

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PAYING TRIBUTE TO FATHER  
CHARLES E. IRVIN

**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and pay tribute to Father Charles E. Irvin of Lansing, Michigan for his dedication to and retirement from the position of Editor in Chief of FAITH Magazine.

FAITH was created by Father Irvin in 1999. In the two years since, the publication has thrived under his leadership. Today, he and a staff of three distribute 830,000 copies of FAITH each year to families all across Lansing.

Father Irvin has served as Pastor of St. Mary Parish in Manchester, Michigan, St. Francis Parish in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Holy Spirit Parish in Hamburg, Michigan. In addition, Father Irvin has worked as a corporate attorney, and once served as president of the Catholic Lawyer's Guild. After a successful launch year, Father Irvin resigned his post as editor in Chief of FAITH so he may continue his full-time work in parish ministry.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Father Charles E. Irvin, a man who has dedicated his entire life to pursuing a greater good.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF ADOLPH A. SOLIS, CITY CLERK OF AZUSA, CA

**HON. HILDA L. SOLIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the achievements of Adolph A. Solis, who recently retired from his position as City Clerk of Azusa, California. He had served as City Clerk since July 1974, and was a positive role model in the Azusa community, located in California's 31st Congressional District.

Mr. Solis was born on January 17, 1931, in the San Gabriel Valley. He graduated from Citrus Union High School in 1948. He later joined the United States Navy and served as a deck hand on the USS Missouri during his first tour to Japan and Korea. After returning from his first tour in 1951, he went on to service school training in Norfolk, VA. Later, he rejoined the USS Missouri and went on a second tour to Cuba, Haiti, and several other islands in the Caribbean. Upon returning to the United States, Mr. Solis was Honorably Discharged in June 1954 at the Brooklyn Naval Station. Mr. Solis returned to Azusa in 1954.

Upon returning to Azusa, Mr. Solis married Ofelia Rico in 1955. He had proposed to her in 1951 on a two-week leave from the USS Missouri during his Far East tour. Mr. Solis

says, "I only saw her personally for five days between my proposal and our wedding." It was true love, which produced two wonderful children, William and Aida.

After his active duty, Solis worked as a file clerk for the Navy's Aerojet facility between 1954 and 1956. He then worked as an accountant until 1974.

Mr. Solis recognized the importance of education. He began his studies at Mount San Antonio College in the fall of 1955, then transferred to Citrus College in the spring of 1956, and then I went on to Pasadena City College. Mr. Solis transferred to California State University Los Angeles and graduated with a Bachelor's Degree in English in 1961.

Mr. Solis taught English as a Second Language from 1966 to 1969 for the Azusa Unified School District Adult Education Evening School. In 1969 he won a seat on the School Board, and in 1973 he was reelected.

I recognize Mr. Solis for his tireless efforts to improve the City of Azusa and for his commitment to public service. On behalf of California's 31st Congressional District, I wish him a wonderful retirement and thank him for his decades-long service to our community.

TRIBUTE TO LAKE CITY, FLORIDA'S USO SHOW PERFORMED BY MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY UNIT 57 AND AMERICAN LEGION POST 57, DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA

**HON. KAREN L. THURMAN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to pay tribute to a wonderful group of men and women in Lake City, Florida who started their own local USO troupe and are delighting audiences near and far. The 14 members that make up the two performing groups—called the Eloquence and the Sweethearts—are all members of the American Legion Auxiliary Unit 57 or the American Legion Post 57, Department of Florida. As part of their USO show, they wear spirited costumes from the 1950s and '60s and lip synch oldies but goodies once performed by entertainers with the United Service Organization (the USO) for our troops overseas.

In celebration of the USO's 60th birthday, the Lake City group performed a special Valentine's Day dance featuring memorable tunes like Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy. They raised \$300 that night, which the group generously donated to the USO. Since then, the group has continued to entertain audiences throughout the community and state at Lake City Community College, the VA Hospital, the Shriners and a nursing home in Orlando. They've even performed during Elder Day at the state Capitol in Tallahassee.

I'm so proud of them, and their tremendous spirit, enthusiasm and patriotism. Mr. Speaker,

please join me in recognizing the following individuals who are part of this unique mission to rekindle the memory of the USO and to keep its work alive: Ginger Fitzgerald; Pat Barriteau; Annette Burnham; Larry Burnham; Gaynell Burnham; Betty Jo Henderson; Wanda Procopio; Sandy Reeves; Paula Schuck; Pat Priest; Barbara Reppert; Carol Underhill; Alberto Marriott; Mark Thomas; and Marian Wyman.

I would also like to submit for the RECORD a history of the group called "A Small Flower" written by troupe member, Patricia Barriteau, who is also the Unit National Security Chairman of the American Legion Auxiliary Unit 57.

### A SMALL FLOWER

Like a seed that blossoms into a beautiful flower, a small project within our Auxiliary blossomed beyond belief. The spirit of the holidays and the challenge to fill the dance hall for our Holly Ball was the beginning. Someone said, "Let's sing some songs when the band takes a break." Eyes rolled and heads wagged. I thought to myself, 'How ridiculous; I've got the voice of a frog.' But six members took the challenge, and little did they know what was in store.

The first undertaking was to decide exactly what we were going to do. This was the point when we discovered that no one could really sing. So we decided instead to choose a few select songs from the past that brought back memories and lip synch. Among the original songs were Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy, Soldier Boy and God Bless The USA. We wore red, white and blue dresses, shiny fabric with long gloves and high heels. Finally, opening night arrived and we were a hit.

We started planning for the Annual Sweetheart Dance soon after the first of the year. Enthusiasm was high so we decided to entertain at the dance. By now, there was a name for the group: The Eloquence. It was time to make the program a little longer so we added two new acts: The Sweethearts, performing Sincerely and Dedicated To The One I Love and Kate Smith with God Bless America.

Four women make up The Sweethearts. They wear dark pants, white shirts, sequined red vests, cummerbunds and red bow ties. As for Kate Smith, she wears her signature black dress with a sweetheart neck and a long lovely silk handkerchief. She is truly a vision of her early days. Also, a member of the Sons of the American Legion joined the ranks in his army fatigues. He'd join in Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy and Hang On Sloopy.

The birth of the USO show came about in somewhat of a similar manner. Out of somewhere a voice said, "We look like a USO troupe!" and another said, "Let's build that up." We'll take up a collection for the USO. And before you know it, WWII, Korean War and Vietnam-era songs were being practiced and remembered. We gathered information about the USO from the Internet, the library and the encyclopedia, wrote a history of the USO that would serve as the opening to the show.

The night of the Sweetheart Dance arrived, and we had the jitters. So the District Chaplain had us take hands, bow our heads and ask God to help us through this without making fools of ourselves. We walked onto the stage and to our surprise there were

• 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.

more than 350 people in the hall. Thankfully, the show went off without a hitch, and after all expenses, we made \$300, which we sent to the USO in the name of American Legion Auxiliary Unit 57, Lake City, Florida.

Soon, we received numerous invitations to perform. We were asked to entertain for the residents of the Veterans Home in Lake City. We performed at a luncheon for senior citizens from five surrounding counties at the request of the local chapter of the Florida Association of Community Colleges. By now, the telephone calls were streaming in. Could we perform for the Shriners in May to raise more money for the USO? How about coming to the VA Hospital in April? Can you make it to some of the local festivals? Can you entertain at the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post Home? That would be another place where we can take up a collection for the USO. It seemed as if everyone knew about the American Legion Auxiliary USO presentation. We recognized veterans in the community at every program. The most outstanding request of all came when we were asked to appear in Tallahassee in the Rotunda at the Capitol on April 19.

Our local USO dance troupe of the American Legion Auxiliary Unit 57, Florida, is doing more than preserving an old pastime. We are rekindling a love of our country and recognizing our veterans for a job well done. We are also collecting donations for the USO so that they will be able to continue to make life a little better for our young men and women in the military who serve our country so dutifully here and around the world.

This project has truly turned into a very big red poppy.

#### TROPICAL FOREST CONSERVATION ACT REAUTHORIZATION

**HON. ROB PORTMAN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce that I am joined by TOM LANTOS and 27 of our colleagues in introducing a bill to reauthorize the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA). This bipartisan, conservation incentive program helps to protect the world's most valuable tropical forests through "debt for nature" mechanisms.

In the 105th Congress I introduced the TFCA with our former colleagues Lee Hamilton and John Kasich. It was overwhelmingly approved by the House by a vote of 356-61, passed the Senate under unanimous consent and became Public Law 105-214. The TFCA was developed with the support and input of respected environmental organizations such as The Nature Conservancy, the World Wildlife Fund and Conservation International. Their support and ongoing commitment to this program are appreciated and commendable.

The United States has a significant national interest in protecting tropical forests in developing countries. Tropical forests provide a wide range of benefits. They harbor 50-90% of the Earth's terrestrial biodiversity. They act as "carbon sinks," absorbing massive quantities of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, thereby reducing greenhouse gases. They regulate rainfall on which agriculture and coastal resources depend, and they are of great importance to regional and global climate. Furthermore, tropical forests are breeding grounds for new medicines. Twenty five

percent of prescription drugs come from tropical forests. The United States National Cancer Institute has identified over 3000 plants that are active against cancer. Seventy percent of them can be found in rain forests.

Regrettably, tropical forests are rapidly disappearing. The latest figures indicate that 30 million acres (an area larger than the State of Pennsylvania) were lost each year. The heavy debt burden of many countries is a contributing factor because often they must resort to exploitation of their natural resources (particularly the extraction of timber, oil, and precious metals) to generate revenue to service their external debt. At the same time, poor governments tend to have few resources available to set aside and protect tropical forests.

The TFCA addresses these economic pressures by authorizing the President to allow eligible countries to engage in debt swaps, buybacks or reduction/restructuring in exchange for protecting threatened tropical forests on a sustained basis.

The TFCA is based on the previous Bush Administration's Enterprise for the America's Initiative (EAI) that allows the President to restructure debt in exchange for conservation efforts in Latin America. TFCA expands on the EAI and allows protection of threatened tropical forests worldwide.

