. He was born in Bertram, Texas on August 29, 1918 to Elbert and Clara Hutto.

Mr. Hutto graduated from Robert E. Lee High School and then attended Lee College and the University of Texas before joining the Army Air Force during World War II. As a bomber pilot, he flew 38 missions over Nazi targets in North Africa and Europe. Mr. Hutto was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the air medal, and an oak leaf cluster, along with a citation for bravery in action.

Emmett Hutto had many interests. He was a successful businessman, having owned and operated a restaurant, a hotel and a real estate business. He was also active in city politics, serving on the Baytown City Council from

1975 to 1978 and then serving as Mayor of Baytown, Texas. He was a longtime member of the Baytown Boat Club. And he was a registered diving instructor, having taken up scuba diving in his sixties. In fact the Professional Association of Diving Instructors awarded him the title of "Eldest Active Divemaster in the World."

Mr. Hutto was preceded in death by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E.R. Hutto; his wife, Awline Hix Hutto; and his brother, Leon Hutto, who was shot down in the South Pacific during World War II. He is survived by his wife, Betty Bailey Hutto; sons, Dr. Rodney Hutto and his wife, Norma Jean; Dr. Richard Hutto and his wife, Diane; Dr. Dean Hutto and his wife, Gena; daughter, Cynda Brooke Hutto; brother Orvel and his wife, Ruth; six grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

It has been said that the ultimate measure of a person's life is the extent to which they made the world a better place. If this is the measure of worth in life, Emmett Hutto's family and friends can attest to the success of the life he led.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all the Members of the House to join me in paying tribute to the life of Emmett Hutto. He touched our lives and our hearts, and he will be greatly missed.

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IN SUPPORT OF TAX RELIEF

**HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for enactment of the extensive tax package forth by President George W. Bush to reduce the tax burden on all Americans.

I agree with the President's statement in his address to a joint session of Congress on February 27, 2001, that the "American people have been overcharged." There was a \$236 billion tax surplus during fiscal year 2000 and we expect a tax surplus of \$268 billion this year. If the people continue to be taxed at the same amount, the government will accrue a \$5.4 trillion surplus over a ten year period. This is not the government's money, but money each American taxpayer could use to pay for increases in energy costs, their children's college expenses, reducing credit card debt or save for retirement. Why should the government sit on a large tax surplus while each individual interested in investment could be receiving a maximal return? Taxpayers are due for a tax refund in order to resuscitate a slowing economy and keep it strong.

President Bush has proposed a bold and fair tax relief plan that will reduce the inequities of the current tax code and help ensure that America remains prosperous. His six key components—replacing the current tax rates with a simplified rate structure, doubling the child tax credit to \$1,000 per child, reducing the marriage penalty by reinstating the 10 percent deduction for two-earner couples, eliminating the death tax, expanding the charitable deduction to nonitemizers and making the Research and Experimentation tax credit permanent—touch the lives of all. In concert, these changes will enable all taxpayers to retain more of their own money and they will support our American economy.

Many of these measures have already been introduced by members of Congress. The passage of H.R. 3 is a positive first step in achieving a simpler tax structure by immediately reducing the marginal rates from 15 percent to 12 percent with President Bush's reduction of all brackets by 2006. It also helps families by repealing the mandatory reductions in the additional (three or more children) child tax credit and the earned income credit for taxpayers subject to the alternative minimum tax. These are positive steps for immediately helping those who need it most.

Some have expressed concern about the equity of President Bush's tax proposal and criticize it by comparing the amounts of money people in each tax bracket will "receive" if it passes. Under President Bush's plan, lower income individuals would actually receive a greater percentage of tax relief in relation to their current personal tax burden once all tax credits are considered. For instance, the marginal federal income tax rate would fall by over 40 percent for low-income families with two children and nearly 50 percent for families with one child.

Contrary to some charges, single filers falling in the 15 percent tax bracket after the tax cut will also receive a tax cut. They will have their first \$6000 taxed at 10 percent rather than 15 percent, or if they have a dependent, the first \$10,000 would be taxed at this lower rate. In the case of couples filing jointly, the first \$12,000 would be taxed at this lower rate. If no other tax credits are claimed, someone filing as an individual without dependents would expect a \$300 tax break per year. This can range anywhere from 7 to 12 percent less in total taxes.

One argument made against these tax proposals is that they reduce our capacity to pay down the national debt. I agree strongly that paying down the national debt must be a priority. Both the President and I believe that we can both pay down the debt and have tax relief. In fact, the President's plan places debt elimination before tax cuts in his budget outline submitted to Congress on February 28, because retiring the debt can enhance the viability of his tax cut. The charge that those who favor a tax cut oppose debt reduction is wrong. The President's plan will accelerate debt retirement payments to record rates by proposing to eliminate \$2 trillion in public debt over the next 10 years. Actually, the President's budget pays down the debt so aggressively that it effectively cannot pay off all the debt when it would be possible to do so in 2007. The remaining \$1 trillion in public debt, which is composed of savings and special bonds, cannot be retired until after 2011 when it becomes due. Even after the President's tax cut and spending priorities, the government is still projected to have \$1.3 trillion in excess cash balances in 2011.

Budget projections these past several years have been overly conservative. \$850 billion of unexpected tax revenue was collected, and combined with debt service savings, revenue intake underestimates contributed to about a \$1 trillion surplus. The Congressional Budget Office and the Administration continue to use conservative estimates in order to accommodate slower growth. Theoretical projections are a necessary part of the budgetary process and policy making each year. Consideration of the future of Social Security, Medicare and debt reduction are all based on theoretical projec-

tions. There are inherent uncertainties in making 10 year budget projections; however, the President's Budget creates a \$1 trillion reserve over the same amount of time. This can be used to aid in Medicare and Social Security modernization. In all, the tax cut will only amount to one quarter of the projected surplus, leaving room for program maintenance, growth and unexpected situations. I am proud that Congress has made protecting Social Security its highest priority with the passage of H.R. 2, the Social Security and Medicare Lock-Box Act. Now, 100 percent of the Social Security surplus cannot be touched for other government spending. President Bush has pledged to keep the promises that America has made to its senior citizens by signing this bill.

We must eliminate the death tax—a major reason for the dissolution of family-owned small businesses, farms and ranches upon the death of the owner. Originally enacted as a temporary tax to raise funds for national security emergencies, this tax first helped create our Navy in 1797 and fund the Civil and Spanish-American wars. In 1916, the tax was made permanent. Once the current \$650,000 threshold is met, the tax consumes up to 55 percent of the remaining estate. This money will have already been taxed first as income, then possibly as capital gains or property. The impact on Eastern Washington farmers and ranchers is particularly severe. In order to be viable, even the smallest farm operation must have about \$500,000 tied up in equipment. If the farmer owns the land, the value is at least \$1.5 million. On paper, this farmer is worth \$2 million or more. This makes it difficult for the farmer to pass his property and business on to his family after death. The same is true for small businesses, where the owner's children are not the only ones affected. Those who lose their jobs when the business is partitioned and sold face even more dire circumstances. I support the legislation that would phase-out the death tax over ten years. Defeated only by President Clinton's veto during the last Congress, I hope it can pass this year.

This tax package is right for our country. It meets our needs and obligations for the future while helping all of Americans who pay taxes. It is becoming more and more evident that we need to do something to strengthen the economy. Tax relief is needed now.

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TRIBUTE TO JUDGE J.W. SUMMERS

**HON. JIM TURNER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in memory of Judge J.W. Summers, a leader in the Texas judicial system and a fine man who dedicated his life to public service.

Judge Summers had something that many in this chamber undoubtedly envy—an unblemished political career, in which he never suffered a defeat in his various races for public office. But it wasn't his winning streak that made him stand out, but rather it was his reputation for integrity and impartiality in the administration of justice that earned him the respect and admiration of all of us who knew him.

Judge Summers was destined for leadership from his early years, when he graduated from Rusk High School as an Eagle Scout and valedictorian of his class. Judge Summers served bravely in the Navy during World War II, and graduated with honors from a great institution of higher learning—the University of Texas in Austin.

But Judge Summers didn't stay in Austin—he came back to his roots in Rusk. After several years of private practice, he served as city attorney, county attorney, and county judge of Cherokee County for eight years.

Judge Summers will be remembered for his many successes as County Judge of Cherokee County. Every year of his administration, Judge Summers won a top financial rating for the county. He payed off remaining debt on the county courthouse, oversaw the construction of the Cherokee County Agricultural Annex Building, and secured the development of many State Farm-to-Market roads, as well as the US Highway 69 stretch from Rusk to Jacksonville.

From 1957 to 1978 he served as District Judge for the Second Judicial District. After 21 years in the job, he continued his service as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals for the 12th Supreme Judicial District of Texas, a position he held until 1989.

Judge Summers and his wife Inez were active members of their community, participating in the First United Methodist Church in Rusk, where each served as chairman of the Administrative Council. Judge Summers was also president of the Kiwanis Club and a member of Euclid Lodge Number 45. Judge Summers passed away on November 26, 2000.

Our prayers are with Mrs. Summers, the couples' children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, and their friends and family members who will share their grief—and their memories—in this time of sadness.

#### TRIBAL COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LOAN FORGIVENESS ACT

### HON. DARLENE HOOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, one of the reasons I am here today as a member of Congress is that I was inspired by some excellent professors as a college student.

These professors taught me new ways of looking at the world, and kindled an excitement about learning that still burns today. Where all of my professors helped me acquire knowledge common to liberal arts students of my era, these select few not only taught me, but also ignited my passion for public service.

This nation is blessed with many excellent professors, but one sector of higher education has a harder time than others attracting the best and the brightest. This sector is the tribal college and university system.

The average salary for teachers at tribal colleges and universities is approximately \$25,000—one-half that of the salary of a teacher at a state college or university.

A sad consequence of these low salaries is that tribal colleges and universities are a training ground for new teachers to get their feet wet; they make short stops before moving on to better paying jobs at other colleges and uni-

versities. As a result, the students suffer from both a lack of good teachers and good curriculum.

The Tribal College and University Loan Forgiveness Act gives tribal colleges and universities a tool to attract and keep excellent teachers despite the salary gap.

By providing loan forgiveness, tribal colleges and universities can bring something additional to the negotiation table. Teachers who commit to working in a tribal college or university that have Direct, Perkins, or Guaranteed Loans that are not in default, are eligible for loan forgiveness for up to five years. Total loan forgiveness will be provided for up to \$15,000 in the aggregate of the loans the student currently has.

Tribal colleges and universities, teachers, and students will all benefit from this bill. Furthermore, the Native American communities who send their tribal members to these institutions also benefit.

Tribal colleges and universities not only prepare students for jobs both on and off the reservations, but they also offer programs to the local communities such as adult education, local economic development, and remedial and high school equivalency programs.

The passage of this bill, with bipartisan support, will help these institutions continue their work of not only educating, but bringing out the very best of tribal students and communities.

#### RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF COMBATTING TUBERCULOSIS

SPEECH OF

### HON. RICHARD BURR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 20, 2001*

Mr. BURR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from Texas, Mr. REYES, for introducing this important resolution.

Dr. David Heymann of the World Health Organization once described tuberculosis as “a disease once thought to be under control, which has returned with a vengeance to kill 1.5 million people a year.”

TB was once the leading cause of death in the United States. In the 1940s, scientists discovered drugs that would treat TB, and infection rates began to decline. Since that time, however, infection rates both in the U.S. and abroad have increased dramatically. Today, one third of the world's population has a latent TB infection. These increases have not gone unnoticed by international organizations. In fact, in 1993, the World Health Organization declared tuberculosis a global emergency.

These increases in infection rates are due to a number of causes. Increases in HIV/AIDS infection rates are accelerating the spread of TB. In addition, poorly supervised or incomplete treatment threatens to make TB incurable as multidrug resistant TB cases rise.

This problem is particularly serious in underdeveloped countries. A total of 22 countries are home to 80 percent of TB cases. Tuberculosis is particularly prevalent in India, Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Russia, and parts of Latin America. The problem with TB poses a long term threat to global health. It is estimated that, if efforts to fight TB are not strengthened, 35 million people will die of the disease in the next 20 years.

H. Res. 67 addresses many of these problems. The bill recognizes the importance of combating TB on a worldwide basis and acknowledges the severe impact that TB has on minority populations in the US. By passing the resolution, we are recognizing the importance of substantially increasing US investment in international TB control. The bill also emphasizes the importance of efforts to eliminate TB in our own nation.

It is my hope that by passing this resolution, Congress will make a commitment to fighting TB both on the national and global level.

#### CELEBRATING GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

SPEECH OF

### HON. ROD R. BLAGOJEVICH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 20, 2001*

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the 180th anniversary of Greek Independence. Almost two centuries ago this month, the Greeks rose up against the Ottoman Empire to establish a modern Greek state. Greeks and Greek Americans everywhere can look back proudly on the accomplishments of their people over the last 180 years. But Americans also owe a large debt to Greece for its friendship and democratic traditions. All Americans should take time on this anniversary to reflect on the shared values, traditions and history of the United States and the Hellenic Republic.

