

during this period, total federal research funding for all fields of science and engineering declined by about 1%.

Inadequacies in the size of NSF's budget are evident from the fact that the agency currently funds less than a third of the research applications it receives and about half of those judged to be of high quality. Even when an applicant receives a NSF award, it is usually suboptimal and perhaps half the amount of a NIH award. The current situation leaves researchers in NSF-funded fields scrambling for funds and spending too much of their time chasing limited funding rather than in the laboratory or mentoring students.

The NSF authorization bill I am introducing will provide increases of 15% per year for fiscal years 2002 through 2004. The bill will result in a NSF budget of \$7.7 billion by the final year. The increases provided will allow NSF to go forward with substantial new research initiatives in the mathematical sciences and the social and behavioral sciences and to continue ongoing initiatives in information technology, biodiversity, and nanotechnology. Moreover, the budget growth will allow NSF to—

Increase average grant size and duration;

Fund national research facilities for the earth and atmospheric sciences, astronomy, and the computational and information sciences; and

Support large scientific instruments at colleges and universities.

Finally, the increases will support expansion of NSF's science education programs. Of particular importance will be increased efforts to improve the skills and content knowledge of K–12 science and math teachers and to increase participation in science and engineering by traditionally underrepresented groups. The increases will also expand education research programs, including quantifying the most effective uses of educational technology and strengthening efforts to assess education programs to determine and disseminate information about what methods and approaches are most effective in improving student performance in science and math.

The Coalition for National Science Funding (CNSF), a group of eighty scientific, engineering, and professional societies, universities, and corporations has called for providing no less than \$5.1 billion, a 15% increase, for the NSF in FY 2002 as the next step in doubling the NSF budget. CNSF has stated that:

Our national knowledge base in the sciences, mathematics, and engineering is increasingly important to broad economic and social interests. Doubling the NSF budget by 2006 will fund the crucial investments that the agency makes in key components of this vital knowledge base.

Mr. Speaker, the NSF Authorization Act of 2001 implements the recommendations of CNSF. I hope all my colleagues will join me in ensuring that NSF has the necessary resources to carry out its essential role in support of scientific and engineering research and education by becoming cosponsors and supporters of this authorization bill.

## HONORING OUT FRONT COLORADO ON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 2001*

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the largest gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender publication in the Rocky Mountain region, Out Front Colorado, for its tremendous success over the past 25 years. In April 1976, the first edition of Out Front Colorado hit the streets, only seven years after the historic Stonewall Riots in New York City. As a new publication for a growing community, Out Front Colorado began boldly with its first headline "There's No Turning Back." Indeed, in the last 25 years, Out Front Colorado has played an important role in the cultural and community development of gays, lesbians, bisexuals, and transgender people in Colorado with valuable news coverage, arts and entertainment, community events, and photographs that have documented the vibrant history of Colorado's diverse community. And its impact continues to grow. Today, Out Front Colorado is available across the nation from New York City to Los Angeles.

The success of Out Front Colorado can in large measure be attributed to its extraordinary staff. Out Front Colorado was founded by Phil Price, who sought to create a newspaper specifically tailored toward Colorado's gay and lesbian residents. Out Front Colorado became successful in its reach and influence under his direction. Although Phil Price passed away in 1993, the current staff of Out Front Colorado should be commended for continuing the superb work that Phil pioneered.

I am pleased to support Out Front Colorado as a valuable institution to Colorado's community and history and am pleased to recognize there's still no turning back!

## H.R. 1367, THE ATLANTIC HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES CONSERVATION ACT OF 2001

### HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 2001*

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 1367, the Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Conservation Act of 2001. I am pleased to be here today to talk about such an important issue. We stand at an historic crossroads for the conservation of highly migratory species (HMS). The effective management of Atlantic HMS is one of the most complex and difficult challenges facing the National Marine Fisheries Service. These species range widely throughout international waters and the jurisdictions of many coastal nations with diverse political perspectives on how to properly utilize and manage this valuable resource.

The fishing practices and marketing strategies are equally diverse. Unlike most other domestic fisheries, effective multilateral management is the goal of our nation's HMS policy. In fact, Congress placed Atlantic HMS management authority in the hands of the Secretary of Commerce instead of the Regional Fishery Management Councils, in theory, to ensure

that our government maintains an Atlantic-wide perspective and vision.

It is my firm belief that this Congress, together with thousands of concerned fisherman and conservationists, have a unique opportunity to work together to aggressively protect and rebuild stocks of HMS such as billfish, sharks and swordfish.