The debt for nature mechanisms in the TFCA is an effective means to leverage scarce funds available for international conservation. The host country places an amount in its tropical forest fund that typically exceeds the cost to the Treasury of the debt reduction agreement. Furthermore, because these tropical forest funds have integrity and are broadly supported within the host country, conservation organizations are interested in placing their own money in these tropical forest funds producing additional leverage of federal conservation dollars.

Last year, the United States concluded the first TFCA debt reduction agreement with Bangladesh. This outstanding agreement will help protect four million acres of mangrove forests in that country and the world's only genetically secure population of Bengal Tigers. At present, there are eleven nations on three continents interested in negotiating TFCA debt reduction agreements. Furthermore, President Bush has expressed his commitment to the program.

The International Relations Committee plans to take up the bill very soon, so I would like to invite all of our colleagues to cosponsor this important conservation measure.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO MATTHEW MCNENLY

**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Matthew McNenly of Lansing, Michigan on being awarded a Computational Science Graduate Fellowship from the U.S. Department of Energy.

The Computational Science Graduate fellowship is a rigorous, highly competitive program that provides numerous benefits to the fellows in return for a complete casework in a scientific or engineering discipline, computer science, and applied mathematics.

McNenly graduated from Howell High School in 1994 and is currently attending the University of Michigan pursuing his Ph.D. in Aerospace engineering.

Therefore Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Matthew McNenly for being awarded a Computational Science Graduate Fellowship from the U.S. Department of Energy.

#### HONORING ROSEMARIE FISHER

**HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, June 12th, 2001 family, friends, community leaders and well-wishers will gather to congratulate Ms. Rosemarie Fisher on her retirement as Executive Director of Rosalie Manor Community and Family Services in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

I have known Rosemarie for many years, and have always admired her vision for and hard work at Rosalie Manor, and the Milwaukee community at large. Rosalie Manor is a non-profit social service agency founded in Milwaukee in 1908 by two Misericordia Sisters to minister to pregnant, single women. While the location and programs have changed in the past 93 years, Rosalie Manor's mission and role as a leader in the field of pregnancy and parenting services in the greater Milwaukee area continues on, thanks to the commitment of Rosemarie, her staff and board members.

Rosemarie began her work at Rosalie Manor in 1975 as a part-time social worker. She remained at the Manor until 1978, when she went to New York to work at another Misericordia Sisters agency called Rosalie Hall. In 1982, Rosemarie returned to Milwaukee and Rosalie Manor as its Executive Director. During the last 19 years, through Rosemarie's insight, planning and financial expertise, Rosalie Manor has become a successful social service agency, expanding programming and the number of families served in the greater Milwaukee area. Since 1984, Rosalie Manor grew from serving 2 residents to more than 3,000 families annually, with a budget of \$450,000 to more than \$3 million.

From 1983 to 1990, Rosemarie's vision of what Rosalie Manor can and should be meant adding four new programs to meet the changing needs of the Milwaukee community, including Mother Care, Families United to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, Supporting Today's Parents, and the Family Intervention Program. Rosemarie believes that her greatest accomplishments while executive director are continuing Rosalie Manor's mission to serve single, pregnant women and maintaining its strong financial position. Rosemarie can indeed take pride in these and so many more goals achieved while serving her community.

I rise to commend Rosemarie Fisher for her commitment to Milwaukee's families and for her years of service to our community at large. Her tireless efforts on our behalf will be missed but always remembered with deep appreciation.

## TRIBUTE TO NORM LOVELACE

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend and congratulate a good friend and advocate of Guam and the Pacific Islands, Norm Lovelace, on his distinguished career and his well-earned retirement.

Currently the manager of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Pacific Insular Area Programs, Norm initially joined the EPA in 1972. At the time, he was tasked to develop, validate and utilize mathematical models for water quality, phytoplankton and hydraulics of the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River for the EPA's Region 3 Annapolis Field Office.

Prior to his stint at the EPA, Norm was employed by the California Department of Water Resources. From 1966 until 1969, he worked on developing water quality and hydraulic models of the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta. Having obtained a degree in Civil Engineering from the University of California at Davis in 1969, he went on to perform terrestrial and oceanic geophysical surveys as a senior watch officer aboard the *NOAA Ship Surveyor* until 1972, when he joined the EPA.

Norm first got acquainted with Region 9 in 1979, upon obtaining a transfer to serve in several capacities mainly focused on the EPA's program in the Pacific Basin. He was the project officer for water programs on Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from 1975 until 1979. He went on to be selected as Chief of Municipal Management Section in the Water Division in 1979 where he managed programs and projects for key municipal areas such as San Francisco, Los Angeles, Orange County, and San Diego. In 1981, he became the Chief of the Office of Territorial Programs. Renamed Pacific Insular Area Programs (PIAP) soon after he took over, the office administered to all agency domestic involvements in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam. This is in addition to agency interests in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau as well as in U.S. possessions such as Wake and Palmyra.

An advocate of the needs of the Pacific Islands, Norm served as a spokesman and representative—ensuring that national agencies involved with the Pacific Islands were keenly aware of the special circumstances and needs of the region. He was instrumental in the development and enactment of public laws which adapted complex and cumbersome EPA programs to special circumstances and public health needs of the Pacific Islands community. Through his guidance, policies were refined, funds were allocated, and changes were implemented—all to the benefit of the region. For Guam, Norm played a key role in obtaining full delegation for the island's Hazardous Waste Management Program and Solid Waste Management Program. He was largely responsible for the federal funds secured for the construction of a highly needed hazardous waste transfer station currently in operation on Guam.

For all his work and dedication, we, who have been the beneficiaries of his hard work and dedication, are most thankful. Upon his

retirement, I offer my congratulations for his distinguished career and my personal commendation for a job well-done. We wish him the best on his well earned retirement and all the luck in his future endeavors. Si Yu'os Ma'ase, Norm.

“CAN DO” SPIRIT CONTINUES AS  
45-YEAR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. KANJORSKI Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Community Area New Development Organization Inc. of Greater Hazleton, Pennsylvania, better known as CAN DO, on its 45th anniversary.

CAN DO is truly a remarkable organization. It was formed in 1956, in a moment of dire economic crisis for the Greater Hazleton area. The area's main industry, anthracite coal mining, was already in rapid decline when Hurricane Diane struck in 1955 and dumped several feet of water on the area. This killed most of the area's coal industry by flooding the deep mines and causing more than half of the remaining coal workers to be laid off. Unemployment reached almost 23 percent and stayed there.

A group of local civic and business leaders decided to take action. Working with the Greater Hazleton Chamber of Commerce, and led by respected physician Dr. Edgar L. Dessen, they formed CAN DO to attract new and diverse industries.

To purchase land they could market to new businesses, they tapped the generosity of the community, beginning with the Dime-A-Week campaign under which workers contributed \$5.20 a year, and the Mile of Dimes campaign, in which residents showed their support by taping dimes along Broad Street—Hazleton's main thoroughfare.

After purchasing land, the next step was to construct shell buildings, pre-built to be ready for new industry. CAN DO's organizers defied doubters who said the group would never be able to raise a half-million dollars in financially strapped Greater Hazleton. They raised more than \$700,000.

Over the years, CAN DO has built on that initial success, guided by a series of dedicated community-minded citizens such as Dr. Dessen and others too numerous to list here from the founding era to the current leadership, including Chairman Joseph M. DeBias and President W. Kevin O'Donnell. CAN DO has grown from a grass-roots effort to a nationally recognized, award-winning leader in the economic development field.

Its achievements include amassing more than 270 industrial and office projects, more than 21 million square feet of buildings worth more than \$534 million, almost \$1.5 billion in private investment, more than \$5 million in taxes generated for local municipalities and school districts, more than \$275 million in annual payroll, and more than 11,000 current jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the many accomplishments that have flowed from the “CAN DO” spirit of the founders of the

Community Area New Development Organization, which is still reflected in its volunteers and staff today. As the U.S. Representative for the Greater Hazleton community, I am privileged to work with such a dedicated organization, and I wish them and the community continued success in the future.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THOMAS  
CONRAD

**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Thomas Conrad for his dedicated service to the town of Middletown, Michigan.

Thomas Conrad was born in Hoboken, New Jersey and served his nation in the United States Army during both war and peace time. While in the Army during World War II, he served in the 5th Army, 10th Division, and was awarded the Purple Heart medal.

Soon after, he moved to Middletown, Michigan and quickly adopted it as his hometown. In Middletown, Thomas worked for the township Department of Public Works, the Housing Authority, served as a lecturer for the Knights of Columbus, and was a member of the Kiwanis Club and the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 2179.

Thomas was an active member of his community but was probably most remembered for helping those in need. He was a strong advocate for senior citizens and worked hard to see that each senior had access to quality healthcare. He was active in the Irish Society and ran the 50/50 booth at the St. Mary's fair each year.

In 1984, the Kiwanis Club of Middletown named Thomas Man of the Year, and last year he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his service during the war.

Thomas Conrad away passed on February 23 of this year at the age of 75. He will always be remembered as a good hearted man who was always willing to lend a hand to those in need.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Thomas Conrad for his exemplary service to his community and his country.

VIRGINIA KEY BEACH RESOURCE  
STUDY BILL

**HON. CARRIE P. MEEK**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Virginia Key Beach in Miami, Florida is a historically important and environmentally significant place that should be restored and preserved. This is why I have introduced a bill to study the possible inclusion of Virginia Key as part of the National Park Service, and I ask my colleagues to support it.

H.R. 2109 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of Virginia Key Beach, Florida, for inclusion in the National Park System.

Virginia Key is a 1,000-acre barrier island, characterized by a unique and sensitive natural environment, situated just off the mainland of the City of Miami, between Key Biscayne to the south and Fisher Island to the north.

Although there has been some limited development, the island is non-residential and includes ponds and waterways, a tropical hardwood hammock, and a large wildlife conservation area.