When our founding fathers in this country sought inspiration for our democracy, they looked back to the republics of ancient Greece. The Greeks, likewise, looked to the United States for inspiration and support as they sought to establish their own independent nation. Since that time, many Greeks came to the United States in search of freedom and opportunity—so many, that for a time in the early twentieth century, one out of every four young Greek men came to the United States. Their contributions have been felt in the Arts, the Sciences, and government.

Greece itself has also been a true friend of the United States. From Greece's valiant resistance of Nazi Germany in World War Two, to her efforts supporting the world community in the Gulf War, Greece has stood beside the United States. This cooperation is based not just on shared interests, but on the stronger bond of shared values. And when these values have been threatened, the Greek nation has stepped forward to defend these values, even when it means risking the lives of her sons and daughters.

I mention this because the United States should not take this commitment lightly. Just as we here in America hesitate before we send our troops in harm's way, so do other democracies. Yet, over the last century, Greece has stood by the United States. The United States needs to stand by Greece.

As a mature democracy, Greece is our strongest ally in a region in turmoil. “While relations have improved between Greece and Turkey, real issues remain between these two historic antagonists. Cyprus, the Aegean Islands, and the treatment of minorities in Turkey are all issues that demand resolution. This administration must compel the Turkish government to negotiate in good faith on these

contentious issues. I call upon President Bush to maintain the commitment to Greece embraced by his predecessors, and insist that Turkey demonstrate that it will work to build a new relationship with Greece.

THE HISTORIC HOMEOWNERSHIP  
ASSISTANCE ACT

**HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, all across America, in the small towns and great cities of this country, our heritage as a nation—the physical evidence of our past—is at risk. In virtually every corner of this land, homes in which grandparents and parents grew up, communities and neighborhoods that nurtured vibrant families, schools that were good places to learn and churches and synagogues that were filled on days of prayer, have suffered the ravages of abandonment and decay.

In the decade from 1980 to 1990, Chicago lost 41,000 housing units through abandonment, Philadelphia 10,000, and St. Louis 7,000. The story in our older small communities has been the same, and the trend continues. It is important to understand that it is not just the buildings we are losing. It is the sense of our past, the vitality of our communities and the shared values of those precious places.

We need not stand hopelessly by as passive witnesses to the loss of these irreplaceable historic resources. We can act, and to that end I am introducing today with a bipartisan group of my colleagues the Historic Homeownership Assistance Act.

This legislation is almost identical to legislation introduced in the 106th Congress as H.R. 1172, which enjoyed the broad bipartisan support of 225 cosponsors. It is patterned after the existing Historic Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit. That legislation has been enormously successful in stimulating private investment in the rehabilitation of buildings of historic importance all across the country. Through its use we have been able to save and re-use a rich and diverse array of historic buildings and landmarks such as Union Station in Washington, DC.; the Fox Paper Mills, a mixed-used project that was once derelict in Appleton, WI; and the Rosa True School, an eight-unit low/moderate income rental project in a historic building in Portland, Maine. In my own State of Florida, since 1974, the existing Historic Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit has resulted in over 325 rehabilitation projects, leveraging more than \$238 million in private investment. These projects range from the restoration of art deco hotels in historic Miami Beach, bringing economic rebirth to this once decaying area, to the development of multi-family housing in the Springfield Historic District in Jacksonville.

The legislation that I am introducing today builds on the familiar structure of the existing tax credit but with a different focus. It is designed to empower the one major constituency that has been barred from using the existing

credit—homeowners. Only those persons who rehabilitate or purchase a newly rehabilitated home and occupy it as their principal residence would be entitled to the credit that this legislation would create. There would be no passive losses, no tax shelters, and no syndications under this bill.

Like the existing investment credit, the bill would provide a credit to homeowners equal to 20 percent of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures made on an eligible building that is used as a

The bill also makes provision for lower-income home buyers who may not have sufficient federal income tax liability to use a tax credit. It would permit such persons to receive a historic rehabilitation mortgage credit certificate which they can use with their bank to obtain a lower interest rate on their mortgage. The legislation also permits home buyers in distressed areas to use the certificate to lower their down payment.

The credit would be available for condominiums and co-ops, as well as single-family buildings. If a building were to be rehabilitated by a developer for sale to a homeowner, the credit would pass through to the homeowner. Since one purpose of the bill is to provide incentives for middle-income and more affluent families to return to older towns and cities, the bill does not discriminate among taxpayers on the basis of income. It does, however, impose a cap of \$40,000 on the amount of credit which may be taken for a principal residence.

The Historic Homeownership Assistance Act will make ownership of a rehabilitated older home more affordable for homeowners of modest incomes. It will encourage more affluent families to claim a stake in older towns and neighborhoods. It affords fiscally stressed cities and towns a way to put abandoned buildings back on the tax rolls, while strengthening their income and sales tax bases. It offers developers, realtors, and homebuilders a new realm of economic opportunity in revitalizing decaying buildings.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is no panacea. Although its goals are great, its reach will be modest. But it can make a difference, and an important difference. In communities large and small all across this nation, the American dream of owning one's home is a powerful force. This bill can help it come true for those who are prepared to make a personal commitment to join in the rescue of our priceless heritage. By their actions they can help to revitalize decaying resources of historic importance, create jobs and stimulate economic development, and restore to our older towns and cities a lost sense of purpose and community.

I urge all Members of the House to review and support this important legislation, and I look forward to working with the Ways and Means Committee to enact this bill.

PRESERVING THE CULTURE OF  
THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

**HON. DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN**

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to commend an outstanding

group of Virgin Islanders—Helen George-Newton, Ava Stagger, Carol Stagger, Kenneth “Cisco” Francis and Renaldo Chinnery, who, as residents of New York, recognized the need to preserve and promote the culture of the Virgin Islands. In March of 1991, they officially established the Virgin Islands Freshwater Yankees, which was later incorporated as the Virgin Islands Freshwater Association, Inc.

The Association has grown to 75 dedicated members, who contribute to their Virgin Islands community through educational scholarships, supplying equipment to the health facilities on all three islands, helping our senior citizens and underprivileged children, and providing supplies during natural disasters or other emergencies occurring in the territory.

Although this organization is involved in many serious endeavors, they also find time to have fun and always take part in the annual carnival activities on St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John.

They also serve as an oasis for Virgin Islanders on the mainland by sponsoring yearly social events.

Their support and guidance has greatly assisted other Virgin Islands associations throughout the United States to continue to preserve the values that are the roots of their heritage in the cities which they have adopted as their second home.

For the past ten years, in commemoration of the day that the Virgin Islands were transferred from the Danish government to the United States, “Virgin Islands Transfer Day”, this organization has honored outstanding citizens of Virgin Island descent in the area of sports, politics, education, health and community involvement. This year, the organization and all of its past honorees will be recognized at the Tenth Anniversary Transfer Day Dinner Dance to be held in New York City on March 31, 2001.

Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, please join me in recognizing and applauding The Virgin Islands Freshwater Association, Inc. as an outstanding model for community involvement and cultural preservation.

RECOGNITION OF 2001 INTEL  
SCIENCE TALENT SEARCH  
FINALISTS, ALAN MARK DUNN  
AND WILLIAM ABRAHAM PASTOR,  
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY,  
MARYLAND

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Alan Mark Dunn of Potomac and William Abraham Pastor of Rockville. These young men were finalists in the 2001 Intel Science Talent Search. The Intel Science

Talent Search is America's oldest pre-college competition. Beginning in 1942 it was first sponsored by the Westinghouse Foundation. This competition provides an arena in which students are rewarded and recognized for their scientific endeavors.

Alan and William both traveled down a long road to become finalists. First, a team of approximately 100 evaluators, who are experts in their field are assembled to evaluate over 1600 entries. The initial evaluators then recommend approximately 500 entries to the Intel Science Talent Search board of judges. These judges then narrow the field to 300 semi-finalists. The board of judges then has the challenging task of selecting the 40 finalists.

The 40 finalists come to Washington, DC to attend the five-day Science Talent Institute. During these five days students meet with the board of judges to discuss various aspects of their projects. At the end of the Institute a black-tie gala is held in which the top-prize winners are announced.

Alan, who attends Montgomery Blair High School, won fourth place in this competition. He received a \$25,000 scholarship. He competed in the computer sciences by studying ways to optimize five encryption algorithms. His project is entitled "Optimization of Advanced Encryption Standard Candidate Algorithms for the Macintosh G4." The algorithms in his research are being considered for the federal government's Advanced Encryption Standard, which will replace the aging Data Encryption Standard. Alan, who hopes to study computer science or engineering in college, is also involved in many other activities. He is a member of the math and robotics club, plays guitar, takes karate and is an activist in a grass-roots superhighway campaign.

William, who also attends Montgomery Blair High School, was awarded a \$5,000 scholarship and a mobile computer as a finalist. He competed in the biochemistry division. His project studied the formation of fibrils, which are the primary component of the deposits found in the brain of Alzheimer patients. Beta-amyloid proteins combine to form long sheets which stack on top of each other to produce fibrils. He used a combination of experiment and computer modeling to understand and predict the orientation and stacking of beta-amyloid sheets in the fibrils. William, who earned a perfect score of his SATs is very active as president of the Democrats Club and the captain of the It's Academic team. He is also a stream monitor for the Audubon Society and led his school's International Knowledge Master Open team to first place in world competition.

I am extremely proud to count these young men among my constituents. Their hard work and interest in the sciences is an example to their peers. I join with their parents, teachers and friends in congratulating them on their outstanding efforts and awards.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. RIC KELLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I had the distinguished honor to welcome the President of the United States to my district of Orlando, Florida.

Together, we attended an event with 4,000 doctors from the American College of Cardiology at the Orange County Convention Center. At this gathering, we discussed the importance of passing a meaningful Patients Bill of Rights which will put doctors and their patients in charge of their medical decisions.

Unfortunately, because I was in Orlando, Florida with the President, I missed Roll Call votes 53, 54, and 55. If I had been present, I would have voted "yea" for all three missed votes.

#### FEDERAL RECOGNITION PROCEDURES FOR CERTAIN INDIAN GROUPS

### HON. ENI F.H. FALOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. FALOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to provide improved administrative procedures for the Federal recognition to certain Indian groups.

Mr. Speaker, I have been working on this issue now for several Congresses. In 1994, the House passed similar legislation but that effort died in the Senate. Last year, the Senate came closer to passing legislation to address this problem than did the House. In an effort to bring the two houses of Congress together, I am introducing a companion bill to S. 504, which was introduced by Senator CAMPBELL on March 9, 2001.

Despite the joint efforts of many Senators and Members of Congress over a period of years, we are still faced with an expensive, unfair process through which Indian groups seeking federal recognition must go. I wish to help address the historical wrongs that the two hundred unrecognized tribes in this nation have faced. This bill streamlines the existing procedures for extending federal recognition to Indian tribes, removes the bureaucratic maze of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and also provides due process, equity and fairness to the whole problem of Indian recognition.

Mr. Speaker, a broad coalition of unrecognized Indian tribes has advocated reform for years for several reasons. First, the BIA's budget limitations over the years have, in fact, created a certain bias against recognizing new Indian tribes. Second, the process has always been too expensive, costing some tribes well over \$500,000, and most of these tribes just do not have this kind of money to spend. I need not remind my colleagues of the fact that Native American Indians today have the worst statistics in the nation when it comes to education, economic activity and social development. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, the recognition process for the First Americans has been an embarrassment to our government and certainly to the people of America. If only the American people can ever feel and realize the pain and suffering that the Native Americans have long endured, there would probably be another American revolution.

Mr. Speaker, the process to provide federal recognition to Native American tribes simply takes too long. I acknowledge the recent reaffirmation of a federal trust relationship for the King Salmon Tribe (Alaska), the Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak (Alaska), and the Lower Lake Rancheria (California), and the recognition of

Chinook Indian Tribe/Chinook Nation of Washington. This is a step in the right direction, but recognition for the Chinooks took 22 years, and the other three tribes were somehow "overlooked" by the BIA for a number of years. I thank former Assistant Secretary Kevin Gover for acknowledging this "egregious oversight", and then correcting it. Regrettably, even at the current rate of recognition, it will take the Bureau of Indian Affairs many decades to resolve questions on all tribes which have expressed an intent to be recognized.

Mr. Speaker, the current process does not provide petitioners with due process—in particular, the opportunity to cross examine witnesses and on-the-record hearings. The same experts who conduct research on a petitioner's case are also the "judge and jury" in the process!