In August of 1999, I was approached by representatives of the longline industry and three recreation/conservation fishing organizations who suggested I sponsor legislation to: (1) permanently close an area of U.S. waters in the South Atlantic to pelagic longline fishing; (2) establish two time-area closures in the Gulf of Mexico to pelagic longlining; (3) reduce billfish bycatch and the harvesting of juvenile swordfish; and (4) provide affected fishermen a buyout to compensate them for the loss of fishing grounds and fishing opportunities. I remain a strong supporter of this concept.

I first began work on this important issue because I feel very strongly that a balance can be achieved. Prior to and following the introduction of H.R. 3331, my first bill targeting these critical needs, I met with, and spoke to, a number of pelagic longline fisherman, recreational fisherman and their organizations, and a number of conservation and environmental groups.

I introduced H.R. 3331, in the 106th Congress, in part, because the National Marine Fisheries Service established the pelagic longline fishery as a limited-entry fishery through the HMS Fishery Management Plan. As NMFS is well aware, I have been asking them to take this action for many years. The establishment of a limited access system is critical to reduce harvesting capacity through attrition or a buyback program. Hence, once pelagic longline permits for HMS are bought-out as proposed in my bill, there would be no further vessels re-entering the fishery.

I believe in this concept because the current management system whereby NMFS publishes a regulatory rule that is challenged by seemingly endless lawsuits is not an effective way of promoting sound HMS fishery management. This system has to change.

The International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), led by the United States, approved a ten-year rebuilding plan for North Atlantic swordfish. Although the final approved plan did not go as far as I would have liked in reducing the annual quota internationally, it nevertheless set an important tone for conservation. I commend the U.S. ICCAT Commissioners for their tenacity in getting the rebuilding plan approved.

This is the continuation of an arduous process, but I am confident that we can provide a conservation measure that is good for our beleaguered highly migratory species of fish. I look forward to continuing to fight until this measure is passed and becomes law.

## INTERNATIONAL ROMA DAY REVISITED

### HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 2001*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on International Roma Day last year, the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities released a detailed report on the situation of

Roma in the OSCE region. Unfortunately, in the intervening months, relatively little progress has been made by government authorities in addressing the problems he described.

The Helsinki Commission, which I co-chair, receives so many reports on an almost daily basis which demonstrate the magnitude of the problems Roma face. We receive reports of Roma who are denied access to public places, like the three Roma who were turned away from a Warsaw restaurant last September 29, just before the OSCE convened its annual human rights meeting in that city. We receive reports of discrimination in housing, like the January 27 Hungarian television report that local authorities in Rabakoez, Hungary, have called for prohibiting the sale of real estate to Roma. We receive reports of police abuse, such as the repeated cases of unlawful police raids in Hermanovce, Slovakia. We receive reports of violent attacks, such as the assault on a Romani church in Leskovac, Serbia, at the beginning of this year.

Too often, courts are part of the problem, not the solution. Rather than providing a remedy for victims, they compound the abuse. Take a recent case from the Czech Republic. The Czech Supreme Court issued a ruling that a violent attack on a Romani man in 1999 was premeditated and organized, and then remanded the case back to the district court in Jeseník for sentencing in accordance with that finding. But the district court simply ignored the Supreme Court's finding and ordered four of the defendants released. I am hopeful that Slovak courts, which are currently weighing the fate of three of the defendants charged in last year's brutal murder of Anastazia Balazova, will do a better job of bringing her murderers to justice.

In a few places, there are some glimmers of hope. In Viden, Bulgaria, for example, the Romani organization Drom has led a successful effort to bring 400 Romani children, who previously attended segregated schools, into the mainstream school system. In that instance, the cooperation of local and national authorities, governmental and non-governmental bodies, is paying off.

Unfortunately, too few government leaders demonstrate the courage necessary to address these issues. Some pass the buck, looking to the European Union or the Council of Europe to fix problems that must be tackled, first and foremost, through political leadership at home. Moreover, a number of EU countries have little to teach the applicant countries about tolerance towards Roma. Many OSCE countries—not just the former Communist states—are in need of comprehensive anti-discrimination laws, a priority recognized in the 1999 OSCE summit agreement and by the European Commission in the adoption of its "race directive" in June of last year. Regrettably, nearly two years after Bulgaria received praise from many quarters for agreeing to adopt such legislation, the government is not one step closer to fulfilling its commitment. The Slovak Government's human rights office, in contrast, has undertaken a serious study of legislative options and may soon have a draft ready for a vote.

In addition, it is imperative that political and civic leaders condemn anti-Roma manifestations in clear and unequivocal terms.

Mr. Speaker, when the Mayor of Csor, Hungary—a publicly elected official—said "the

Roma of Zamoly have no place among human beings; just as in the animal world, parasites must be expelled," I believe it is the responsibility of Hungary's political leadership to condemn these outrageous slurs. If more leadership was demonstrated, perhaps confidence would have been strengthened and maybe 5,772 Hungarian Roma would not have applied for asylum in Canada over the past three years.