Beyond its natural attributes, Virginia Key is also worthy of inclusion in the National Park System because it illustrates our nation's progress toward achieving racial justice. When integrated, as they should be, beaches can be democratizing spaces, which naturally perform a communal function of bringing people together. But this was not the case in South Florida where, for decades, beaches were strictly segregated by race.

As the only beach in Miami that permitted blacks from the 1940s to the 1960s, Virginia Key provided the only escape and source of recreation for countless African American families in South Florida. Virginia Key was the site for baptism and religious services, courtships and honeymoons, organizational gatherings, visiting celebrities and family recreation.

Today, Virginia Key is being restored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, but its value to the nation and to Florida is based not just on its natural beauty, but also as a symbol of the ongoing struggle of African Americans for equal rights and social justice.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this important legislation.

#### DIGHTON HONORS VETERANS

##### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, the town of Dighton, Massachusetts has been steadfast in its commitment to honoring those who have served our country in time of war. Originally the Veterans Memorial in Dighton covered the Civil War and World War I. The people of Dighton, led by the veterans, have admirably decided to expand, to recognize fully the veterans of all of our wars for their gallantry, patriotism, and sacrifice.

Thus, on Saturday, June 16, at 10:00 a.m., the Town of Dighton will dedicate the Dighton Veterans Memorial Common, which will feature seven flag poles in a semi-circle commemorating each branch of the U.S. military, as well as the flag of the United States and the POW flag. There will also be four granite benches listing the names of all of the residents of Dighton who died in the wars of our country in defense of freedom. World War II veteran John Pimenta spear headed this effort, which was coordinated by Alice Pimenta, a tireless worker for this cause. And we are all grateful to the Dighton Power Charitable Fund for financial assistance in this very worthy project.

Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to facilitate the flying of a flag over the Capitol that will now take its permanent place in this important memorial.

The dedication will take place under the leadership of Commander Ronald Louis Naro,

of Rapoza/Knott VFW Post 2094 of North Dighton. Mr. Speaker, this is an important event of which the citizens of Dighton are justifiably proud, and I am proud to have played a small part in it, and to be able to call the attention of the nation to this important act of memorial.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, last week due to an urgent family matter, I was unable to be in Washington for Roll Call votes #150-155. Had I been here, I would have voted Yea on Roll Call votes #150-155.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO RICHARD HUSBY

##### HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Richard Husby of Lansing, Michigan for being selected as the recipient of the national American Water Works Association 2001 Exemplary Wellhead Protection Award.

Mr. Husby has been the manager of West Side Water in Lansing, Michigan since July 1, 1979. West Side Water purchases treated water from Lansing's Board of Water and Light, and sells it to its customers, having to continuously comply with Environmental Protection Agency rules and regulations on drinking water standards.

Mr. Husby is on the Board of Trustees of Mid-Michigan Water Supply which carries out the proper management and protection of ground water. He is also a member of the Capital Area Ground Water Alliance and is a board member of the Youth Education Committee that educates children about the importance of a clean environment and clean ground water.

The American Water Works Association has awarded him with the 2001 Exemplary Wellhead Protection Award for his commitment to plugging abandoned wells and for educating the citizens of Mid-Michigan on how to detect abandoned wells and the dangers they present.

Therefore Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Richard Husby for being awarded the American Water Works Association's 2001 Exemplary Wellhead Protection Award.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY CLASS OF 2001

##### HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 2001 grad-

uating class of Michigan State University. Due to their hard work and dedication, they are now prepared to make significant contributions to the State of Michigan and the United States of America.

As graduates from the first land grant University in the United States, whatever endeavors the Michigan State class of 2001 may pursue, success is certain to follow.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Michigan State University Class of 2001. May this only be the beginning of the great accomplishments they will achieve in their lifetime.

#### TO HONOR ELVIRA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN TUCSON, ARIZONA

##### HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

MR. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to an elementary school in my district that has an outstanding record of commitment to its children and the community. The accomplishments of this school recently received national recognition from the Department of Education, which named it a Blue Ribbon School. I'd like my colleagues to take a moment and join me in paying tribute to Elvira Elementary School in Tucson, Arizona.

Elvira Elementary School is a kindergarten through fifth-grade school in the Sunnyside Unified School District in the southwest portion of Tucson, Arizona. It is a school that has welcomed many challenges and been described as the "best of the best in public education," by one of our local newspapers in Tucson. In addition, it is one of only three elementary schools statewide to be awarded the coveted "A+" ranking by the Arizona Educational Foundation's Model Schools Program in 1999. Selection for this honor was based on Elvira's exemplary student focus and support, active teaching and learning environments, powerful community and parent partnerships and strong educational leadership.

Let me tell you a little about the student body at Elvira. Currently, 88.6 percent of the school's 690 children participate in the federal freereduced breakfast/lunch program, which qualifies Elvira as a Title I school. Almost 48 percent of the students are Limited English Proficient, 10.4 percent receive Special Education services and the student mobility rate is nearing 30 percent.

But as I said, Elvira welcomes challenges. The culture of Elvira values all stakeholders and has high expectations for each of its members. A strong sense of devotion is exhibited by staff, parents and community members who join together to advocate for children.

While most of the families in Elvira are in a lower socio-economic strata, and while the school community has dealt with numerous adverse circumstances and incidents in the past several years, Elvira's resiliency holds, and the community has reacted with caring and commitment to children and their promise for the future. Elvira continually seeks avenues for close analysis of programming in order to improve and expand upon learning environments which nurture the development of the full potential of each child. High expectations

for student behavior and learning have been manifested in mandatory daily homework, advocacy of parents for school uniforms, and family support enabling Elvira to become a pioneer school for the well-known violence prevention program known as PeaceBuilders.

The examples of commitment and dedication at Elvira Elementary School are numerous. That is why I am so proud of this school and its principal, my friend Mary Jane Santos. Thanks to her commitment and the dedication and work of parents, community and staff, Elvira Elementary School is continually elevating student achievement and moving toward its vision of creating learning environments that empower all students to reach their full potential. For these reasons, I respectfully ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Elvira Elementary School.

#### A TRIBUTE TO GABRIEL EREM

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Gabriel Erem, the publisher of *Lifestyles* magazine, upon his being selected as the inaugural recipient of the prestigious "Jerusalem Award" by the UJA-Federation of New York. This is in recognition of his thirty years of community involvement and for donating his time and resources to numerous charitable causes. The award will be presented on June 18th, 2001 in New York City.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Erem has lived the quintessential American dream. He was born in Hungary among the ruins of WWII to Holocaust survivors Rabbi Akiva Eichler and Borbala Frank. After winning a national writing contest in 1964, Gabriel caught the attention of the Communist party and was eventually persecuted by them for his writings. Fearing for his safety he escaped to Israel, where he attended Tel Aviv University and later worked as a freelance journalist for several major newspapers. After Mr. Erem arrived in North America he founded a publishing company and has risen to the top of the publishing profession.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to managing a successful magazine, Gabriel Erem serves on a number of humanitarian and charitable boards both in the United States and abroad. He is the Co-Chairman of the Children of Chernobyl organization and has worked on the establishment of the Endowment for Democracy School in Budapest, Hungary. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Israel Bonds organization, and serves on the Supervisory Boards of Bar Ilan University, Rambam Medical Center, Boys Town of Jerusalem and The Center of the Cantorial Arts. Mr. Erem is also a Member Emeritus on the council that bestows the Raoul Wallenberg Humanitarian Awards on behalf of the Shaarei Zedek Medical Center of Jerusalem and is an advisor to the College of Tosh where the new Torah Study Center was named after his late father, Rabbi Akiva Eichler.

Mr. Erem is an advisor to New York University Law School, Mount Sinai Hospital in New York, and the Mount Sinai Hospital Foundation in Toronto. Mr. Erem's commitment to edu-

cating people about the Holocaust led him to join Steven Spielberg's Survivors of the Shoah Visual History Foundation. He is also an associate member of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations and is a member of the National Committee on American Foreign Policy. Gabriel Erem has been married for 29 years to his wife, Susan, and they are the parents of two lovely children.

Mr. Speaker, Gabriel Erem's *Lifestyles* magazine was established to salute Jewish contributions in all areas of life. Over the past thirty years, the magazine has published profiles of extraordinary human beings ranging from Nobel Laureates, to giants of the art world, and individuals who have excelled in their various fields. Under Mr. Erem's leadership *Lifestyles* has established itself as a respected voice of integrity and continues to spotlight numerous and various humanitarian causes in each issue.

Mr. Speaker, Gabriel Erem, a child of Holocaust survivors, is being honored for his passionate commitment to teaching Jewish history and culture and preserving the Jewish legacy to the world. He has made numerous contributions to Holocaust education in our country, including the dedication of several issues of his magazine to teaching future generations about the lessons of the Holocaust. He is a man of outstanding commitment and accomplishment in the noblest of pursuits, who continues to contribute to culture, education, ethnic understanding, and the spreading of democratic and free market principles. Through his vast commitment to preserving and nurturing Jewish communal life, both in the United States and Canada, Gabriel Erem has made a tremendous and enduring gift to the education of future generations about Jewish history and culture.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me paying tribute Gabriel Erem for his contributions to our society and applaud him on receiving the UJA-Federation of New York's first annual Jerusalem Award.

#### OUTSTANDING HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

### HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the following graduating high school students from the First Congressional District of New Mexico have been awarded the Congressional Certificate of Merit. These students have excelled during their academic careers and proven themselves to be exceptional students and leaders with their scholastic achievements, community service, and participation in school and civic activities. It is my pleasure to be able to recognize these outstanding students for their accomplishments. Their parents, their teachers, their classmates, the people of New Mexico and I are proud of them.

#### CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AWARD WINNERS 2001

Jayne Chino, Career Enrichment Center  
Julio Dominguez, Rio Grande High School  
Tomas Jason Garcia, Menaul High School  
Lynda Griego, Evening High School  
Margery Martha Gullick, Valley High School  
Emiliano Herrera III, St. Pius High School

Sara K. Keller, Temple Baptist Academy  
Adriana Kennedy, Freedom High School  
Kristin Mitchell, Manzano High School  
Christina Cook, Estancia High School  
Renee Nicole Eden, Hope Christian School  
Sarah Burrows Gonzales, Albuquerque High School

Eric Grossman, Albuquerque Academy  
Joel L. Gurule, Evangel Christian Academy  
Matthew Jones, Cibola High School  
Kristin N. Kelly, Sandia Preparatory School  
Matt Long, Eldorado High School  
Anthony Montoya, Los Lunas High School  
Jessie Montoya, School on Wheels  
Bianca Pullen, Del Norte High School  
Francisco Romero, Mountainair High School  
Basil Jerome Steele Jr., Sandia High School  
Megha Narayan, La Cueva High School  
Amanda Rogers, Moriarty High School  
Diva Sanchez, New Futures High School

#### IN HONOR OF DAVID L. CHERRY

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of David L. Cherry, a member of the New York Police Department. Mr. Cherry graduated from St. Joseph's College in Brooklyn in May 2001. He earned distinguished honors at graduation, including his selection as a member of the Delta Gamma Sigma Honor Society.

David L. Cherry is a distinguished police officer. He began his career in law enforcement in 1984 when he joined the New York City Transit Police Department. David was promoted to Detective 3rd grade in 1990. He has received numerous medals for distinguished police duty.

David has always and continues to display his impressive athletic talent. In his senior year of high school, he was voted outstanding male athlete. He received a track scholarship to Essex County Community College in Newark, New Jersey, where he was named a National Junior College All-American Track Team. His track successes extended beyond his days in college. He was also a member of three National Relay Championships representing the B.O.H.A.A. Track Club of Brooklyn. He also won two more championships while representing the Westchester Puma Track Club.

David uses his athletic gift to the benefit of others. He represents the New York City Police Department at the annual New York State Police Olympic Games. He has been undefeated in the 100 and 200-meter races for the past 17 years.

David's passion for the past 15 years has been working as a volunteer track coach for the Boys and Girls High School Track Team. He shares with the youth his day-to-day activities and experiences with the New York Police Department. He has taken time out of his busy schedule of work, school, and coaching to set aside time to personally counsel many athletes. The personal attention that David brings to his team shows his devotion to his community. He has helped many athletes earn full athletic scholarships to many outstanding universities. Upon retirement from the New York City Police Department, David hopes to volunteer full time for the community.

Mr. Speaker, David L. Cherry devotes his life to serving his community through being a

distinguished office, athlete, and mentor. While doing all this, he has managed to go back to school and earn a degree. For this outstanding service to his community, he is indeed worthy of receiving our recognition today. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly remarkable man.

OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE  
COMMUNITY

**HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to join the Connecticut Federation of Educational and Professional Employees, AFT, AFL-CIO in paying tribute to their president of twenty-two years, and my dear friend, George C. Springer as he celebrates the occasion of his retirement. His outstanding leadership and unparalleled dedication has made a difference in the lives of thousands of families across Connecticut.

I have always held a firm belief in the importance of education and a deep respect for the individuals who dedicate their lives to ensuring that our children—our most precious resource—are given a strong foundation on which to build their futures. As a twenty year veteran of the New Britain, Connecticut school system, George made it his personal mission to help our students learn and grow—touching the lives of thousands of students.

During his tenure in the New Britain school system, George also served as an officer and negotiator for the New Britain Federation of Teachers, Local 871. Twenty-two years ago, he was elected to the position of state federation president. As the state president, George has been a tireless advocate for his membership and their families. I have often said that we are fortunate to live in a country that allows its workers to engage in efforts to better employee standards and benefits. George has been a true leader for teachers across the state, providing a strong voice on their behalf.

George set a unique tone for this organization, extending their mission beyond the fight for better wages, better work environments, and more comprehensive health benefits. He has led the effort of the Connecticut chapter to become more involved with the larger issues of how to improve our schools—for teachers and for students. Though we will miss him in the long battle ahead, George's leadership and outspoken advocacy on behalf of our public school system will continue to be an inspiration to us all.

In addition to his many professional contributions, George has also been involved with a variety of social service organizations in the community. The John E. Rodgers African-American Cultural Center, New Britain Boys Club, Amistad America, Inc., Coalition to End Child Poverty, and the New Britain Foundation for Public Giving are just a portion of those organizations who have benefitted from his hard work and contagious enthusiasm.

It is my great honor to rise today to join his wife, Gerri, their four children, ten grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, as well as the many family, friends, and colleagues who have gathered this evening to extend my deepest thanks and appreciation to George C.

Springer for his outstanding contributions to the State of Connecticut and all of our communities. He will certainly be missed but never forgotten.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RUSSIAN  
DEMOCRACY ACT—H.R. 2121

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce HR 2121, the Russia Democracy Act—legislation designed to enhance our democracy, good governance and anti-corruption efforts in order to strengthen civil society and independent media in Russia. Without a viable civil society, Russia cannot achieve true economic prosperity—nor will it cease to be a potential security threat to the United States.

The Freedom Support Act, signed into law in 1992 by the former President Bush, focused on eliminating the threat to U.S. national security from political instability and “loose nukes” in Russia, and was therefore primarily a government-to-government program. This effort succeeded in significantly reducing this security threat, and consistently won bipartisan support and funding in Congress.

The Russia Democracy Act expands upon U.S. initiatives that have proven successful in Russia. Among other things, it provides further support for local democratic governments through the Regional Investment Initiative; expands training for Russian journalists in investigative techniques designed to ferret out corruption; and it broadens successful U.S.-Russia cultural exchanges, such as those sponsored by the Library of Congress.

The Russia Democracy Act also launches a number of new initiatives to take advantage of new developments in Russian society over the past decade. It harnesses new information technologies to provide Internet access to Russian citizens, independent media and NGOs. It builds upon successful business education programs to establish new “American Centers” at Russian universities to share public policy, rule of law and civics experience and expertise. And it taps the growing network of local, independent media outlets to spread democratic principles through Radio Liberty and Voice of America.

By targeting assistance to Russian civil society at the grassroots level, and by staying ahead of the development curve, the Russia Democracy Act represents a bold new effort to support agents of democratic change in Russia.

Having laid the groundwork of democracy over the past decade, the Russian people must now develop the civil society and a genuine democratic culture to sustain it. Russia is no longer starting from ground zero. For the first time in their democratic institutions are in place, and civil society is taking shape thousand year history, the Russian people felt empowered to make their own decisions about matters that concern them. Millions of Russians have been able to travel freely outside their country. A myriad of citizens groups and NGOs exist, including parent-teacher associations, legal defense organizations, environmental interest groups, small business associations, societies for the protection of soldier conscripts, and many others.

On the other hand, Russia's government no longer embraces Western assistance as a matter of national pride—even if this cuts across Russia's national interests. For instance, just last month, President Putin rejected a World Bank loan that would have helped address Russia's growing tuberculosis crisis. Under these circumstances, we must look for more creative and targeted engagement with Russia's civil society and local authorities, rather than limiting our contacts to Russia's central government.

Russia is in the mid-stream of this transformation with much unfinished business—economic and structural reforms, eradication of corruption, arresting capital flight, reforming the military, rationalizing relations between the federal center and the regions, and countless others. Rather than preserving newly acquired democratic freedom, the current leadership in Moscow appears bent on its reversal. In an effort to implement economic reforms and reassert Russian national interests on the world stage, Putin is consolidating state power at the expense of Russian civil society. He condones the abuse of government power to quash internal dissent and silence criticism of his regime. The raid and hostile government takeover of Russia's most important independent newspaper, magazine and television outlets, and last week's prevention of a human rights leader Sergei Grigoryants from boarding a flight bound for Washington where he was to attend a conference on Russia are sad examples of this trend.

The Congress has a responsibility to aid the President in cultivating Russian civil society. Historically, America's lawmakers have played a central role in this effort. The Jackson-Vanik amendment of the 1970's, for instance, linked economics and human rights, and effectively undermined Soviet Communism and hastened the arrival of Russian democracy. The Congress must again rise to the occasion.

In the final analysis, a democratic Russia, respecting human rights and observing international norms of peaceful behavior, is squarely in U.S. national security interests. Millions of Russians want to be part of the West culturally, politically, and in many other senses. These forces need to be strengthened. In my judgement the Russian Democracy Act is an incredibly prudent investment on the part of the United States to bolster whatever democratic forces there are in Russia. This is a critically important piece of legislation, and I urge my colleagues in Congress to support it.

GRADUATION ADDRESS AT US  
ARMY WAR COLLEGE

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege to give the commencement address at the US Army War College on June 9, 2001. It was a terrific honor. My speech to that group is set forth as follows:

MILITARY HISTORY AND THE BATTLEFIELD OF  
THE FUTURE

A couple of years ago, I prepared an article with the assistance of the Congressional Research Service entitled, “Learning on the

Job: Applying the Lessons of Recent Conflicts to Current Issues in Defense Policy". It was the premise of my article that a careful look at significant U.S. military operations over about the past twenty years—roughly the period of time that I have served in Congress—can help shape answers to a surprisingly large number of contemporary issues in defense policy.

#### LESSONS LEARNED

My research revealed at least twelve military operations during my tenure in Congress, ranging from the small-scale 1985 interception of an aircraft carrying the Achille Lauro hijackers to the Persian Gulf War in 1991. We discovered that there were lessons learned in each of these military operations. I won't go into all of these lessons or all of these military operations, but let me summarize just a few of them:

In Lebanon, 1982-1984, we learned that we need force protection measures wherever we deploy our forces.

In Grenada, 1983, we discovered shortcomings in the ability of our forces to plan and execute joint operations.

Panama, 1989-1990, taught us that night operations could be conducted successfully and that stealth technology could work in an operational setting.