In 1996, in the case of *Greene v. Babbitt*, 943 F. Supp. 1278 (W. Dist. Wash), the federal court found that the current procedures for recognition were "marred by both lengthy delays and a pattern of serious procedural due process violations. The decision to recognize the Samish tribe took over twenty-five years, and the Department has twice disregarded the procedures mandated by the APA, the Constitution, and this Court," (p. 1288). Among other statements contained in Judge Thomas Zilly's opinion were: "The Samish people's quest for federal recognition as an Indian tribe has a protracted and tortuous history . . . made more difficult by excessive delays and governmental misconduct." (p. 1281) And again at pp. 1288–1289, "Under these limited circumstances, where the agency has repeatedly demonstrated a complete lack of regard for the substantive and procedural rights of the petitioning party, and the agency's decision maker has failed to maintain her role as an impartial and disinterested adjudicator . . ." Sadly, the Samish's administrative and legal conflict—much of which was at public expense—could have been avoided were it not for a 30-year-old clerical error of the Bureau of Indian Affairs which inadvertently left the Samish Tribe's name off the list of recognized tribes in Washington.

With a record like this, it is little wonder that many tribes have lost faith in the Government's recognition procedures. Former President Clinton acknowledged the problem. In a 1996 letter to the Chinook Tribe of Washington, the President wrote, "I agree that the current federal acknowledgment process must be improved." He said that some progress has been made, "but much more must be done."

Mr. Speaker, the legislation I am introducing today addresses most of the above concerns by establishing an independent three member commission which consider petitions for recognition. This legislation will provide tribes with the opportunity for public, trial-type hearings and sets strict time limits for action on pending petitions. Previous bills I have introduced on this issue were an attempt to streamline and make more objective the federal recognition criteria by aligning them with the legal standards in place prior to 1978, as laid out by the father of Indian Law, Felix S. Cohen in 1942.

Because some have expressed concern that prior bills would open the door for more tribes to conduct gambling operations on new reservations, the bill I introduce today will codify the existing criteria used for recognition rather than change to revised criteria under which

some have said would make it easier for groups to qualify.

Underlying this bill is the issue of Indian gaming. While I cannot say that no new gambling operations will result from this bill, I do believe that this bill will have only a minimal impact in the area. I would like to remind my colleagues that:

(1) unlike state-sponsored gaming operations, Indian gaming is highly regulated by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act;

(2) before gaming can be conducted, the tribes must reach an agreement with the state in which the gaming would be conducted;

(3) under IGRA (the Indian Gaming and Regulatory Act) gaming can only be conducted on land held in trust by the federal government;

(4) gaming can only be conducted at a level the state permits on non-Indian land; and

(4) any gaming profits can only be used for tribal development, such as water & sewer systems, schools, and housing.

The point I want to make is even if an Indian group wanted to obtain recognition to start a gambling operation, they couldn't do it just for that purpose. For a group to obtain federal recognition, it would still have to prove its origins, cultural heritage, existence of governmental structure, and everything else currently required.

Should that burden be overcome, a tribe would need a reservation or land held in trust by the federal government. This bill makes no effort to provide land to any group being recognized.

If the land issue is overcome, under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, a tribe cannot conduct gaming operations unless it has an agreement to do so with the state government. A prior Congress put this into the law in an effort to balance the rights of the states to control gambling activity within its borders, and the rights of sovereign tribal nations to conduct activities on their land. The difficulty in obtaining gaming compacts with states made the national news not long ago because of the almost absolute veto power the states have under current law. The U.S. Supreme Court affirmed this reading of the law in *Seminole Tribe of Florida v. Florida*, 517 U.S. 44 (1996).

I want to emphasize this point—this is not a gambling bill, this is a bill to create a fair, objective process by which Indian groups can be evaluated for possible federal recognition.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is not perfect in every form, but it is the result of many hours of consultation and years of work. I have sought to work with many parties to come up with sound, careful changes which recognize the historical struggles the unrecognized tribes have gone through, yet at the same time recognizes the hard work the Bureau of Indian Affairs has done lately in making positive changes through regulations to address these problems.

In conclusion Mr. Speaker, I hope we can take final action on the issue of Indian recognition early in this century by addressing at least some of the wrongs of the past two centuries.

## FLAG ISSUE

### HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. I submit the following article for the RECORD.

(By Roy E. Barnes, Governor, to Georgia House of Representatives)

Forty years ago, faced with court orders to integrate and with demonstrations by Georgians who wanted the University of Georgia and the state's public schools closed instead, the people who stood in our places did the right thing.

The schools stayed open.

And Governor Ernest Vandiver told the General Assembly that, unless Georgia faced up to the issue and moved on, it would "devour progress—consuming all in its path—pitting friend against friend demoralizing all that is good—stifling the economic growth of the state."

We have a great deal to be proud of as Georgians—our history, our heritage, our state's great natural beauty—but nothing should make us prouder than the way Georgia has led the South by focusing on the things that unite us instead of dwelling on those that divide us.

While the government of Arkansas used the armed forces of the state to prevent nine black students from enrolling at Little Rock's Central High School, while the Governor of Alabama stood defiantly in a schoolhouse door, Georgia quietly concentrated on growing our economy, on the goals that bring us together rather than those that can tear us apart.

And, in the process, Georgia established itself as the leader of the New South.

Forty years ago, Birmingham was about the same size as Atlanta, and Alabama's population and economy were almost as big as ours.

Georgia moved ahead because its leaders looked ahead.

Anyone who doesn't realize that's why Georgia has become the fastest growing state east of the Rocky Mountains does not understand economic development.

I am a Southerner.

My wife is named May-REE.

I like collard greens with fried streak-olean, catfish—tails and all, fried green tomatoes, cat head biscuits and red eye gravy.

My heart swells with pride when I see a football game on a crisp fall Saturday.

I still cry when I hear Amazing Grace.

My great grandfather was captured at Vicksburg fighting for the Confederacy, and I still visit his grave in the foothills of Gilmer County.

I am proud of him.

But I am also proud that we have come so far that my children find it hard to believe that we ever had segregated schools or separate water fountains labeled "white" and "colored."

And I am proud that these changes came about because unity prevailed over division. Today, that same effort and energy of unity must be exercised again.

The Confederate Battle Flag occupies two-thirds of our current state flag.

Some argue that it is a symbol of segregation, defiance, and white supremacy. Others that it is a testament to a brave and valiant people who were willing to die to defend their homes and hearth.

I am not here to settle this argument—because no one can—but I am here because it is time to end it.

To end it before it divides us into warring camps, before it reverses four decades of eco-

nomie growth and progress, before it deprives Georgia of its place of leadership—in other words before it does irreparable harm to the future we want to leave for our children.

As Governor Vandiver said four decades ago this month: "That is too big a price to pay for inaction."

"The time has come when we must act—act in Georgia's interest—act in the future interest of Georgia's youth."

And, as Denmark Groover—Governor Marvin Griffin's floor leader and the man who assured adoption of the current flag in 1956 told the Rules Committee this morning:

"This is the most divisive issue in the political spectrum, and it must be put to rest."

Denmark Groover is right. It is time to put this issue to rest and to do so in the spirit of compromise.

This morning the House Rules Committee passed out a bill to make Georgia's flag represent Georgia's history—all of Georgia's history.

Both personally and on behalf of the people of Georgia, I want to thank Calvin Smyre, Larry Walker, Tyrone Brooks, and Austin Scott for their work to bring the people of Georgia together.

The Walker Rules Committee substitute takes the original Georgia flag—the Great Seal of Georgia set against a background of blue—and adds a banner showing all of Georgia's other flags. It has the National Flag of the Confederacy and the Confederate Battle Flag, as

The bill also has a provision preserving Confederate monuments and says our current state flag should be displayed in events marking Georgia's role in the Confederacy.

To those who say they cannot accept this because the Confederate flag is still in the banner, you are wrong. The Confederacy is a part of Georgia's history.

To those who say they are opposed to this because it changes the current flag, you are wrong also. The Confederacy is part of our history, but it is not two-thirds of our history.

It is time to honor my great grandfather and the Georgians of his time by reclaiming the flag they fought under from controversy and division.

The Walker Rules Committee substitute preserves and protects our heritage, but it does not say that, as Southerners and as Georgians, the Confederacy is our sole reason to exist as a people.

Defeating this compromise will confirm the worst that has been said about us and, in the process, dishonor a brave people.

Adopt this flag and our people will be united as one rather than divided by race and hatred.

Adopt this flag and we will honor our ancestors without giving aide to those who would abuse their legacy.

Georgia has prospered because we have refused to be divided.

We have worked together, and the nation and the world have taken notice.

We are where we are today, the envy of other states, because decades ago our leaders accepted change while others defied it.

In the long run, it has paid us handsome dividends.

Today, the eyes of the nation and the world are on us again to see whether Georgia is still a leader or whether we will slip into the morass of past recriminations.

I have heard all the reasons not to change the flag and adopt this compromise: "it will hurt me politically"; "this is how we can become a majority"; "this is our wedge issue"; "this is the way we use race to win."

Using race to win leaves ashes in the mouths of the victors.

If there is anything we should have learned from our history, it is that using racial bigotry for political advantage always backfires. Sometimes in the short run, sometimes in the long run. Often both.

And if you allow yourself to be dragged along in its raging current—even if only briefly—you will live the rest of your life regretting your mistake.

I know.

Seventeen years ago this General Assembly debated whether to make the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. a state holiday.

Many of the arguments I heard then I hear again today.

“What will they want next?”

“You know you can’t satisfy them.”

The argument that gave the most political cover was “Martin Luther King was a great man, but we already have enough holidays, and we don’t need any more.”

I was a young state senator, and my calls and constituents, for whatever reason, were against the King Holiday. I knew it was the right thing to do, but I was so worried about my political future that I did what many legislators do: when the vote came up, I had important business elsewhere.

I knew instantly I’d made a mistake. So when the bill came back to the Senate for agreement, I voted for it.

I was immediately besieged by constituents; so on final agreement, I voted against it.

There is not a day that goes by that I do not regret that vote.

Fortunately, there were enough leaders in this General Assembly then with the wisdom and the fortitude that I lacked as a young legislator.

Don’t make my mistake.

Each of you knows the right thing to do.

You know it in your heart.

You know it in your mind.

You know it in your conscience.

And, in the end, that is all that matters.

When the dust settles and controversy fades, will history record you as just another politician or as a person of conscience?

Make no mistake, just as with me and a vote almost 20 years ago, history will make a judgment.

Robert E. Lee once said “it is good that war is terrible, otherwise men would grow fond of it.”

This is not an issue upon which we should have war.

Our people do not need to bleed the color of red Georgia clay.

This is an issue that demands cool heads and moderate positions.

Preserving our past, but also preserving our future.

And not allowing the hope of partisan advantage to prohibit the healing of our people.

Like most of you, I am a mixture of old and new, of respect and honor for the past, and of hope for the future.

The children of tomorrow look to us today for leadership.

If we show them the courage of our convictions, they will one day honor us as we honor the true leaders of decades past.

Do your duty—because that is what God requires of all of us.

## CELEBRATING DETROIT’S TRICENTENNIAL

### HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, it is time to celebrate the City of Detroit. This year Detroit turns 300 years young, and we are presently in the midst of a year long celebration commemorating the City’s founding. As a Detroit, I am proud of the contributions our City has made to the State of Michigan and the Nation.

Detroit is the oldest major city in the Midwest. It began as a small French community along the Detroit River when Antione de la Mothe Cadillac founded a garrison and fur trading post on the site in 1701.

Over the last three centuries, Detroit has played a pivotal part in our Nation’s development. It was a key staging area during the French and Indian War, and one of the key areas which inspired early Americans to move westward.

In the 19th Century, the City was a vocal center of antislavery sentiment. It played an important role on the road to freedom for tens of thousands of African-American slaves who sought refuge in Canada by means of the Underground Railroad.

Detroit is best known perhaps for the industrial center that put the Nation on wheels. Because of entrepreneurs of the likes of Henry Ford, automobiles were made affordable to people of average incomes. Automotive transportation was no longer a privilege of the wealthy. With the invention of the Model T, many working Americans found it within their means to purchase an automobile.

With its growth as an industrial center, Detroit also played a central role in the development of the modern-day labor movement. I am proud that Detroit is home of the United Automobile Workers Union, the UAW, and many other building, service and industrial trades unions, including the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Although Detroit’s association with the automobile industry earned it the nickname of “Motown,” it was Barry Gordy who made the “Motown Sound” come alive and made Detroit a major entertainment capital in the United States. People are still “Dancin’ in the Streets” in Detroit and throughout the country to sounds of The Supremes, The Temptations, The Four Tops, Smokey Robinson and the Miracles, the Jackson Five and many more Motown Artists. Detroit is also home to the Queen of Soul, Ms. Aretha Franklin. Now, how’s that for a little “R-E-S-P-E-C-T.”

Mr. Speaker, there are many more wonderful things about my City, and they are listed in legislation that I, Mr. CONYERS and the entire Michigan Congressional Delegation are introducing today commemorating and congratulating the City of Detroit on the occasion of its tricentennial. I am also gratified to note that similar legislation will be introduced in the Other Body.

In offering this legislation, I am pleased that it has the support of the entire Michigan Con-

gressional Delegation. I thank my Michigan colleagues for their support, and I urge my colleagues in the House to support the passage of this resolution.