When the Mayor of Usti nad Labem built a wall to segregate Roma from non-Roma, all members of the Czech parliament—not just a paper slim majority of 101 out of 200 MPs—should have voted to condemn it. And when Mayor Sechelariu of Bacau, Romania, announced plans to build a statue of Marshall Antonescu—the World War II dictator who deported 25,000 Roma to Transnistria, where some 19,000 of them perished—Romanian officials, who have pledged to the OSCE community to fight intolerance, should begin at home by ridding their country of every Antonescu statue built on public land.

IN SUPPORT OF LONG BEACH  
NAVY CREW MEMBER DETAINED  
IN CHINA

**HON. STEPHEN HORN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 2001*

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I know my fellow Members of Congress join me in calling for the safe return home of the 24 American servicemen and women currently being detained in China after their surveillance plane made an emergency landing in Chinese territory when they collided with a Chinese fighter jet. Our hearts and our prayers go out to these young men and women and their families.

One of those crew members is a young man from the district I represent. His name is Josef Edmunds and he is from Long Beach. Perhaps China does not realize how profoundly concerned all Americans are about the well-being of their service men and women. On behalf of Josef Edmunds and his family, I submit this article that appeared in today's edition of the Long Beach Press-Telegram expressing the personal concern and uncertainty that this family—like all the others—is experiencing as a result of this incident.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow Members of Congress and I urge the Chinese government to immediately release our service men and women so that they may return home safely.

L.B. FAMILY OF CREW MEMBER FULL OF HOPE  
(By Wendy Thomas Russell)

Long Beach.—Josef Edmunds, one of 24 Navy crew members being held in China since their surveillance plane made an emergency landing Sunday, was described by his Long Beach mother as "a very courageous young man" captivated by "the idea of putting on a uniform and standing up for his country."

"I think," Amanda De Jesus said Tuesday, "he's always had a little streak of heroism." De Jesus and her husband, Alfredo, said they were waiting anxiously but patiently for contact from Edmunds, a 30-year-old cryptographer and Chinese interpreter.

"It's just a waiting game," said Alfredo De Jesus, a teacher at La Estrella Argentine Tango and Dance School in Long Beach. "We

have high hopes that it's going to be over soon without any duress to him at least that's what we hope."

Edmunds and his crewmates have been kept at a military base on China's Hainan Island since Sunday, when their surveillance plane was forced to land after colliding mid-air with a Chinese jet fighter. The crew is safe, but U.S. officials have expressed concern that the Chinese may have gained insight into classified surveillance systems by tampering with the plane's equipment.

"I really don't worry that much" about the safety of crew members, Alfredo De Jesus said, "because I know that they're not going to be abused, and it's just a political game. It's just politics."

Amanda De Jesus said she moved to Long Beach about five years ago, after both her sons had grown, but Edmunds still visits her here when he's on leave.

She said she was caught off guard when she got the phone call from the Navy on Sunday; she didn't have a clue that Edmunds would be on a plane over China in the first place. The Navy immediately told her that Edmunds was safe, however, so there was no time for panic.

Edmunds, who is stationed in Japan, joined the Navy about eight years ago, shortly after the birth of his first daughter, Sierra. He had been living with his wife in Davis, near Sacramento, and holding down three jobs at the time, his mother said.

The first job was at a car dealership, the second at a pizza place, and "I don't even remember what the third job was," she said.

One day, Edmunds dropped everything and walked into a recruiter's office.

His colorblind eyes ruled out any chance of being a Navy pilot, so he chose an area well-known in his family: foreign-language interpretation.

His mother once taught French and Spanish, and his aunt is a Russian interpreter for the Air Force who also speaks fluent French and German.

Edmunds' hereditary language skills paid off. He learned Chinese and Cambodian and was transferred to several bases before landing in Japan.

Edmunds is now divorced with four children three of whom, ages 8, 7 and 5, still live in Northern California. The fourth, a son, is only about 6 months old and lives with Edmunds' girlfriend in Texas, Amanda De Jesus said.

"He's a great guy," Edmunds' stepfather said. "He's really a good-spirited person. He's the kind of guy that you make friends with just in the moment. He really is."

Despite the stressful situation in China, Amanda De Jesus said she knows her son is acting courageously.

"He's always been gutsy," she said.

Once, while stationed in Texas, Edmunds was among a group of military men who volunteered hours and hours of their time to help people rebuild their tornado-torn houses after their military shifts had ended. He was given an award for his work, his mother said.

Edmunds told his friends that his mother would be "upset to know that he was working for no money."

"But no," she said softly. "I was proud of him."

ON H. RES. 91 AND H. RES. 56

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 2001*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was unable to speak on the floor yesterday when