The Persian Gulf War, 1990-1991, showed that tactical, operational and strategic thought, derived from the study of yesterday's conflicts, pays off on the battlefield. It also demonstrated the devastating efficacy of high technology munitions like smart bombs, the success of stealth technology, the importance of establishing air supremacy, and the advantages of disabling the enemy's infrastructure and command, control, and communications ability. The war also made clear that the threat of the use of chemical and biological weapons is real.

It is also interesting to note how General Schwartzkopf used the lessons of history in at least three instances in his successful Desert Storm campaign: First, the thorough 40-day air campaign which preceded the ground war recalls the failure to conduct adequate bombardment at the island of Tarawa in November of 1943. The price paid for that failure at Tarawa was heavy Marine Corps casualties. In the Gulf War, the ability of Iraqi forces to offer opposition to our forces was severely reduced. Second, consider the successful feint carried out by the 1st Cavalry Division prior to the actual start of the ground war. This recalls Montgomery's strategy in 1942 at the Battle of the Marjuth Line in North Africa against the German Afrika Corps. This action was a prelude to the decisive battle at El Alamein. Third, by utilizing a leftward flanking movement when he launched the ground war, General Schwartzkopf was taking a page from the book of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson at the Battle of Chancellorsville. As you will recall, Jackson's forces conducted a brilliant flanking maneuver and completely surprised Union forces under General Joseph Hooker, in the May 1863 battle.

Somalia, 1992-1993, taught us that we should strive to avoid mission creep, and that requests from on-scene commanders for additional equipment, personnel, or other resources must be given appropriate attention by the national command authority.

In summary, my research revealed that even apparently limited military operations have required a very broad range of well-trained and well-equipped forces. We don't have the luxury of picking and choosing what missions to prepare for. And all of this is expensive—we cannot expect to have global reach, or to be engaged in Europe, Asia, and other places around the world, on the

cheap. We learned that while we still have much to work on—making the Army more deployable for one thing, how to move from peacekeeping by military forces to nation-building by largely civilian institutions for another—we have actually done a lot right. The U.S. military has shown the ability to absorb the lessons of each new operation. Improvements have been made in command arrangements, in operational planning, in tactics and doctrine, in training, and in key technologies. Precision strike capabilities have matured. Congress, yes Congress, has sometimes helped. Congress's establishment of an independent Special Operations Command in 1987 has been vindicated by the continued critical importance of special operations forces in a host of military actions since then, and by the marvelous performance of those forces when called upon. Congressional passage of the Goldwater-Nichols Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 clearly helped to clarify and strengthen command arrangements.

#### KOREA, 1950

What caused me to think back on a now two-year-old article was the information that a group of Korean War Veterans would be in the audience today. No veterans from any war suffered more from the failure to heed the lessons of history than the veterans of the Korean War. Let me quote a passage from a book by former journalist Robert Donovan which describes the experience of elements of the 24th, Division upon their arrival in Korea in July, 1950:

"Out-gunned, lacking in heavy antitank weapons, unfamiliar with the terrain, ill prepared for combat after the soft life of occupation duty in Japan, the 24th Division soldiers were disorganized and confused, hampered by early-morning fog, exhausted by midday heat, and frustrated by faulty communications. Mis-directed mortar fire from one unit caused injuries and death in another. Chronically, supplies of ammunition ran low. Men were ambushed or were completely cut off in strange villages and never seen again. Mortars and machine guns were abandoned in the bedlam of battle . . ."

This was the experience of Task Force Smith and the other units which were among the first to deploy to Korea. Historians can argue over why we were so unprepared for conflict in Korea. Perhaps it was overconfidence after our great victory in World War II. Perhaps it was the tendency of the U.S. to "bring the boys home" immediately after a war—a tendency then-Major George C. Marshall noted in a 1923 speech—which led to cuts in the military that were too deep in a still-dangerous world.

Whatever the reason for our unpreparedness, there can be no disagreement on this: No group of Americans ever fought more bravely than those we called upon to serve in the Korean War. In the past decade, a lot of people have stepped forward to take credit for winning the Cold War. Let me tell who should get the credit. It is these Korean War veterans who are with us today. Their courage, their sacrifices, drew a line in sand against Communist expansion. There would be other battles—in Vietnam and in other places around the globe. But in Korea, a country most Americans had never heard of before 1950, the message was sent. America would fight to preserve freedom. We owe you a debt of gratitude we can never repay. Indeed, the whole world owes you a debt of gratitude. It is not enough, but I just want to say, "Thank you."

#### THE BATTLEFIELD OF THE FUTURE

Recently, I visited TRADOC headquarters at Ft. Monroe, and received an excellent briefing from General John Abrams and his staff, especially Colonel Maxie MacFarland,

on the "Battlefield of the Future". Allow me to summarize that briefing from my perspective—a country lawyer who serves on the House Armed Services Committee, and who is an avid student of military history:

It should be obvious that we are not the only military that has learned lessons from these U.S. military operations which I discussed earlier, and from others around the world, such as Chechnya. The U.S. military is the most studied military in the world. All major U.S. field manuals and joint doctrinal publications are freely available on the internet, and indeed, U.S. military internet sites are frequently accessed by foreign organizations. Foreign military students from 125 countries around the world attend U.S. military education institutions, such as this one, or specialized U.S. military schools under the International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs. Our openness and reliance on information systems means that our adversaries in the future will have a greater depth of knowledge about the capabilities and operational designs of U.S. military forces.

We have advantages now in air, intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and other technology, and we will likely continue to have these advantages in the future. Our potential adversaries know we have these advantages and they will seek to offset them in some of the following ways:

They will seek to fight during periods of reduced visibility, in complex terrain, and in urban environments where they can gain sanctuary.

They may use terrorist organizations to take the fight to the U.S. homeland, and they could possibly use weapons of mass destruction, or attacks on infrastructure and information systems.

They will attempt to confuse U.S. forces so that the size, location, disposition, and intention of their forces will be impossible to discern. They will try to make U.S. forces vulnerable to unconventional actions and organizations.

To offset the U.S. technological overmatch, they will use selective or niche technology, perhaps even commercially-obtained technology, to degrade U.S. capabilities. As an example, during the first Chechen War, the Chechens bought commercial scanners and radios, and used them to intercept Russian communications.

They will endeavor to exploit the perception that the American will is vulnerable to the psychological shock of unexpected and unexplained losses. Their goal will be a battlefield which contains greater psychological and emotional impacts.

In this environment, U.S. forces may no longer be able to count on low casualties, a secure homeland, precision attacks, and a relatively short duration conflict. Conflict may occur in regions where the enemy has a greater knowledge and understanding of the physical environment, and has forces which know how to take advantage of it. They will seek to avoid environments where U.S. abilities are dominant. They will have more situational awareness than possible for U.S. forces.

My briefers at TRADOC referred to this kind of conflict as "asymmetric warfare". And as I listened to the briefing, I thought back on my military history and I realized the truth of the old cliché that there is "nothing new under the sun." Asymmetric warfare is not something new. In fact, it has been a part of American military history. Let me give you a couple of examples:

The first is from that series of conflicts that we collectively refer to as the Indian Wars, and it has a direct relation to the place we are standing right now. On July 18, 1763, during Pontiac's War, Colonel Henry

Bouquet left Carlisle in command of a British army force of 400 men to relieve Fort Pitt, 200 miles to the west. On August 5 near a small stream known as Bushy Run, Bouquet's forces were attacked by Indians who were part of Pontiac's forces.

If you go to the Bushy Run Battlefield State Park today, as I have done, you will see open fields—perfect terrain for the mass formation warfare that Europeans knew how to fight. But on August 5 and 6, 1763, the area around Bushy Run was old growth forest offering limited fields of fire. This was a physical environment that the Indians knew and understood, and they took advantage of it. They forced Colonel Bouquet's forces back into a defensive position on a hilltop. The Indians attacked this position repeatedly, but never waited for a counter attack. They simply faded into the forest, as was their style, suffering few casualties. By the end of the first day of battle, however, sixty of Bouquet's troops had been killed or wounded. As fighting continued on the second day, British losses were mounting and the situation was becoming desperate. At this point, Bouquet saved his forces with a brilliant maneuver, borrowed from Hannibal at the Battle of Cannae. First, he feigned a retreat. As the Indians, sensing victory, left their cover and charged in, they came under devastating fire on their flanks and rear from Bouquet's redeployed forces. Bouquet's strategy had caused the Indians to abandon their asymmetric tactics, and leave the cover of the forest. They were quickly routed and fled the battlefield.

One other interesting point regarding Bushy Run: The official history says that Bouquet's forces were engaged and surrounded by Indian forces at least equal in size to his own. However, when I toured the battlefield, Indian re-enactors, who have studied the battle extensively from the Indian point of view, maintained that the Indians numbered no more than ninety, and that the tactics they used in the forest made their numbers seem larger. Recall that my TRADOC briefing mentioned as an element of asymmetric warfare that adversaries would attempt to confuse U.S. forces so that the size of their forces would be impossible to discern.

Example number two. Just south of here is the site of the largest battle of the War Between the States. At Gettysburg, two large armies faced off in what was, by the standards of the time, conventional, or symmetrical, warfare.

But in Western Missouri, where I grew up and still live, the War Between the States was far different. In that border state, where loyalties were divided, large battles fought by conventional forces were the exception, not the rule. Most engagements were fought between small units, usually mounted. The fighting was brutal, vicious, and the civilian population was not spared from attack.

In this theater, Union forces suffered from some distinct disadvantages:

Many of the Union units were infantry, which were useless in a conflict where most engagements were lightning cavalry raids.

Union cavalry units were equipped with the standard issue single shot carbines and sabers. As I will later explain, this armament was ineffective against their adversaries.

Because Union leaders considered Missouri a backwater, Union troops got the leftovers—the Army's worst horses, officers deficient in leadership skills, and poor training.

Not surprisingly, these Union Army units suffered from poor morale and lacked unit cohesion.

In contrast, guerrilla units fighting on behalf of the Confederacy did not have leaders trained at West Point or field manuals to

teach them tactics. But they did have strengths that they were able to take advantage of:

Their troops did not need training. They were tough, young farm boys, already skilled in riding and shooting.