TO AUTHORIZE THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC TO ESTABLISH A MEMORIAL IN HONOR OF TOMAS GARRIGUE MASARYK, THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC, H.R. 1161

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill that will authorize the American Friends of the Czech Republic to establish a memorial in our nation’s capital to honor Tomas Garrigue Masaryk, the first president of Czechoslovakia. This bill celebrates his life’s achievements and his quest for democracy, peace, freedom, and humanity. The statue of Mr. Masaryk will immortalize a good friend of the United States and a pioneer for world democracy. Tomas Masaryk exemplifies the democratic ideal best expressed by his words, “Not with violence but with love, not with sword but with plough, not with blood but with work, not with death but with life—that is the answer of Czech genius, the meaning of our history and the heritage of our ancestors.”

Mr. Speaker, Tomas Garrigue Masaryk, the first president of Czechoslovakia, stands out in history as the best embodiment of the close ties between the United States and Czechoslovakia. He knew America from personal first-hand experience from repeated trips as a philosopher, scholar and teacher, spread over four decades. He taught at major universities in the United States, and he married a young woman from Brooklyn, NY, Charlotte Garrigue, and carried her name as his own. For four decades he saw America progress from pioneer beginnings to the role of a world leader. Masaryk’s relationship with

Today, Masaryk stands as a symbol of the politics of morality and the purpose of a true nation state. A steadfast disciple of Wilson, Lincoln and Jefferson it is befitting that he be honored as a world leader and friend of the United States by a monument to his work.

Mr. Speaker, I want to point out that Tomas Masaryk was among the few Czech intellectuals who vigorously attacked the ritual murder trial of a Jew, Leopold Hilsnor in 1899, and resulted in the release from prison of Mr. Hilsnor in 1916. Under his presidency the overwhelming majority of Czechoslovakian Jews preferred to stay in Czechoslovakia because they felt secure in the new state under his humanitarian and liberal regime. The American Jewish Committee singled out President Masaryk in its report on Czech-Israeli Relations hailing him as a man “who supported openly the Zionist idea and became the first president

of a state who ever visited the pre-war Palestine. Streets and squares in Israel are named after him as well as a kibbutz."

My legislation authorizes that a memorial sculpture to Tomas Masaryk be established in a park, just steps away from the location of the former Hotel Powhatten, on Pennsylvania Ave, N.W. where President Masaryk at one time resided and met with officials of the Woodrow Wilson Administration. It is a fitting site to remember this champion of democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues that this bill will not cost the taxpayer nor the U.S. government any monies but, rather, all expenses for the memorial will be borne by the American Friends of the Czech Republic.

I want to express my appreciation to Milton Cerny, President of the American Friends of the Czech Republic, his distinguished Directors, Advisors and Sponsoring Organization for the support of this legislation. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill, and pass the legislation during this session of Congress. Please join with me in paying tribute and homage to Tomas Masaryk, an outstanding champion of democracy.

A BILL To authorize the American Friends of the Czech Republic to establish a memorial to honor Tomas G. Masaryk in the District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH MEMORIAL.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The American Friends of the Czech Republic is authorized to establish a memorial to honor Tomas G. Masaryk on the Federal land in the District of Columbia described in subsection (b).

(b) LOCATION OF MEMORIAL.—The Federal land referred to in subsection (a) is the triangle of land in the District of Columbia that is bordered by 19th Street, NW., H Street, NW., and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., and designated as plot number 30 in area II on the map numbered 869/86501 and dated May 1, 1986, and which is located across H Street, NW., from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(c) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the memorial shall be in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(d) LIMITATION ON PAYMENT OF EXPENSE.—The United States Government shall not pay any expense for the establishment of the memorial.

**TRIBUTE TO SHELLY LIVINGSTON**

**HON. HENRY J. HYDE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, Today I bring attention to a valuable member of my International Relations Committee staff, Shelly Livingston, who is retiring tomorrow. Shelly has worked on the Committee for over 25 years, serving under six chairmen. When Shelly started with the Committee in 1974, Thomas "Doc" Morgan was Chairman. Clem Zablocki, Dante Fascell, Lee Hamilton, and BEN GILMAN were fortunate to have Shelly work for them. In her capacity as our fiscal and budget administrator, she has been invaluable in her knowl-

edge of the House rules, and the complexities of everything from personnel procedures and health care options to payroll and travel vouchers.

Actually, Shelly started her career here on Capitol Hill right out of college in 1973 working as a Capitol tour guide—one of the "red coats" as she likes to refer to her former position.

She has served as treasurer for the U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Group for over 20 years, and many members know her from having traveled with her.

Without Shelly's hard work and dedication, we would not have our state-of-the-art audio visual main committee hearing room. Shelly spent many long hours ensuring that this major renovation project ran smoothly.

Shelly has been indispensable in putting together the bi-annual committee budget since 1980. She has a keen mind for numbers, and has been able to work in a bipartisan manner with all members and staff. Her expertise and institutional memory will be missed.

Shelly is a die-hard Texan, who is going to retire tomorrow and spend the next couple of years travelling around the world. We thank her for her service and dedication to this institution, and I know I speak for many on both sides of the aisle when I say we will miss her witty humor and loyal friendship.

We wish her well, and know that with her great love for the arts, she will be doing interesting work in the future.

**CELEBRATING GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY**

**HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute once again to the citizens of Greece on the occasion of their 180th anniversary of independence on Sunday, March 25th. Coincidentally, March 25th also marks the important religious holiday of the Feast of the Annunciation celebrated by most Greek-Americans. The history and culture of people of Greek heritage has impacted the lives of countless people throughout the world, and it is important that we recognize their contributions to mankind and the principles of democracy.

After suffering more than 400 years of oppression under the Ottoman Empire, the people of Greece commenced a revolt on March 25th 1821. Many dedicated, patriotic Greeks lost their lives in the struggle which lasted over 7 years. Ultimately, the freedom the Greeks fought so hard for was courageously achieved, and the Hellenic Republic, commonly known as Greece, was born.

Historically, Greece has been a dedicated United States ally. A fierce supporter during World War II, Greek soldiers fought beside Americans to preserve democracy and independence. For almost half a century, Greece has stood beside the United States as an active and important member to NATO. It has consistently proved to be a valuable player in preserving security in the Mediterranean.

Greece has influenced our society in many ways. Greece is the birthplace of democracy, the foundation of American principles. No

doubt, without Greece's influence, the United States would be a completely different country today.

I am all too familiar with the positive contributions that are continually being made by Greek-Americans around the country. I am particularly proud of the fact that nearly 7,000 people in the Eighth Congressional District of Massachusetts are of Greek descent. Throughout the neighborhoods in Boston, Waverlytown, Cambridge, Chelsea, Belmont, and my hometown of Somerville, Greek-Americans are one of the most active groups in politics and community service. The Hellenic Cultural Center, the Greek Orthodox Church and other Greek-American organizations in the district are working to improve education, healthcare, and the environment.

As the Greeks celebrate their day of independence, I hope all Americans will take a moment to reflect on the valuable contributions that both Greeks and Greek-Americans have bestowed on our own country. This is the least we can do for a people who gave us the democratic concept of civilization and have continued to impact our communities and daily lives.

**INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO EXTEND AND IMPROVE THE NATIONAL WRITING PROJECT**

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join my colleagues Mr. WICKER, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CALAHAN, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. KINGSTON in introducing legislation to extend and improve the National Writing Project.

The knowledge and skill of a child's teacher is the single most important factor in the quality of his or her education. The National Writing Project is a nationwide program that works to improve students' writing abilities by improving the teaching of writing in the nation's schools.

The National Writing Project serves a remarkable number of teachers and students on an exceptionally small budget.

Last year, the National Writing Project trained 212,724 teachers and administrators nationwide through 167 writing project sites in 49 states, Washington, DC and Puerto Rico. It has served over two million teachers and administrators over the last 25 years.

For every federal dollar it receives, the National Writing Project raises about \$7.00 in matching grants. This makes the National Writing Project one of the most cost-effective educational programs in the country.

Furthermore, a national staff of only two people administers the National Writing Project. The use of limited federal funds to leverage large private investments is the most efficient way to use the budgeted funds available for the greatest possible return.

The National Writing Project works. For example, in Chicago, students of National Writing Project teachers have shown significantly higher gains on the Illinois Goals Assessment Program writing tests when compared to student performance citywide. In an urban Sacramento, California high school, student performance on local writing assessments rose

from lowest to highest in the district after an influx of National Writing Project teachers to the school, and college enrollment among this school's senior class rose 400 percent.

The National Writing Project has received similarly impressive results all across this country. In fact, the National Writing Project has received glowing reviews from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the National Council of Teacher Education, the Council for Basic Education, and independent evaluators.

The National Writing Project is efficient, cost-effective and successful. I look forward to working with my colleagues in enacting this important legislation.

#### 21ST CENTURY HIGHER EDUCATION INITIATIVE

America's Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, and Tribally Controlled Colleges have provided millions of Americans from all backgrounds with rich and enduring higher education opportunities. They have developed innovative academic strategies, supported cutting edge research, and launched the careers of millions of today's leaders including scientists, doctors, teachers, lawyers, artists, entrepreneurs, and community and religious leaders.

Today, these institutions face new challenges as they help prepare a new generation of Americans for the 21st century. To ensure that all Americans have access to high quality education, we must ensure that all students have the financial assistance and support to start and stay in college. And we must ensure that all higher education institutions have the resources to perform vital research, succeed and prosper.

The "21st Century Higher Education Initiative" will substantially expand college opportunity through student aid and early intervention efforts; double resources to strengthen the infrastructure of minority-serving institutions; and harness the strengths of minority-serving institutions to prepare teachers and the high-tech workforce of tomorrow. It will:

**Help Make College Affordable for All Americans.** Since the passage of the GI Bill of Rights, the federal government has been a key partner to states and colleges to give all students access to higher education. Millions of Americans from low and middle-income families have attended college because of federal financial aid. Despite record levels of college enrollment, however, students from poor families who graduate from high school attend college at half the rate students from affluent families. Among low-income students, minority students earn bachelor's degrees at a substantially lower rate than white students. This disparity of opportunity is unacceptable. To help remedy it, the Initiative would:

Restore the purchasing power of Pell grants. The maximum Pell grant would increase from \$3,750 to \$7,000 over three years. Pell grants provide critical access to higher education, and are particularly important for minority students: About 45% of African-American and Hispanic students at four-year colleges depend on Pell grants, compared to 23% of all students. The purchasing power of the maximum Pell grant has eroded from 84% of the cost of a public university in 1976 to 39% today; a \$7,000 grant would restore its purchasing power.

Increase the Supplemental Equal Opportunity Grants by over \$300 million over three years. The SEOG program provides critical grant assistance to low-income students whose need is not fully met by Pell grants. The initiative would authorize \$1 billion for SEOG.

Increase Federal Work-Study by \$300 million over three years. This critical program leverages private-sector resources to allow students to earn money for college while learning responsibility and work skills. By connecting students with their campus communities, work-study has been shown to encourage students to continue their education.

**Promote High School Completion as a Gateway to College.** Too many young Americans drop out of college while they are still in middle or high school. Only 62 percent of Hispanics in their late twenties have a high school diploma, compared to 88 percent of all Americans.

The U.S. Department of Education has found that the intensity of high school curriculum is the single strongest predictor of college success. And one-third of college freshmen need remedial classes; these students are 60 percent less likely to complete college. The Act would:

Implement sustainable dropout prevention strategies at high schools, based on similar legislation introduced by Senator Bingaman. This \$250 million effort will include strengthening professional development and curriculum, planning and research, remedial education, reducing class sizes, and counseling for at-risk students.

Double funding for the TRIO and GEAR UP programs over three years (to \$1.5 billion and \$690 million, respectively) that intervene in the lives of low-income children and are proven to encourage academic success and college attendance for disadvantaged children. Increased funding would allow TRIO to serve 10 percent of eligible students.

Encourage universal access to Advanced Placement classes. AP classes allow high school students to challenge themselves in a demanding class and earn college credit. The Initiative would set a national goal of AP classes in every high school within three years. It would also expand the existing AP Incentive program to pay test fees for low-income students, help schools invest in AP curriculum and teacher training, and use new distance learning technologies to expand AP opportunities.

Strengthen college remedial programs through a new \$10 million demonstration program to help more students and adult high-school drop-outs receive remediation and eventually earn their college degree through partnerships between four-year colleges, community colleges, and high schools.

**Build Bridges among Colleges and Universities.** Minority-serving institutions offer a critical route to higher education for many minority students because of their low cost, location, and supportive environments. However, too many students at minority-serving community colleges fail to pursue a four-year degree, while many students at minority-serving four-year colleges have limited opportunities to seek advanced degrees. The Act would:

Expand opportunities for community college students to transfer to four-year colleges and universities. This new \$40 million initiative would support partnerships of minority serving two-year colleges and four-year colleges and universities. The partnerships would create new transfer opportunities by developing articulation agreements, bridging differences in costs between two-year and four-year colleges, and providing counseling, mentoring, and support services to help community college students earn B.A. and B.S. degrees.