Their basic weapon was the best revolver in the world—the six-shot Colt .44 Navy. Most guerrillas carried four Colts, some as many as eight. Through trial and error, they discovered that they could shoot more accurately with a smaller charge, without sacrificing lethality. Moreover, this saved powder, a precious resource to the guerrillas. Thus armed, no guerrilla was ever killed by a Union cavalry saber.

Western Missouri was then noted for its fine horses, and the guerrillas got the pick of the lot in terms of speed and endurance.

They did not adhere to traditional ways of fighting. They preferred ambush and deception, often dressing in Union uniforms in order to get within point-blank range.

They had been raised in the area and knew the terrain, and how to travel on paths through the woods to conceal their movements. The Union troops traveled mostly on the main roads.

They received assistance from the local population—horses, clothing, food, intelligence, shelter, medical care. When the Union army tried to punish the locals for giving this assistance, these repressive measures only made the locals more supportive of the guerrillas.

Well, by now this should sound familiar. One does not usually find the term "asymmetric warfare" used in connection with Missouri in the 1860's, but you can see many elements in common with those mentioned in my TRADOC briefing on the Battlefield of the Future.

#### THE STUDY OF MILITARY HISTORY

No doubt during your time here at the Army War College you have had the opportunity to read and study a great deal of military history. Let me urge you to make that a lifetime commitment.

In 1935, the newly-elected U.S. Senator from Missouri visited a school then known as Northeast Missouri State Teachers College. While there he was introduced to a young man who was an outstanding student and the president of the student body. The Senator told the student, "Young man, if you want to be a good American, you should know your history." That young student, the late Fred Schwengel, went on to become a Member of Congress from Iowa, and later, President of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society. And, as you may have guessed by now, that newly-elected Senator went on to become President of the United States. The school is now named for him—Truman State University.

I can't say it any better than Harry S. Truman. The main praise for building an increasingly flexible and effective force must go mainly to the generation of military officers that rebuilt U.S. military capabilities after the Vietnam War. This generation has now almost entirely reached retirement age. The task of the next generation of military leaders is to learn as well as its predecessors. You are bridge between those generations. You have served under the Vietnam generation. You will lead, train, and mentor, the generation to follow. If you do your job well, some future leader in some future conflict will be able, like Colonel Bouquet at Bushy Run, like General Schwarzkopf in Desert Storm, to call on a lesson from military history to shape the answer to a contemporary problem.

#### GRATITUDE

The Roman orator Cicero once said that gratitude is the greatest of virtues. Those of you who serve in uniform, your families, and

our veterans who have served in uniform and their families, deserve the gratitude of our nation. I know sometimes you feel unappreciated. Yes, there are days set aside to officially honor our service members and our veterans:

Veterans Day is set aside to honor those who have served in our nation's wars. But is only one day.

On Memorial Day we pay our respects to those who have given that "last full measure of devotion". Again, one day.

Armed Forces Day is dedicated to those currently serving in uniform. One day. And, because it is not a national holiday, most people don't know the date of Armed Forces Day.

I want you to know that many Americans do appreciate you every day. They don't need a holiday to do it. So, let me express gratitude to you personally, and on behalf of the American people, for all that you do, and all that you have done. And, let me ask you as senior leaders to do your part to show gratitude. Let me tell you why: The difference between keeping someone in uniform and losing them might just be an encouraging word at the right time. So, when you go out to your next assignments, and that junior officer or that young NCO puts in those extra hours, or does something that makes you look good, take the time to express your gratitude. Let them know how much they are appreciated.

Thank you and God bless you.

#### A TRIBUTE TO TOP STUDENT HISTORIANS FROM BISHOP, CALIFORNIA

#### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 12, 2001

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the outstanding accomplishments three student historians who are protégées of retired teacher Irene Sorensen of Bishop, California. Working with Mrs. Sorensen on independent study assignments, eighth graders Lauren Pollini and Kristen Kamei, and 10th grader Patrick Koske-McBride won a place on the California team at the National History Day competition at the University of Maryland this week. The competition involved students from across the United States who submitted projects on this year's theme: "Frontiers in History: People, Places, Ideas."

Lauren and Kristen qualified for the national competition by first winning California State History Day competitions at the county and state levels. Their exhibit, entitled "An Education Frontier: Assimilation Through Education: An Owens Valley Paiute Experience," won the state junior group exhibit category. This is Lauren's second trip to the National History Day competition—she was a finalist last year in the Junior Historical Paper competition.

This is also Patrick's second trip to National History Day. The Bishop Union High School student qualified for the national competition this year with a historical paper titled "Genetics Genesis: How the Double Helix Transformed the World." He also wrote his project independently of his regular classroom work.

The outstanding accomplishments of Lauren, Kristen and Patrick were undoubtedly guided by the leadership of her teacher, Mrs.

Irene Sorensen. Irene is a past winner of the Richard Farrell Award from the National History Day as the 1996 Teacher of Merit.

Irene retired last year month after 19 years of teaching at Home Street School and leading students to statewide and national recognition, but agreed this year to work with her former students on their projects. The town of Bishop, and Home Street School are 200 miles from the closest university library or other academic research facility. Yet under Irene's direction, Bishop students have won at the state level and qualified for National History Day nine times during the 13 years of History Day competition. Clearly, the dedication of teachers like Irene Sorensen make our public school system the finest in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in recognizing Lauren Pollini, Kristen Kamei and Patrick Koske-McBride for their fine accomplishment. I'd also like to commend Irene Sorensen for her fine leadership and her devotion to such remarkable educational standards. Students like Lauren, Kristen and Patrick and instructors like Irene set a fine example for us all and it is only appropriate that the House pay tribute to them all today.

SIKHS REMEMBER ATTACK ON  
THE GOLDEN TEMPLE, THEIR  
MOST SACRED SHRINE

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, in June 1984, the Indian government attacked the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion. Attacking the Golden Temple is the equivalent of attacking Mecca or the Vatican. It is a great affront to the Sikh Nation. As the Sikh martyr Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who was killed in the Golden Temple, said, "If the Indian government attacks the Golden Temple, it will lay the foundation of Khalistan," the name of the independent Sikh homeland which declared its independence on October 7, 1987.

This attack included the desecration of the Sikh holy scriptures, the Guru Granth Sahib, which they shot with bullets. Young Sikh boys were murdered. How can a democratic country commit this atrocity?

On June 2, Sikhs from around the East Coast demonstrated in protest of the Golden Temple massacre. Sikhs came from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Miami, and other places on the East Coast. They let it be known that the Sikhs still remember their martyrs and that the flame of freedom still burns in their hearts.

This launched a wave of violence which has killed over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984. In a new report, India is quoted as admitting that it held over 52,000 Sikh political prisoners without charge or trial. India has also killed more than 200,000 Christians in Nagaland and engaged in a wave of terror against them since Christmas 1998. Over 75,000 Kashmiri Muslims have died at the hands of the Indian government, as well as thousands of people from Assam, Manipur, and Tamil people, and Dalits (the dark-skinned "untouchables.")

America should not accept this kind of activity from a country that calls itself democratic.

We should cut off aid to India until it allows full human rights for every citizen within its borders and we should support self-determination for all the peoples and nations of South Asia, such as the people of Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagalim, and others.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the Council of Khalistan's very informative press release on the June 2 demonstration into the RECORD.

SIKHS OBSERVE KHALISTAN MARTYRS DAY  
INDIAN ATTACK ON GOLDEN TEMPLE LAID  
FOUNDATION OF KHALISTAN

Washington, D.C., June 2, 2001.—Sikhs of the East Coast gathered in Washington, D.C. today to observe Khalistan Martyrs Day. This is the anniversary of the Indian government's brutal military attack on the Golden Temple, the Sikh Nation's holiest shrine, and 38 other Sikh temples throughout Punjab. More than 20,000 Sikhs were killed in those attacks, known as Operation Bluestar. These martyrs laid down their lives to lay the foundation for Khalistan. On October 7, 1987, the Sikh Nation declared its homeland, Khalistan, independent.

"We thank all the demonstrators who came to this important protest," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council Khalistan. "We must remind the Indian government that Sikhs will never forget or forgive the Golden Temple desecration and the sacrifice the Sikh martyrs made for our freedom. These martyrs gave their lives so that the Sikh Nation could live in freedom," Dr. Aulakh said. "We salute them on Khalistan Martyrs' Day," he said. "As Sant Bhindranwale said, the Golden Temple attack laid the foundation of Khalistan."

The Golden Temple attack launched a campaign of genocide against the Sikhs that continues to this day. This genocide belies India's claims that it is a democracy. The Golden Temple attack made it clear that there is no place for Sikhs in India.

"Without political power nations perish. We must always remember these martyrs for their sacrifice," Dr. Aulakh said. "The best tribute to these martyrs would be the liberation of the Sikh homeland Punjab, Khalistan, from the occupying Indian forces," he said.

Over 50,000 Sikh political prisoners are rotting in Indian jails without charge or trial. Many have been in illegal custody since 1984. Since 1984, India has engaged in a campaign of ethnic cleansing in which thousands of Sikhs are murdered by Indian police and security forces and secretly cremated. The Indian Supreme Court described this campaign as "worse than a genocide." General Narinder Singh has said, "Punjab is a police state." U.S. Congressman Dana Rohrabacher has said that for Sikhs, Kashmiri Muslims, and other minorities "India might as well be Nazi Germany."

A report issued last month by the Movement Against State Repression (MASR) shows that India admitted that it held 52,268 political prisoners under the repressive "Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act" (TADA). These prisoners continue to be held under TADA even though it expired in 1995. Persons arrested under TADA are routinely re-arrested upon their release. Cases were routinely registered against Sikh activists under TADA in states other than Punjab to give the police an excuse to continue holding them. The MASR report quotes the Punjab Civil Magistracy as writing "if we add up the figures of the last few years the number of innocent persons killed would run into lakhs [hundreds of thousands.]" There has been no list published of those who were acquitted under TADA.