Create new opportunities for minority-college students to earn advanced degrees. The new \$40 million Dual Degrees initiative would increase opportunities for students to earn advanced degrees, including M.A.'s and Ph.D.'s, in fields in which they are underrep-

resented. Students would spend three years at a minority-serving institution and two years at a partner institution, such as a major research university, and earn a B.A. from their home institution and a B.A. or M.A. from the partner institution. Federal resources would establish articulation agreements and provide scholarships to students to bridge cost differences between minority-serving institutions and partner institutions. This initiative is based upon the Dual Degrees Engineering Program, operated by a consortia of colleges and universities and based in Atlanta, Georgia.

**Double Resources and Build Infrastructure for Developing Institutions.** In recognition of their unique importance in expanding higher education opportunities for an under-served population, the Initiative would double funding for minority-serving institutions under Titles III and V of the Higher Education over three years. In contrast, President Bush has called for only a 30 percent increase over five years. Specifically, under the Initiative:

Historically black colleges and universities would increase to \$370 million;

Historically black graduate institutions would increase to \$90 million;

Hispanic-serving institutions funding would increase to \$140 million, and a new initiative would provide \$90 million to improve post-baccalaureate education opportunities for Hispanic and low-income students;

Strengthening institutions would increase to \$150 million;

Tribally controlled colleges and universities would increase to \$45 million; and

Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions would increase to \$20 million.

**Preserve Historic Landmarks.** One hundred and three historically black colleges have over 700 properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, but these facilities require \$755 million in repairs. To preserve these national treasures and enable historically black colleges to face the challenges of the 21st century, the Initiative would authorize \$60 million a year to preserve the most dilapidated historic facilities.

**Recruit Minority Teachers.** Our nation needs 2 million new teachers over the next 10 years to meet rising enrollments and replace retiring teachers. Minorities are an untapped resource in meeting this challenge: only 13 percent of teachers are minorities. The Initiative includes \$30 million for new Collaborative Centers of Excellence in Preparation to strengthen teacher preparation programs at minority-serving colleges, increase the use of technology in those programs, and help students meet teacher certification requirements. It includes a new \$20 million demonstration program on effective teacher recruitment and preparation practices, including mentoring, student loan forgiveness, and assistance in receiving teacher certification. It establishes Byrd teachers scholarships for students planning to enter the teaching profession. Finally, it includes a provision-based on legislation by Sen. Tom Daschle and Rep. Darlene Hooley to provide up to \$15,000 in student loan forgiveness to teachers at tribal colleges.

**Prepare the 21st Century Workforce.** Studies show that minority-serving institutions face a serious "digital divide" in providing student Internet access, high-speed connectivity and sufficient infrastructure. The Initiative would create a \$250 million initiative-based on proposals by Representatives Edolphus Towns and Senator Max Cleland to wire campuses, acquire equipment, and train educators and students in the use of technology. The Initiative would also increase funding for the Minority Science and Engineering Improvement Program five-fold to \$40 million.

## INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 1—THE NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND ACT OF 2001

**HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce President George W. Bush's education plan, the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. This legislation, a comprehensive reauthorization of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965, reflects President Bush's efforts to close the achievement gap between disadvantaged students and their peers and to work with States to push America's schools to be the best in the world.

No Child Left Behind will refocus federal efforts to close the achievement gap by giving States and local schools greater flexibility in the use of Federal education dollars in exchange for greater accountability for results. The bill also includes a school choice "safety valve" for students trapped in chronically failing schools that fail to improve after three consecutive years of emergency aid.

In short: H.R. 1 will give students a chance, parents a choice, and schools a charge to be the best in the world.

Despite almost a decade of uninterrupted prosperity in the 1990s, nearly 70 percent of inner city and rural fourth-graders cannot read at a basic level, and low-income students lag behind their counterparts by an average of 20 percentile points on national assessment tests. The academic achievement gap between rich and poor, Anglo and minority remains wide, and in some cases is growing wider. Washington has spent more than \$80 billion since 1990, and nearly \$130 billion since 1965, in a well-intentioned but unsuccessful effort to close the gap.

The hard lesson of the past is that money alone cannot be the vehicle for change in our schools. If our goal truly is to leave no child behind, there must be accountability for results.

It is a tremendous honor to introduce the No Child Left Behind Act on behalf of President Bush. We look forward to working with members of all parties in the coming weeks to ensure that every American child has the opportunity to learn.

## WOMEN'S HEALTH

**HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today I stand in celebration of female health care professionals who are charged with the responsibility of caring for the young, the elderly, the sick and even maintaining the wellness of the hale and hearty.

I stand today to salute the women who were not always recognized with a title, the women with healing skills who were for many years only known as mother, or sister, or daughter. For many generations there have been women with a special understanding of biology and illnesses who served as the healthcare providers of their communities. Mr. Speaker I

would like to honor the female pioneers in the medical profession who trailblazed the way for women today to be called Nurse and Doctor.

The first African-American woman to be called Doctor in the state of Ohio was Dr. Emma Ann Reynolds. In her career, Dr. Reynolds' was faced with the odds of treating communities with inferior health care facilities and limited access to materials. Nevertheless, she dreamed of improving health services for persons of African-American descent.

Due to the laws and standards of the time, she was denied admission to many nursing and medical schools because of her race. Emma graduated from Wilberforce University in Greene County, Ohio and taught public school for seven years before her potential came to the attention of the prominent African-American surgeon, Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, in 1891. Dr. Williams was inspired to establish Provident Hospital in Chicago, Illinois, an interracial institution which included medical care for the community in South Chicago, as well as a School of Nursing for men and women of all races. Emma graduated eighteen months later with a nursing degree.

Yet, her goals propelled her even higher. Emma became the first woman and the first African-American to graduate with a M.D. from Northwestern University School of Medicine in 1895.

Dr. Emma Ann Reynolds practiced medicine in Texas and Louisiana before returning home to care for her ailing parents and community in Chillicothe, Ohio in 1902.

Some of the hardships and experiences of America's pioneers have not changed. Today African-American healthcare professionals are four times more likely to practice in socio-economically deprived areas that already have an alarming shortage of physicians and adequate medical facilities.

They will toil in communities with disproportional numbers of people suffering from HIV and AIDS, heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, and mental illness.

They will treat the sick and infirm who are not insured but cannot be left to suffer.

We must remember the names and honor the dedication it requires to nurture communities of people with a scarcity of resources.

Dr. Emma Ann Reynolds' legacy survives in the female nurses and doctors who practice medicine in hospitals and poor communities across the country.

Her legacy lives on in Provident Hospital which still serves the South Chicago area.

In celebration of the thousands of women who are nurses and doctors, who have benefited from the trail blazed by our health care pioneers, I say thank you for your work.

A VISIONARY MISSOURI  
EDUCATOR**HON. ROY BLUNT**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory and tribute to Dr. M. Graham Clark who called the School of the Ozarks his home for the past six decades. Dr. Clark passed away on March 15, at age 92 at his residence on the campus.

Dr. Clark led a life dedicated to the glory of God, and committed to the principles of hard

work and educational excellence as he worked to expand and lead a free faith-based education to literally thousands of students who have attend the school in the Missouri Ozarks.

Dr. Clark arrived at the School of the Ozarks in 1946. Under his leadership the high school was transformed first to a junior college and later into a four year institution of higher learning that is nationally recognized for its emphasis on character development, academic excellence and student work. Those who attend the School of the Ozarks—now named the College of the Ozarks—are offered a unique opportunity. In exchange for a world class college degree, students work for their tuition. They work daily as the college's maintenance, janitorial, secretarial and grounds keeping staff, security guards and food service personnel. This concept, which has won the school an international reputation as "Hard Work U", opened the doors of higher education to many who would never have dreamed they could achieve a college degree.

Dr. Clark was a tireless campaigner and promoter for the College of the Ozarks in persuading donors to support the school located at Point Lookout, Missouri. His determination and leadership transformed the School of the Ozarks into a national model that has drawn students from all over the world for a classic education steeped in faith, work and service. College of the Ozarks is a unique blend of old fashion respect, daily application of the "Golden Rule", and modern technology mixed together with a strong emphasis on the work ethic.

The legacy of Dr. M. Graham Clark will touch the lives of many people for generations to come because of the institution he nurtured and guided. Through the School of the Ozarks, he shaped the lives and faith of countless scholars, business people, government officials and ministers across America who continue to mold and shape the lives of the people in their own communities.

Dr. Clark was known for his strength of character, great wisdom and insight. His legacy of leadership is reflected in the lives of thousands and is shared by Dr. Jerry Davis as he and the College of the Ozarks continue in the business of changing lives.

IN MEMORY OF LT. COL. EDWARD  
FRANK FIORA, JR.**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of Representatives of the passing of my good friend Lt. Col. Ed Fiora, a resident of Lexington, Missouri. He was 68.

Ed, a son of the late Edward Frank Fiora, Sr. and Mary Laura Fiora, was born in Lexington, Missouri, on December 9, 1932. He married Clara E. Sander on June 18, 1954.

Ed was an officer in the United States Army for over 22 years and was truly a soldier's soldier. He served two tours of duty in Vietnam and was highly decorated. His military awards include: the Bronze Star, with four oakleaf clusters, the first oakleaf cluster being for valor, the Air medal, the Meritorious Service medal, the Army Commendation medal, the

Combat Infantrymen badge, the National Defense Service medal and the Vietnam Campaign medal. Ed was a civic leader and model citizen. He was a member of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, the Lexington Elks Club, the Lexington Lions Club, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion.

Mr. Speaker, Ed Fiora 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 Clara "Betsy"; his son and daughter-in-law Major and Mrs. Edward L. Fiora; his sister Florine Frerking; and his grandchildren.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO CLARIFY THE COOPERATIVE MAIL RULE FOR NON-PROFIT MAILERS

### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to clarify the Cooperative Mail Rule that the United States Postal Service uses to limit the commercial use of non-profit mail.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, non-profit organizations provide many valuable services to citizens across the country. Nonprofit organizations are key in providing education and information about a variety of issues ranging from public health to participation in civic affairs. Nonprofit organizations are able to provide such services often by raising money through voluntary contributions rather than tax dollars.

Nonprofit organizations must rely on commercial entities to provide goods and services, and such goods and services cost money. Often, new or less-well funded nonprofit organizations must obtain these goods and services based on a contingency arrangement with a commercial business. The Postal Service has in recent years interpreted a postal regulation known as the Cooperative Mail Rule to disallow reduced rates for nonprofits based solely on their business relationships with commercial entities, even when the nonprofit's mail contains no commercial matter. This interpretation is inconsistent with the original intent of Congress in creating nonprofit rates.

The Cooperative Mailing Rule was originally designed to prevent commercial parties that do not have a nonprofit postal permit from entering into cooperative arrangements with nonprofit permit holders to mail commercial matter at the reduced nonprofit rates. In 1993, at the request of the Postal Service, Congress incorporated the Cooperative Mailing Rule into the United States Code to prohibit those types of cooperative arrangements.

The legislation I am introducing today allows qualified nonprofit organizations to mail at reduced rates regardless of whether they employ commercial companies to help them prepare and mail their letters or engage in other commercial arrangements. The mail must still relate to the respective nonprofit permit holders themselves and not promote or advertise products or services on behalf of a commercial entity. This will rectify the Postal Service's recent misapplication of the Cooperative Mailing Rule.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

#### TUNISIA 45TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

### HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the people and government of Tunisia on the anniversary of the country's forty-fifth year of independence on March 20, 2001.

Our two countries have maintained a steadfast alliance since signing the Treaty of Peace in 1797. Whether securing Mediterranean shipping lines, fending off Nazi aggression in North Africa as part of the Allied defensive, or standing by us during the Cold War, Tunisia has always shown us her loyalty.

Today, Tunisia stands as an example to developing countries and the promise of North Africa. It has quickly progressed from a country that receives aid to a nation of growing financial influence through its efforts to privatize state owned companies, lifting of price controls and reducing tariffs, reforming the banking and financial sectors, and development of trade in order to create an aggressive free market economy. Today, over sixty percent of the population of Tunisians can be counted in the middle class. We congratulate the country on its progressive social and health programs and most extraordinarily for its leadership in the region as a supporter of women's legal rights.

Tunisia has also become a moderating force in the Middle East peace process, taking an active role within the international community in fighting terrorism, while maintaining internal stability in the face of external chaos.

I am pleased with the increasingly strong ties between the United States and Tunisia, and join the American people in congratulating the people of Tunisia on this historic occasion. I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

#### RECOGNIZING TWO GREAT AMERICANS

### HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor to be here before you to recognize Rabbi Avigdor Slatas and Rebbitzin Rochel Slatas today. They are truly a special couple who have touched the lives of so many people throughout my district. This weekend, these people of God will be celebrating with their Synagogue, the Congregation Bnai Briith Jacob, upon their 20th anniversary of distinguished leadership in the city of Savannah. As a result, I felt compelled to make it known throughout the nation what the people of Savannah already know, Rabbi and Rebbitzin Slatas are great Americans and even greater servants of God.

Rabbi Avigdor Slatas has inspired our community to a new level of Torah appreciation through various classes, shiurim, and lectures.

In depth shiurim in Gemarah, Chumash, Halacha as well as beginners programs for those who have never experienced authentic Torah education. Rabbi Slatas has been actively involved in helping to build a day school for all Jewish children in the city of Savannah, and now has an enrollment of approximately 170 children. The Rabbi has also introduced a Kollel to Savannah which presents Torah classes on a variety of topics and issues for the entire community.

Rochel Slatas learned the importance of seniors growing up in the nursing home facility her parents owned in Chicago, Illinois. As a first generation American and a daughter of Holocaust survivors, she is keenly aware of the plight of her people and has been a distinguished companion in her husband's efforts to elevate spirituality and growth within the Savannah Jewish community. She has weekly adult education classes and has taught kindergarten in the Rambam day school for many years. Currently, she devotes much of her time to the senior citizens who live at Buckingham South, the retirement home she started next door to the synagogue. The Rebbitzin is among the first to arrive there every morning and is always the last to leave. Every night she tucks each person in before she goes home and many on her staff have told me that she is their personal hero.

Both the Rabbi and Rebbitzin have devoted their lives to our community and spreading the Word of God to whomever their paths may cross. It is this devotion that they share that compelled me to speak about them today. I am honored to know them and call them friends, but I am also honored to thank them on behalf of my district for their twenty years of service. I hope and pray to God they are able to do so for many more years to come.

#### SYMPHONY GUILD OF CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

### HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the 50th anniversary of The Symphony Guild of Charlotte, North Carolina.

The Symphony Guild of Charlotte is dedicated to youth music education through its many projects which offer young people throughout the Charlotte Metropolitan Area varied opportunities to experience classical music. The Guild has supported the Charlotte Symphony Youth Orchestra and the Junior Youth Orchestra and has solely underwritten the Summer Resident Music Camp for over 30 years, sponsored the Young Artists Competition for over 20 years, and the Youth Festival for 14 years.

The Summer Resident Music Camp, the Youth Festival, and the Symphony Guild ASID Showhouse have received national recognition by the American Symphony Orchestra League and serve as models for other nonprofit organizations throughout the Nation.

The Guild has also been recognized locally for its long, continuous commitment to the cultural fabric of the Charlotte community with the prestigious Spirit Award from Royal and SunAlliance and the Mint Museum.

For these reasons, I am honored to recognize the Symphony Guild of Charlotte for its

achievements and help them in celebrating 50 years of support for symphonic music.

TRIBUTE TO THE RONALD  
MCDONALD HOUSE CHARITIES

**HON. HENRY BONILLA**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Ronald McDonald House Charities for their contributions to the health and well being of Hispanic communities around this nation and the world. I would also like to recognize the CEO of the foundation, Ken Barun. Mr. Barun recently received a leadership award from the National Hispanic Medical Association. This award is but the latest of many accolades granted to this outstanding organization. Just last spring, the Ronald McDonald House Charities were recognized by the Hispanic Scholarship Fund as "one of the top ten corporate citizens . . . for the Hispanic community."

The Ronald McDonald House Charities address a variety of health care needs. Ronald McDonald Care Mobiles provide free medical, dental, and remedial care; as well as medical referrals and health education programs. The Changing the Face of the World program funds reconstructive surgery for children in developing countries with facial deformities. In addition, the Hand-in-Hand Saving Sight Program provides eye care to children around the world and the Kinship Center serves the needs of adoptive and foster families throughout predominantly Hispanic communities.

The generous and innovative programs of the Ronald McDonald House Charities also aid communities in furthering the education of their students. The Hispanic Scholarship Program provides financial assistance to promising Hispanic American college-bound students. To date, it has supported more than 6,000 students. In addition, the National Latino Children's Institute promotes policies and programs that value Latino youth and help build healthy Hispanic communities.

Whether it is providing quality, innovative health care to Hispanic families or encouraging students to pursue educational goals, Ronald McDonald House Charities are making a difference in Hispanic communities around the nation and world. I am pleased to commend Ronald McDonald House Charities and Mr. Barun on their many accomplishments.

RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS  
OF HISTORICALLY BLACK COL-  
LEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: LIN-  
COLN UNIVERSITY, JEFFERSON  
CITY HARRIS-STOWE STATE COL-  
LEGE, ST. LOUIS

**HON. KAREN MCCARTHY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the 21st Century Higher Education Initiative, which seeks to strengthen America's minority-serving institutions. This measure helps make college af-

fordable, doubles vital resources, preserves historic landmarks, recruits minority teachers, and helps to prepare the 21st century workforce for global competition. These colleges and universities are critical to recognizing our national goal of having Americans of every ethnicity and race represented in all levels of society.

In my state of Missouri, we have two excellent historically black higher education institutions, Harris-Stowe State College in St. Louis, and Lincoln University in Jefferson City. Harris-Stowe State College was founded as a result of a merger between two teaching schools in 1857, and soon became the first public teacher education institution west of the Mississippi River. Harris-Stowe State College has been a leader in teacher education, and continues this vital mission today.

Lincoln University was founded in 1866 by the enlisted men and officers of the Civil War's 62nd and 65th Colored Infantries with a purpose to educate freed slaves, and in more recent years the university has expanded to include a broad curriculum across several academic disciplines. While the student bodies of these institutions remain predominantly African American, the composite is now multi ethnic. I salute the commitment of Harris-Stowe State College and Lincoln University, as well as all minority serving institutions, to enriching the fabric of American society through its graduates.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in full support of the 21st Century Higher Education Initiative and I urge my colleagues to embrace this important measure. This legislation is an important tool that will help all minority serving institutions flourish and continue to provide America with top quality minds. As we raise successive generations to move into the global economy, we must provide avenues for everyone to succeed, and, in turn, strengthen our nation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NO TAX-  
ATION WITHOUT REPRESENTA-  
TION ACT OF 2001

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the No Taxation Without Representation Act in the House as my good friend and colleague Senator Joe Lieberman introduces the bill in the Senate. We are simultaneously introducing the No Taxation Without Representation Act in the Senate and the House to make the point that we intend to travel both roads at once. In America, there are no House citizens and Senate citizens. The Framers were clear that American citizens are entitled to representation in both houses. Whether you are a fourth generation Washingtonian, as I am, or a newly naturalized American from El Salvador, as many of my constituents are, you are entitled to full representation in the House and Senate.

This bill takes a fresh approach to the denial of voting rights to almost 600,000 residents of the District. We are asking Congress to erase the shameful double inequality borne by no Americans except those who live in our capital: inequality with Americans whose federal

taxpaying status automatically affords them voting representation, and inequality with Americans in the four territories who, like the District, have no vote but in return are relieved of federal income taxes.

In keeping with the nation's founding principles, our bill puts the full question to the Congress: first and foremost, that D.C. residents insist upon full and equal voting representation, but the bill also poses the corollary principle emblazoned in our history by the American Revolution itself: that there should be no taxation without representation. We put the same demand to the Congress that the founders of our nation put to King George, "Give us our vote, or give us our taxes." Confronted with the alternative: D.C.'s \$2 billion in federal income taxes or voting representation for its citizens, we believe that Congress ultimately will choose the vote over the money. In a democracy, Congress will understand that it must be where its constituents already are. According to polls, most Americans believe the citizens of our capital already enjoy congressional voting rights. When informed otherwise, almost 75% of American say that Congress should give those rights to us now.

In framing the issue as we do for the first time today, we mean to make "taxation without representation" more than a slogan—and a lot more than a cliché. This bill expresses the new energy for D.C. voting rights that has become palpable in the District. The revived determination of residents was fueled by the landmark D.C. voting rights cases, where the Supreme Court directed D.C. residents to the Congress for relief. To the Congress they have come in the largest numbers for D.C. voting rights in 25 years, first for a hanging-from-the-rafters town meeting and then for the month-long campaign to get back the vote in the Committee of the Whole we first won in 1993. Today, we are back again with a new voting rights bill and support from one of the great leaders of our country. We will keep coming back until the American principle of one person, one vote lives in the capital as it does in the rest of the country. We may not be there yet, but we will get there as Joe Lieberman recruits sponsors in the Senate and I gather colleagues in the House. We will get there as Congress comes to recognize that already a sizeable majority of Americans support our rights and are the wind at our backs.

TRIBUTE TO BETTE MURPHY, OUT-  
GOING PRESIDENT OF UAW  
LOCAL 148 RETIREE CHAPTER

**HON. STEPHEN HORN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Bette Murphy, who retired as President of the United Aerospace Workers Local 148 Retiree Chapter. Bette Murphy retired after an illustrious 58-year career as a union activist and community leader.

Bette Murphy began her career at Douglas Aircraft Company in Long Beach in November, 1942, during the Second World War as one of the original "Rosie the Riveters." During the war, Bette Murphy and the Douglas workforce helped produce nearly 3,000 B-17 aircraft.

In 1943, Bette risked her job to help her fellow workers achieve a better workplace by encouraging them to join the local UAW. She demanded equal rights and equal protection for the workers which led to their first union contract in 1944.

Bette Murphy carried the torch for female workers of her time. She became the first woman to make \$1 an hour, to be elected "Leadman in Shop," to be an assistant Foreman in the Shop, to oversee "War Boards," and to be the first female manufacturing engineer. Bette Murphy worked at Douglas Aircraft Company, which later became McDonnell-Douglas, until she retired in 1979 due to a disability.

Needless to say, Bette Murphy fought her disability and served on numerous boards and committees and traveled as a union delegate to many conventions and events. She also served on the bargaining committee where she was elected as an officer six times. She worked hard at helping aircraft workers get the best contracts.

In 1988 Bette Murphy became the President of the UAW Local 148 Retiree Chapter. And for the last 13 years she served the members of the Chapter with all the dedication and steady leadership that helped her accomplish so much for so many people during her long career as a union activist and community leader.

So best wishes to Bette Murphy, in appreciation of her bravery and contribution to the war effort, for her leadership on behalf of so many working people, and for her dedication as President of the UAW Local 148 Retiree Chapter. She truly made a difference in our community and for those who had the privilege to work alongside her.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT BUSH CONCERNING U.S.-TAIWAN RELATIONS

**HON. ROBERT WEXLER**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. WEXLER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit this letter for the RECORD.

MARCH 22, 2001.

Hon. GEORGE W. BUSH,  
*President, the United States of America, the White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It is my understanding that you are meeting with Chinese Vice Premier Qian Qichen and other top Chinese officials at the White House today. I would respectfully suggest that during these meetings, it is imperative that you send a clear message to the government of China that the United States will continue to strengthen our nation's longstanding relationship and commitment to the safety and well-being of the people and government of Taiwan.

As you know, deeply strained relations between China and Taiwan greatly threaten stability and U.S. interests in East Asia. The United States should support the continuation of cross-strait dialogue with the government of China which I believe will help reduce tensions in the region. I was heartened by the bold decision of Taiwan Presi-

dent Chen Shui-bian to open shipping, transportation, and communication links between two offshore islands, Quemoy and Matsu and mainland China. The Chinese government has signaled that it will support this decision by Taiwan. This confidence building measure is important to a successful cross-strait dialogue, because it signals that the Chinese government, albeit reluctantly, is willing to compromise.

Unfortunately other recent statements released by the Chinese government are contrary to the message of peaceful dialogue and potential cooperation in the Taiwan Strait. For example, a white paper issued by China on October 16, 2000, titled "China's National Defense 2000," stated that "if Taiwan continues to

Taiwan should not be bullied into accepting China's "one country, two systems" formulation. As you are aware, the 1979 U.S. Taiwan Relations Act (TRA) reads: "It is the policy of the United States to consider any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means of grave concern to the United States." As you discuss cross strait relations with Vice Premier Qian Qichen, I urge you to reject any formulation that presupposes the final results of any negotiations between Taipei and Beijing and is not in accordance with the will of the Taiwanese people.

As you know, the United States has a long history of providing Taiwan with weapons and equipment to enhance its defensive capabilities. In a 1997 trip to Taiwan, according to news reports, you expressed a commitment to the U.S. sale of defensive arms to Taiwan. I hope you keep that commitment and urge you to bolster Taiwan's self-defense capabilities which have not kept up quantitatively or qualitatively with the growing military might of China. Taiwan urgently needs defensive equipment to counterbalance the threat of hundred of missiles deployed along the coast of China across the Taiwan Strait.

The significant gap between China and Taiwan was acknowledged in a recent report to Congress by the U.S. Pacific Command, Department of Defense, which states "The United States takes its obligation to assist Taiwan in maintaining a self-defense capability very seriously . . . not only because it is mandated by U.S. law in the Taiwan Relations Act but also because it is in our own national interest. As long as Taiwan has a capable defense, the environment will be more conducive to peaceful dialogue, and thus the whole region will be more stable."