In March 2000, while former President Clinton was visiting India, the Indian govern-

ment murdered 35 Sikhs in the village of Chatti Singhpora in Kashmir and tried to blame the massacre on alleged militants. Indian security forces have murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, according to figures compiled by the Punjab State Magistracy and human-rights organizations. These figures were published in *The Politics of Genocide* by Inderjit Singh Jaijee. India has also killed over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, over 75,000 Kashmiris since 1988, and tens of thousands of Untouchables as well as indigenous tribal peoples in Manipur, Assam and elsewhere.

The Indian government has also targeted Christians. They have been victims of a campaign of terror that has been going on since Christmas 1998. Churches have been burned, Christian schools and prayer halls have been attacked, nuns have raped, and priests have been killed. Missionary Graham Staines and his two sons were burned alive while they slept in their jeep by militant Hindu members of the RSS, the parent organization of the ruling BJP. Now his widow is being expelled from India.

"The Golden Temple massacre reminded us that if Sikhs are going to live with honor and dignity, we must have a free, sovereign, and independent Khalistan," Dr. Aulakh said.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL  
WILLIAM J. LENNOX, JR.

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to congratulate Major General William J. Lennox, Jr., who was recently promoted from Director of the Office of Congressional Legislative Liaison to Superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

General Lennox began his service in the military in 1971, following graduation from the United States Military Academy. Throughout his career General Lennox has continued his formal education. He holds a Masters Degree and a Doctorate in Literature from Princeton University. His military education includes the Field Artillery Officer Basic Course, the Infantry Officer Advance Course, the distinguished graduate from the United States Army Command and General Staff College and the Senior Service College Fellowship at Harvard University.

General Lennox has held many command assignments and honorably served the American people throughout the world. He served as a Forward Observer, Executive Officer, and Fire Support Officer in the 1st Battalion, 29th Field Artillery, and as Commander, Battery B, 2nd Battalion, 20th Field Artillery, 4th Infantry Division. He was the Operations Officer and Executive Officer for the 2nd Battalion, 41st Field Artillery, 3rd Infantry Division. He commanded the 5th Battalion, 29th Field Artillery in the 4th Infantry Division and the Division Artillery in the 24th Infantry Division.

General Lennox has also served in a number of staff positions including White House Fellow, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Army, and Executive officer for the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. He served as Deputy Commanding General and Assistant Commandant of the U. S Army Field Artillery Center, Chief of Staff for III Corps and

Fort Hood, and most recently, Assistant Chief of Staff CJ-3, Combined Forces Command/United States Forces Korea and Deputy Commanding General, Eighth United States Army.

General Lennox's awards include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal; the Legion of Merit with 4 Oak Leaf Clusters; the Meritorious Service Medal with 1 Oak Leaf Cluster; the Army Commendation Medal with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters; the Army Achievement Medal; the Korean Order of Military Merit, Incheon Medal; the Ranger Tab; the Parachutist Badge and the Army Staff Identification Badge.

Mr. Speaker, General Lennox has had an impressive career in the military. As he takes post as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, I know that the Members of the House will join me in wishing him the best in the days ahead.

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INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 2100, THE  
TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY DIS-  
TANCE LEARNING ENHANCE-  
MENT ACT

**HON. RICK BOUCHER**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have joined with my colleague from California, Mr. ISSA, in introducing the aptly named and numbered bill, H.R. 2100, the Twenty-First Century Distance Learning Enhancement Act. As my colleagues may know, the Senate has approved its own version of a distance education bill. We look forward to working with our colleagues in the House to move our bill quickly and to reconcile the two versions for the benefit of educators and students of all ages throughout the country.

In 1976, when closed-circuit television was the "state of the art" distance learning technology, Congress amended the Copyright Act to help promote this new way of distributing knowledge by exempting qualifying television transmissions received in traditional classroom like settings. Over the next two decades, as technology evolved, it became evident that teachers could offer their students a richer educational experience, but only if the law kept pace with technology. It had become increasingly evident to me that expanded distance learning opportunities would be particularly important to our constituents in rural areas. With the advent of computers and the Internet, we finally have a way to connect them with the best learning the world had to offer—but we need to clear away some hurdles so that this new technology may be used in ways not imagined in 1976.

In 1997, I joined with several members of the House in putting forward a proposal to update the law. It became clear that further study was necessary to ensure that Congress struck the appropriate balance between the interests of copyright owners and information consumers. As part of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act of 1998, Congress directed the Register of Copyrights to conduct a study and to make recommendations to enhance distance learning opportunities through the use of the most modern technologies. In releasing her study two years later, the Register of Copyrights supported changes to current law that would enhance distance learning opportu-

nities. As she said in testimony before the Courts and Intellectual Property Subcommittee in releasing her findings, "Updating [current law] to allow the same activities to take place using digital delivery mechanisms, while controlling the risks involved, would continue the basic policy balance struck in 1976. In our view, such action is advisable."

In general terms, our bill would amend sections 110(2) and 112(b) of the Copyright Act to ensure that educators can use personal computers and new technology in the same way that they now use televisions to foster distance learning. It would broaden the range of works that may be performed, displayed, or distributed to include the various kinds of works that might be included in a multimedia lesson. And it would broaden the educational settings subject to the exemption to include non-classroom settings (including the home) in which pupils could receive distance-learning lessons.

Our bill differs from the Senate bill in three respects. First, we have explicitly included nonprofit libraries within the scope of the entities that may engage in distance learning activities without fear of being found to have violated the law.

Second, our bill does not contain the Senate-passed provision requiring the Patent and Trademark Office to provide a report on certain technical measures that might be used to protect works delivered over the Internet. We trust that sufficient work is being done by the private sector to develop new technology, and don't see how a report about what is available or might be available really advances the goal of developing new technology.

Finally, we did not adopt a last-minute addition to the Senate bill, made after the measure had been reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, that relates to the requirement imposed on qualifying organizations to adopt technological measures to prevent unauthorized use or further dissemination of works used for distance learning purposes. As reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, the bill would have required qualifying institutions to apply technological measures that, "in the ordinary course of their operations," prevent the proscribed activities. As amended on the Senate floor, however, the bill deleted this qualifying phrase and instead was rewritten to require these institutions to apply measures that "reasonably" prevent such activities. Before deciding which may be the better formulation, we believe it will be important for the House to understand the distinctions intended and the implications that one choice or the other may have for interpreting other laws, in particular Section 1201 of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act.

We look forward to working with our colleagues to enhance distance learning opportunities by moving expeditiously with consideration of the bill.

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A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING  
DR. FREDERICK SEITZ

**HON. JOHN E. PETERSON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of a number of my col-

leagues in the House and myself, I rise today in tribute to the person and life of an eminent American scientist, Dr. Frederick Seitz, and in celebration of his ninetieth birthday. We also honor Dr. Seitz for his many contributions to science and society.

Born July 4, 1911, physicist Frederick Seitz is still a leader in defending America's scientific integrity. He graduated from Stanford University and in 1934 earned his PhD at Princeton. Besides teaching and conducting research at several universities and General Electric Corporation, he served as President of the National Academy of Sciences and as President of Rockefeller University. He authored seven, including two premier textbooks.

During World War II, he served as advisor for the War Department and as member of the National Defense Research Committee. He has advised NATO as well as several Federal agencies, including the departments of State and Defense, NASA, the Navy and Air Force, the Office of Technology Assessment, the Selective Service System and the Smithsonian. Additionally, Dr. Seitz has served on the Boards, often as chairman or director, of numerous corporations and universities. He holds 31 honorary doctorate degrees and 16 major international awards.

Perhaps Dr. Seitz is most recognized by many today as a pioneer in solid state physics and the physics of metals—a cornerstone in the basic science leading to the modern silicon chip revolution that has touched and changed the lives of millions for the better.

Mr. Speaker, the British philosopher and mathematician, Bertrand Russell wrote: "In science men have discovered an activity of the very highest value in which they are no longer, as in art, dependent for progress upon the appearance of continually greater genius, for in science the successors stand upon the shoulders of their predecessors; where one man of supreme genius has invented a method, a thousand lesser men can apply it." It is our considered opinion that Mr. Russell had in mind men like Dr. Frederick Seitz. However, Dr. Seitz is not only a man of supreme genius, but also one of superior honor and goodness.

Congratulations, Dr. Seitz, on your 90th birthday, and a grateful nation and its people say, "Thank you."

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IN HONOR OF EARL WILLIAMS

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Earl Williams. Earl is a deeply devoted man, both to his community of East New York as well as to his church. Mr. Williams has been a leading Brooklyn community activist and civic leader for the last 30 years.

Earl Williams has been married to his wife, Ruth, for 39 years. He and Ruth are the parents of two children, Jacqueline Denise and Mark, and have one grandchild, Marissa. Mr. Williams and his wife are both communicants of St. Laurence Roman Catholic Church where Earl serves in the ministry of hospitality.

A native of the Republic of Panama, Earl journeyed to the United States as a young man and served in the United States Air Force. He holds a degree from the College of

San Mateo, California in Business Administration with a specialization in Public Affairs. Developing an interest in housing needs, Mr. Williams attended New York University's Real Estate Institute as well as the National Housing Center Institute in Washington, D.C. He is a Certified Manager of Housing, an Accredited Residential Manager, and a Licensed Real Estate agent in the State of New York.

Earl is currently serving as the Chairman of Community Planning Board 5. He was recently elected Democratic State Committeeman for the 40th Assembly District. As a Lions Club member, he has served as the District Governor for Brooklyn and Queens and has fundraised for multiple charities. He is also a former member of the 75th Precinct Community Council as well as the Panamanian Council of New York.

He has been recognized extensively for his devotion to East New York. As Director of Starrett Information Technology and Education Center, he has provided computer training for his community. For his devotion, Mr. Williams is the recipient of a Presidential Medal, three Presidential Leadership Awards and is also the recipient of a Melvin Jones Fellowship. The City of New York and the New York State Senate have also recognized his contributions.