In the context of strengthening relations with Taiwan, I believe that the new Administration should advocate Taiwan's inclusion in international organizations, including the World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, and the International Monetary Fund. It is unconscionable that twenty-three million people living in Taiwan do not have access to the medical resources of the WHO. At a minimum, Taiwan should be allowed to participate in the activities of the WHO as an observer.

Mr. President, during your campaign you spoke positively about our nation's strong relationship and commitment to Taiwan. It would be a mistake for the United States to engage China at the expense of our relationship with Taiwan. I believe that this important bi-lateral relationship should be strengthened as it has been over the past several decades with a common commitment to the ideals of freedom and democracy that we as Americans hold sacrosanct.

I look forward to working with you to promote U.S. interests in Asia by further

strengthening our relationship with a free, democratic, and prosperous Taiwan.

ROBERT WEXLER.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, due to an event I was hosting with Leader GEPHARDT, yesterday I missed roll call vote #53. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA.

THE INAUGURAL TOUR OF THE SCHOONER SULTANA—1768 SCHOOLSHIP OF THE CHESAPEAKE

**HON. WAYNE T. GILCHREST**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the people of Chestertown, Maryland, who will celebrate the launch of the Schooner Sultana on its inaugural tour on Saturday, March 24, 2001.

Built by the people of Chestertown, Maryland, with thousands of volunteer hours, the Schooner Sultana is a reproduction of an 18th Century sailing ship used by the British to enforce the tea taxes against American colonists. The new Sultana's mission is to celebrate and preserve the character and environment of the Chesapeake Bay through education, instilling an appreciation for our history and culture and the irreplaceable natural ecology of the Bay and its watershed.

With its home in the smallest county in the State, with the smallest population, Kent County continues to preserve the colonial legacy of Maryland—and the Schooner Sultana represents its proud heritage. Generations of students, as they sail on the decks of the Sultana, will learn to become good stewards of the Bay and treasure the resources with which we have all been blessed.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate all the people of Chestertown, Maryland, and those across our state who helped make the Sultana a reality and wish them Godspeed on this momentous occasion.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SURFACE CREEK REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S CLUB

**HON. SCOTT MCINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to honor a group of women who, for 50 years have been supporting the conservative concept of government, while educating their members on the importance of being an informed voter.

In November of 1951, some 51 charter members formed the Surface Creek Republican Women in Delta, Colorado. At the time they were considered the "last frontier" in Western Colorado. The original members were inspired by Republican women who secured the women's right to vote. During election years, candidates running for state, county and local officials speak to the club. They also spend time working on fundraisers for activities and to support campaign efforts.

Surface Creek Republican Women, since the organization's inception have supported the U.S. Constitution by always staying in touch with their elected officials in Congress. The Surface Creek Republican Women's Platform has always been to "Join our State and National Party in their commitment to equal opportunity for all human beings without discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color or sex." They also believe that the proper role of Government is to protect equal rights—not provide equal rights. They have received many awards for the efforts of its members and many have held positions with the Colorado Federation of Republican Women as well as positions through out the state.

Mr. Speaker, the Surface Creek Republican Women's club continues to be a prominent influence in the community. They have helped numerous candidates, informing Coloradoans about issues and candidates for the last five decades. This group of women is very patriotic and has done a lot for the citizens of western Colorado. That is why I would like to take a moment and wish them a happy 50th anniversary and good luck in the future.

HONORING THE LATE DR. LEO LEONARDI

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I want to pause for a moment and have this body pay respect to a pillar of the Salida, Colorado community. Dr. Leo Leonardi was killed in a plain crash in Illinois on March 10. He was on his way to see patients after he flew his wife to Oklahoma to be with her ill father. He was 77 years old. For more than 50 years, Dr. Leonardi dedicated his life to serving his patients and his community. To many he was more than a doctor, he was a beloved member of the family.

In front of 800 people, Dr. Leonardi's daughter, Michelle said that the MD meant "My Daddy" . . . Being his daughter has always meant sharing him with the community."

During Dr. Leonardi's 52 years of service, he delivered more than 3,000 babies, and tended to the medical needs of three generations of many Chaffee County families. He played a crucial role at Salida's hospital, where he served as a director on the governing board, holding a seat for 30 years. He provided some of the down payment on the Denver and Rio Grande Hospital to keep the facility in the community. He played a key role in establishing Columbine Manor, Salida's only nursing home. Dr. Leonardi provided money to St. Joseph Credit Union so it could start lending funds to customers. He served on the school district board, and was a member of

the Salida Elks Lodge 808 for 51 years. "I can't believe this. I dearly loved that man. He was our family doctor since we came to town," said Elsie Curtis, a resident of Columbine Manor.

"He was a wonderful doctor, but he could also give you hell when he wanted to."

"I entered with Dr. Leonardi in 1953," said Dr. William Mehos. "It was obviously a good relationship. Not many doctors stay together 48 years. Not only were we partners we were best friends. My wife and I will miss him very much."

Mr. Speaker, this is a sad time for the community of Salida, Colorado. Dr. Leonardi was a member of everyone's family. He is one of the few doctors that still makes house calls. In 1998 he celebrated 50 years in medicine. With his passing, a great man has left us. One of the thousand points of light has gone out, but his memory lives on in those who knew him.

TRIBUTE TO HARLAN STEINLE,  
VICE PRESIDENT—FORT LEWIS  
COLLEGE

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Harlan Steinle of Durango, Colorado and wish him good luck in future years. Harlan will retire on July 1, 2001 after 32 years at Fort Lewis College, where he serves as the vice president of admissions.

Harlan spent four years as a student at Fort Lewis College, before moving to New Mexico, to teach and coach at Gallup High School. He then went on to Northern Arizona University to get his masters and then to the University of Oregon to earn his Doctorate. Then in 1974, Harlan went back to Fort Lewis College where he has spent the last 28 years.

Colleagues say Harlan was key in boosting enrollment numbers. "It's going to be a real loss," said Sherri Rochford, the colleges dean of alumni and development. "He has probably one of the best networks with high school counselors in the state, which he has used to build the reputation of FLC. You just don't build something like that overnight. It takes a while to cultivate."

Under Harlan's tenure at FLC, the schools enrollment doubled from 2,000 to 4,000. "I don't think FLC would have had the student enrollment growth it has enjoyed in the 28 years he has been here," Deborah Uroda, FLC's director of marketing and publications said.

During his time at FLC, Harlan has been active in several groups, including the Colorado Council for High School and College Relations where the 54 year old Harlan was inducted into the first Hall of Fame in 1992. He is part of the National Association of College Admission Counselors, and the Rocky Mountain Association of College Administrative Counseling as its treasurer. "The length of time and the success Harlan has had working with a number of FLC presidents exemplifies that he has been a long term, successful employee," Don Ricedorff, said.

Mr. Speaker, Harlan Steinle has done a lot in his lifetime for Fort Lewis College, and deserves the thanks and praise of this body.

THE RIGHTEOUS OF SWITZERLAND, HEROES OF THE HOLOCAUST

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, over the years, much attention and praise has been rightfully lavished upon the "Righteous Gentiles" of the countries which were occupied by the Nazis during World War II, who risked their lives to save their Jewish countrymen. Monuments have been erected around the world in their honor, and their stories have been repeated for younger generations to learn from the actions of these honorable people. From the Avenue of the Righteous in Israel's Yad Vashem, to the cinematic jewel Schindler's List, the brave men and women who stood up to the Nazi's persecution of the Jewish people rightly deserve all the accolades they have received.

Mr. Speaker, because I believe that all tales of the righteous men and women who risked much to save the lives of their Jewish countrymen deserve to be told, I would like to call attention to an excellent piece of research by Swiss businessman, Meir Wagner, that was recently published. In his book, *The Righteous of Switzerland: Heroes of the Holocaust*, Mr. Wagner shares with his readers more than forty tales of heroism and strong moral fortitude that took place during one of the world's darkest periods of history. His book tells the little-known stories of brave Swiss citizens who saved thousands of Jewish lives during World War Two. These Swiss gentiles risked opposition, hardship, danger and death in aiding their fellow countrymen, a sharp contrast to the official neutrality that their government pursued.

Mr. Speaker, I want to applaud Meir Wagner for the diligent effort he put forth in researching this important book. It required him to comb painstakingly through years of archival material and to conduct numerous interviews with participants and observers. While this was an arduous task, it allowed Mr. Wagner to weave a rich tale by drawing directly from the testimonials of both those saved, as well as eyewitnesses to the events.

Mr. Speaker, this book, *The Righteous of Switzerland: Heroes of the Holocaust* shares with us the diplomats, Red Cross delegates, clergymen, nuns, and others of Switzerland whose examples of courage and bravery were moral beacons at a time of unparalleled darkness. I urge my colleagues to read this outstanding book.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN W. ANTHONY

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to pause a moment in remembrance of a great man, and a great friend. John W. Anthony passed away on March 9, at the age of 81. John has been associated with one type of ranch or another since the time of his birth. For 30 years John owned a ranch in West Creek, Colorado. Then in 1950, his family purchased a ranch on Divide Creek near Rifle, Colorado.

John belonged to the Manitou Park Grange and the Divide Creek Grange. He also took time to be involved with the Masonic Lodge and took an active part in the Teller Co., Growers Organization. He was also a member of the Cattleman's Association on the Western Slope of Colorado.

After he retired from ranching, John enjoyed helping the area sheep men in protecting their sheep from predators and joined the Colorado Trappers Association.

John is survived by his wife, Emma Jean, their four children, Jean Ann, Kenneth, Susan, and Mike, 10 grandchildren, and four great-grand children, and a sister Mary Jane Hunter.

Mr. Speaker, Western Colorado has lost a great husband, father, grand father, friend and neighbor. That is why I would like this body to take a moment and recognize John W. Anthony.

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY OF  
STATE COLIN L. POWELL TO THE  
AMERICAN ISRAEL PUBLIC AF-  
FAIRS COMMITTEE

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday of this week, Secretary of State Colin L. Powell addressed the annual meeting of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) here in Washington. His remarks were outstanding. He set forth the Bush Administration's views and policy on America's relations with our strategic ally Israel and on the search for peace in that troubled and difficult region of the world.

Secretary Powell brings great depth of knowledge and understanding of our nations foreign and security policy. Our country is indeed well served to have a person of such broad international experience and distinction having the principal responsibility for the conduct of American foreign policy.

Mr. Speaker, Secretary Powell's address to the AIPAC conference are of such importance that I request they be placed in the RECORD. I urge all of my colleagues in the House to read and carefully consider his excellent and thoughtful remarks.

REMARKS AT THE AMERICAN ISRAEL PUBLIC  
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Secretary Colin L. Powell

Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen, and thank you, Tim, for that very kind introduction. It's a great pleasure to be back here to speak to AIPAC. Amazing that it has been ten years. And it is especially charming to be introduced as the son of an immigrant to the United States who entered the shmata business. I haven't heard that in a long time.

There are many people here who don't know what that means, but I do. For those of you who were here ten years ago, you remember that there was a lot of speculation at that time that I was absolutely fluent in Yiddish. I did nothing to dispel the speculation. And when I was walking offstage to confirm it, I said, "Well, yes, I do understand a bisel."

But I am pleased to be here this morning, and especially to see so many friends in the room. AIPAC has a long and commendable

record of promoting the unique relationship that exists between the United States and Israel. Both countries are better for your efforts, and so I thank and congratulate you for all you have done over the years.

We meet today in a world that is much different than that world of ten years ago, a world that is changing still more every day before our eyes. Ours is a world no longer defined by competition between two rival theological superpower blocs, the red and the blue side of the map; no longer engaged in a competition that had the potential to destroy humankind in a matter of minutes.

Instead, today we find ourselves involved in complex relationships that defy easy, Cold War red-and-blue characterizations of being either friend or foe. And making matters even more complicated is the reality that there are new powerful phenomena that affect the way we interact with each other. Ideas and dollars and drugs and terrorists cross national boundaries at the speed of light with impunity as a result of the information and technology revolutions. Old concepts of borders and political definitions are being shaken by the information and technology revolutions. And all of this presents the United States with an array of new opportunities, but also new and difficult challenges.

The Bush Administration is only two months old, so taking stock of how we are going to deal with this new world is a bit premature. Still, some central aspects of our foreign policy are emerging. As President Bush highlighted in his address to Congress on February 27th, we are committed to doing everything we can to promote freedom and open markets around the world. That is what reshaping this world, the possibility of open markets and freedom reaching into the darkest corners of the world. We are also committed to gaining trade promotion authority from the Congress so that we can expand the horizons and dimensions of world commerce for the benefit of all peoples of the world.

And we are committed to creating a new strategic framework, one defined by lower levels of nuclear weapons and a greater role for missile defense. This is time to change the nuclear equation of mutual assured destruction to a more sensible strategic arrangement.

Little of this can happen if we work alone. President Bush has made it clear that a hallmark of our foreign policy will be the need to consult and work closely with friends and allies. Such collaboration, for example, is at the core of our policy with respect to Iraq. Tim touched on it a moment ago. Iraq is still a challenge which is receiving early attention from the Bush Administration.

Our goal is to strengthen the international coalition that for a decade has helped to keep the peace in this important part of the world. And during my recent trip to the region, I discussed with friends across the region how best to continue to prevent the Iraqi regime from acquiring or developing weapons of mass destruction or the means to reconstitute its military forces.

As a result of those consultations, we are now exploring ways to strengthen the arms control elements of the UN sanctions, while addressing the legitimate humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people. And we believe this can be done and must be done to protect the children and the people of the region from these terrible weapons. We will have more to say about Iraq following the completion of our policy review, and after further discussions with our key partners.

The same holds true for our policy towards Iran. We are studying Iran in considerable depth within the new team. Even now, however, it is apparent that certain aspects of Iranian Government behavior—the support

for terrorism, repression of the rights of the Iranian people, especially those of Jewish descent, unfairly charged and harshly imprisoned—are of deep concern. This is of deep concern to the United States and to the American people, and we will not turn aside and ignore this kind of behavior.

We are also concerned about Iranian efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction and to increase its conventional military strength. Indeed, I have gone so far as to raise with senior Russian officials the role that Russia is playing in these dangerous and destabilizing efforts. We will not overlook what Russia is doing to cause this sort of problem.

At the same time, we are aware of the intellectual and political foment taking place within Iran. Things are happening, things are changing, and we will continue to watch these developments closely and hopefully.

Clearly there is a great deal going on around the world that merits our attention, from the Persian Gulf to North Korea, and from Macedonia to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. But my focus this morning will be on the Middle East and, in particular, on Israel and on the search for peace. And let me begin with Israel.

As Governor George W. Bush said to your conference a year ago, America and Israel have a special friendship. Ladies and gentlemen, I am here today to reaffirm this friendship. It involves every aspect of life.

From the realms of politics and economics to those of security and culture, this relationship is strong. This relationship between fellow democracies is and will remain rock solid. It is an unconditional bond that is both deep and wide, one based on history, on interests, on values, and on principle. We are dedicated to preserving this special relationship with Israel and the Israeli people. We recognize that Israel lives in a very dangerous neighborhood. So we will work, we will look for ways to strengthen and expand our valuable strategic cooperation with Israel so that we can help preserve Israel's qualitative military edge.

Our collaboration in missile defense is one prominent area that comes to mind in this regard. The simple fact of the matter is we believe that a secure Israel within international recognized borders remains a cornerstone of the United States foreign policy. There is no substitute. For me, this is not just policy; it is also personal. I have traveled to Israel on many occasions, as a young general working for the Secretary of Defense, as National Security Advisor to President Reagan, as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for President Bush, and just a few weeks ago as Secretary of State for the latest President Bush.

No matter in what capacity I visited, my reaction was always the same. Israel is a country blessed with men and women of extraordinary talent and vision and courage. From the moment of my first visit, I committed myself to doing all that I could do to make sure that the people of Israel would always have the support they needed from me and from the United States so that they could live in safety.

We meet here this morning ten years after the liberation of Kuwait, and almost ten years since the 1991 Madrid Conference that for the first time brought Israel and all of her immediate neighbors face to face. As then-President George Bush said, "They had come to Madrid on a mission of hope to begin work on the just, lasting and comprehensive settlement to the conflict in the Middle East, to seek peace for a part of the world that in the long memory of man has known far too much hatred, anguish and war."

Since Madrid, we have seen some remarkable achievements. Like many of you, I was

there on the South Lawn of the White House in September of 1993 to witness the signing of the Declaration of Principles that laid the foundation for subsequent Israeli-Palestinian agreements, that provided most of the Palestinian people with meaningful control over their own fate, and most Israelis with greater security. I will never forget the famous handshake in that moment of high hope.

Just over a year later, in October 1994, we saw the signing of the Israeli-Jordan peace treaty that ended the state of conflict between these two neighbors and resulted in the opening of embassies. More recently, in May of last year, there was complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon under UN Security Council 425.

These momentous developments were bracketed by two important events: the repeal nearly a decade ago of the odious Zionism as Racism Resolution in the United Nations General Assembly. And in May 2000 Israel's joining the Western Europe and Others group, the first time Israel has gained representation in the UN regional grouping.

Unfortunately, as we all know too well, these and other achievements are neither permanent nor sufficient. What has been done can all too easily be undone. This Administration inherited the Middle East situation in which the prospects for peace have dimmed dramatically under a seemingly endless cycle of violence, and an almost breakdown of the trust, mutual confidence and hope that had been built up in recent years. Bullets and bombs have replaced words. Incitement and hurtful rhetoric have replaced quiet efforts to enhance mutual understanding. Negotiations are in abeyance.

It is not my intention to spend time here today theorizing as to how we arrived at this point, or suggesting what could or should have been done by one or another party at any particular junction. What is clear, though, is that the impact on Israelis of failed negotiations at Camp David and the ensuing violence has been nothing less than tragic. Hundreds have been injured, scores have been killed. And for every one of these losses a family grieves. For every one of these losses, a dream is destroyed. The sense of personal security is far weaker. The economy has suffered significantly.

The impact has also been tragic for Palestinians. Thousands have been injured. Hundreds have died. And for every one of these losses, a family grieves. For every one of these losses, a dream is destroyed. The Palestinian economy is in shambles, with unemployment skyrocketing and growth absent. Internal and external closures have disrupted normal movement.

The net result of all of this is that Israelis have come to question whether a peaceful arrangement with the Palestinians is possible, and Palestinians have come to question whether peaceful coexistence with Israel is compatible with their own political aspirations.

We must not allow these questions to come to be answered in the negative. We cannot allow the dream of peace to perish. It would be a tragedy for the region.

I have no magic formula. I cannot snap my fingers and make the current situation go away or turn it around. What I can do, however, is to present some basic ideas that will guide the approach of the United States under the Bush Administration as we approach the Middle East and the Israeli-Palestinian dispute in the future—a few ideas that we believe can contribute to the prospects for peace.

First and foremost, the violence must stop. Violence is corrosive of everything the parties in the region hope to achieve. Violence saps the psychological well-being of every

child, parent and grandparent. Violence makes every life insecure. Violence provokes armed reaction, not compromises. Leaders have the responsibility to denounce violence, strip it of legitimacy, stop it. Violence is a dead end.

Second, the status quo is costly and, if allowed to drift, will only lead to greater tragedy. Neither Israelis nor Palestinians are served by the current situation. Both sides require a dialogue that will lead to mutually acceptable political, economic and security arrangements—be they transitional or permanent, partial or whole.

Third, the parties themselves hold the keys to their own futures. Peace will only be at hand when leaders have the courage and the vision to make difficult decisions and defend them to their own publics. Unilateral actions sure to provoke the other side should be avoided. Turning to the United States or other outside parties to pressure one or another party, or to impose a settlement, is not the answer. Debating and passing new UN resolutions is unlikely to make a contribution. In the end, there is no substitute for the give and take of direct negotiations. Peace is a cooperative endeavor. At the end of the day, Israelis and Palestinians will either be partners or antagonists.

Fourth, both parties have a stake in the restoration of normal economic life. They need to work to rebuild the level of trust and confidence that had existed. Israelis and Palestinians must each take steps to build confidence with the other to provide one another with evidence that their respective leaders can then point to in order to justify their own compromises.

And fifth, the United States stands ready to assist, not insist. (Applause.) Again, only the parties themselves can determine the pace and scope and content of any negotiations. Each party knows full well what the other values most dearly. Each party knows full well what the other fears most deeply. Progress will only come as statements and behavior come to reflect this knowledge.

Here, history has two useful things to teach us: Israelis and Palestinians have the ability to make peace; and peace arrived at voluntarily by the parties themselves is likely to prove more robust and able to withstand the inevitable pressures and setbacks than a peace widely viewed as developed by others—or worse yet, imposed.

The United States will stay involved. We have no intention of ignoring our responsibilities or the role we have played in the past. The truth is, we could not turn our backs on this part of the world even if we wanted to. Vital US interests are at stake. The United States has a vital interest in the security of Israel. We also have vital economic and strategic interests at stake in the region. And Americans care, care deeply, about the human toll that is the result of violence. We understand full well that these interests and concerns will be served best by a peace that both Israelis and Palestinians can embrace.

For these reasons, the United States will not be silent. We will speak out if we hear words or see actions that contribute to confrontation or detract from the promise of negotiations. We will not strive for some arbitrary measure of even-handedness when responsibility is not evenly shared.

Other states of the region and beyond have a role to play in stabilizing the environment for Israelis and Palestinians. These other states should be voices of moderation, counseling pragmatism and realism, and providing support for acts of statesmanship. It is also important that they match words with deeds. I note, for example, that no Arab state now maintains a resident ambassador in Israel. This is most unfortunate.

My emphasis today on Israel and the Palestinians does not signal a lack of interest in other potential areas for diplomacy. On the contrary, the United States continues to support a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, one based on UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, and the formula of land for peace. We very much hope that Israel and Syria and Israel and Lebanon will find a mutually acceptable means to resume talks on each of these two tracks.

In the meantime, we strongly urge and have strongly urged all the parties in the tense areas touching Israel, Lebanon and Syria to exercise maximum restraint and avoid any provocative and destabilizing activities. The Israeli decision to withdraw from southern Lebanon creates a major opportunity for stability that should not be squandered.

This week, President Bush and I, along with other senior members of this Administration, will have the opportunity to sit down with the new Prime Minister of Israel. I have known Prime Minister Sharon for many years. I look forward to resuming the conversation that began during my recent trip while Mr. Sharon was still the Prime Minister-elect. He now has a government in place, and President Bush will want to hear his views on reinforcing our bilateral relations, on his intentions with respect to peace negotiations, and on regional issues of mutual importance.

In the weeks ahead, several of the most prominent leaders of the Arab world, including President Mubarak of Egypt and King Abdullah of Jordan, will also be visiting Washington. Here again, we look forward to having the benefit of the perspectives of these good friends of the United States.

The United States has no monopoly in wisdom. We are open, indeed anxious, to hear the views of others, to hear the views of all, to take into account the aspirations of all, the needs of all, and to determine what it is we can all do together to promote the prospects for peace in the region.

The need to reverse recent momentum could not be more apparent. It is difficult to speak of the contemporary Middle East and not speak of tragedy. Here we stand, at the dawn of the 21st century, and here with the potential to bring more peace and prosperity and freedom to more people than have ever enjoyed such fruits of life in the history of the world. The Middle East stands out, but hardly in a way to be envied. Too much of today's Middle East is mired in old disputes, too many resources are being devoted to the instruments of war, too many lives are being cut short.

I look forward to the day when the children of this region—all the children of this region—can grow up to be full participants in their own societies and enjoy the fruits of globalization. This can only happen when parents and schools teach peace and not hatred when people are able to focus on the quality of their lives, a Middle East where normal people lead normal lives, where all the peoples of the region can share in the blessings of the blessed land that they occupy.

Ladies and gentlemen, I try not to make a habit of quoting myself, but I will break this rule today for two reasons: first, I prefer not to end these remarks on so sober a note; and second, some words are worth repeating, wherein the repetition may communicate not only an idea, but the reality that the idea has endured.

With this in mind, I want to go back ten years to March 19th, 1991, when I last had the opportunity to address this distinguished organization. At that time, I said the following: "We have stood with Israel since the day of its founding; we have stood with

Israel throughout its history; we have demonstrated again and again that our roots are intertwined, as they are with all nations who share our beliefs in openness and democracy. So let there be no question about our commitment to Israel; let there be no question that America will stand by Israel today; and let there be no question that America will stand by Israel in the future.”

Today I am proud to say these words remain true. Today I am proud to stand in front of you, not as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces of the United States, but as the Secretary of State of the United States of America. The Secretary of State has been given the privilege to helping President Bush formulate and execute his foreign policy, and we will have no greater priority than to work with Israel, to work with the Palestinians, to work with all the others in the region to bring peace, a peace that surpasses all understanding of peace that the region needs.

I'm a former person of war, now I will pursue peace for all the peoples of the region. Shalom.

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TRIBUTE TO THE WOMEN'S FUND  
OF SILICON VALLEY

**HON. ZOE LOFGREN**

OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. MIKE HONDA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 22, 2001*

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I with my colleague from California, Mr. HONDA, wish to congratulate the Women's Fund of Silicon Valley, on the occasion of the 2001 Annual Women of Achievement Awards. The Women's Fund of Silicon Valley is a non-profit organization that has recognized, honored and

supported the work of women and girls since 1972.

The Women's Fund presents annual awards to women of achievement in 14 categories: arts, communications, community service, business, education, elected public service, entrepreneurship, labor, professional, public service, science and technology, small business, sports and volunteerism.

The Women's Fund has provided scholarships for training and education to help women and girls achieve their goals. The Women's Fund also generously contributes to local non-profit organizations that serve women and girls.

The Women's Fund of Silicon Valley has worked on behalf of women and girls in California for almost twenty years. We are grateful to the organization and its members for making it possible for women and girls to achieve their dreams.