Mr. Speaker, Earl Williams has devoted his life to serving his community and his church. As such, he is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly remarkable man.

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ALL WARS VETERANS' MEMORIAL

**HON. DOUG OSE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the West Sacramento Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 8762 for establishing an All Wars Veterans' Memorial in West Sacramento, California. After several years of hard work and planning, the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 8762 established a Veteran's Plaza on the City of West Sacramento's scenic riverfront as a tribute to the hundreds of thousands of America's military veterans who have served their country during all its wars. I am pleased to report that June 16, 2001 will mark the completion of the first-ever all wars veterans' memorial in the city of West Sacramento. I commend VFW Post No. 8762 for their dedication to serving our veterans, in addition to their constant vigilance in remembering America's Prisoners of War/Missing in Action veterans.

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INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO HELP OUR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS BECOME MORE EFFICIENT BY FACILITATING THE PRIVATIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WATER AND WASTEWATER UTILITIES

**HON. SAM JOHNSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by Representative MATSUI in

the introduction of an important piece of legislation to help our military installations become more efficient by opening up their water and wastewater installations to competition. This legislation will allow the Department of Defense to use these savings to accomplish their main mission, protecting our nation.

In 1998, Congress realized that an innovative and more efficient system was needed to rid the Department of huge backlogs in their capital infrastructure and to free up funding for meeting readiness and procurement needs. Specifically, the Strom Thurmond Defense Authorization Act directed the military to outsource the operation of its water and wastewater utilities.

The intention of the program is to have a private contractor take control of the facility and be solely responsible for its operations. The Government would then repay these costs over the term of the contract in the form of utility rates.

Unfortunately our tax code has kept these important savings from happening. Existing law requires the Internal Revenue Service to subject this transfer to the so-called "Contribution In Aid of Construction"—or CIAC—tax on the full replacement value of the system. This federal transfer tax is paid by the DoD and it amounts to a circular transfer of money with no net benefit to the U.S. Government.

Not only does the CIAC penalize competition and efficiency, it also discriminates against new entrants into the water and wastewater market. Through guidelines crafted for an out-of-date system, the tax code currently only exempts traditional water and wastewater providers from this CIAC tax. This uneven application creates a huge distortion and will likely discourage many potential private sector bidders to operate the DoD's systems. Without robust competition to offer these services, DoD will never realize the needed savings intended by the 1998 defense authorization bill.

My legislation corrects this tax-code discrepancy among all potential providers. DoD will be able to maximize competition and evaluate all potential bidders under its utility privatization programs based upon the true cost of their services. It will ensure the successful implementation of this cost-saving effort and provide desperately needed financial flexibility to meet other pressing national defense priorities. I urge my colleagues to join me on this proposal.

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TRIBUTE TO CORPORAL VALENTINO FALCON

**HON. GARY G. MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute and honor to the accomplishments of Corporal Valentino Falcon, City of Chino, Officer of the Year 2001.

Corporal Falcon joined the Chino Police Department on April 24, 1989. He was promoted to Corporal on September 15, 1996.

As Weaponless Defense Instructor, and Assistant Team Leader on the SWAT team, Corporal Falcon has instructed the Citizen Academy participants in gang crimes. He has also addressed the attendees of the California

State Parent and Teachers Association on gang crimes and violence in schools. He has generously volunteered to share his expertise by going on Patrol to mentor marginal trainees going through the Field Training Office Program. Corporal Falcon continues to provide support to officers wherever they are assigned.

Corporal Falcon currently serves as the President of the Political Action Committee, the Chino Police Department liaison for the Inland Empire Coalition Against Hate Crimes, and is a member of the Inland Valley Robbery/Homicide Investigators Association, the San Bernardino County Gang Violence Suppression Project, and the Inland Empire Gang/Drug Task Force.

Assigned as the case agent in the investigation of the death of Officer Russell Miller, his involvement in developing the effective use of PowerPoint in the closing arguments will become the norm in the near future. His diligence and outstanding professional approach to each case he handles, have gained the respect of other police agencies, and members of the legal community.

The exemplary commitment to the Chino Police Department, leadership skills and exceptional civic responsibility demonstrated by Corporal Falcon have truly earned him the recognition as Chino Police Officer of the Year. I sincerely extend my congratulations and thank him for his service to his community.

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IN HONOR OF GILBERT RIVERA

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Gilbert Rivera, a man who takes tremendous pride in his heritage and humble beginnings, for his tireless work on behalf of his community.

Gilbert Rivera left Puerto Rico for the Bedford-Stuyvesant community of Brooklyn when he was nine years old. After graduating from Automotive High School, Rivera entered the United States Army.

After finishing his service in the United States Army, Gilbert began working for a small construction company and saved his money to start his own company. His dream was realized when he and his twelve siblings started AM & G Waterproofing after purchasing an abandoned building. As a self-starter, Gilbert knew what it would take to make his businesses succeed and today he employs over two hundred workers at AM & G. Mr. Rivera has also been tremendously successful with his other enterprise, the Park Avenue Home Center, which boasts over 15,000 square feet of retail space and offers top name, quality products for both contractors and consumers.

In addition, Gilbert has a deep commitment to his community and recognizes that with his success comes his responsibility for leadership and mentoring. That is why he is a benefactor to numerous charitable and community programs. Rivera's belief in "giving back" to the community is visible by looking at the programs which he supports that influence inner city minority youth.

Mr. Speaker, Gilbert Rivera has devoted his life to better serving his community. He

spends time and tireless energy lending himself to his community. As such, he is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly remarkable man.

DENCIL HAYCOX, RIO RANCHO'S  
FIRST PUBLIC SAFETY CHIEF  
RETIRES

**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to salute Dencil Haycox, the city of Rio Rancho's first and only public safety officer, on the occasion of his retirement after an impressive two decades of dedicated service.

Chief Haycox was first hired in 1981 as a police planner to set up the Rio Rancho Police Department shortly after the city of 10,000 incorporated. He quickly established a force consisting of one sergeant and seven officers. In 1985, he became the director of public safety when the City Council created the current Department of Public Safety. Since then he built the current force of 104 police officers and 37 fire and rescue personnel.

Chief Haycox's commitment and leadership truly have been instrumental in enhancing the special quality of life in the City of Vision. In Chief Haycox, people have been served by someone who has made their safety and well-being his life's work and has been very attentive to their needs. He has served under eight different mayors, and during that time he has shown his willingness to respond to problems, large and small, for the people he served.

He literally took a department that did not exist and made it into what it is today. His colleagues have described him as someone who set high standards for his department and always wanted to help his employees grow professionally. For example, when an employee made a mistake, he tried to use the mistake as a learning opportunity.

Rio Rancho is extremely fortunate to have had the leadership of an individual as dedicated, experienced, and successful as Dencil Haycox. I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting him on the occasion of his retirement, and I wish him continued success.

TRIBUTE TO DOGS THAT HAVE  
PARTICIPATED IN THE LINE OF  
DUTY WITH AMERICAN TROOPS

**HON. ALLEN BOYD**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, throughout history, the bravery and dedication demonstrated by soldiers has long been remembered. As a veteran of the Vietnam War, I wanted to take the time to recognize important, yet often forgotten, heroes of the United States of America.

As you may know, dogs have gone through combat at the side of their masters or have been used in direct support of combat operations throughout the history of warfare. The Army Quartermasters Corps began the U.S. Armed Forces first war dog training during

WW II and continued to employ trained dogs in Korea. In Vietnam, the U.S. Army was the largest employer of War Dogs of all the services and used Sentry, Scout, Tracker, Mine and Tunnel dogs.

During my service in Vietnam as a rifle platoon leader in the 101st Airborne Division, I had many opportunities to work with these dogs and their handlers. More specifically, my unit was in service with the 48th Infantry Scout Dog Platoon during the Lam Son campaign in March of 1971. These dogs were an integral part of our forces. They were trained to work in silence, provided early warnings of snipers, ambushes, mines, booby traps, and other dangers in the surrounding area. Scout Dog Teams were normally first in line when on patrol; our eyes and ears, our first line of protection.

Although thousands of dogs have participated in the line of duty with American troops, they also provided a unique sense of comfort and protection for soldiers who were wounded or in need of assistance. Fiercely loyal to handlers and fellow troops, the military recognized the contributions and impact dogs had on war efforts. While there are ample examples of heroism displayed by these selfless canine combatants, I can recall one specific instance that demonstrates the relationship between the dogs and soldiers.

On patrol one afternoon, the scout dog and his handler assigned to my group met with some trouble. The handler was seriously injured and needed to be medevaced out for immediate medical assistance. Attesting to the strength of the bond between dog and human, the handler expressed concern that the dog, who had been trained not to leave his side, would become uncontrollable without him. When the helicopter arrived it could not land and it had to lower a basket through the trees. When the soldier was being placed into the basket however, the dog incredibly followed. We watched with a strange mixture of sadness and relief as the pair was lifted to safety together.

While these four legged heroes are unable to share their war stories with the American people, as a veteran that has personally experienced the positive impact of canine combatants, I want to share with you their glory, hardships, danger, and successes that are a touching yet significant aspect of American history.

TRIBUTE TO DR. GLENN BURDICK,  
SUPERINTENDENT, WINCHESTER  
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of our colleagues one of the most outstanding educators in the 10th District of Virginia. Dr. Glenn Burdick is retiring this month as superintendent of Winchester Public Schools.

In looking at Dr. Burdick's distinguished resume, it is easy to see that education has been a lifelong passion.

Dr. Burdick received his BA degree in mathematics from Old Dominion University in 1970, and later earned his master of science in edu-

cational administration and his certificate of advanced study in educational administration both from ODU, in 1977 and 1979 respectively. In 1996 he received his doctor of education degree from the University of Virginia.

Dr. Burdick's entire educational career has been in service to the young people of Virginia. He began in 1970 as a mathematics teacher at I.C. Norcom High School in Portsmouth, Virginia, and later served as Evening High School principal at the school. Dr. Burdick began taking on administrative responsibilities in 1977, as the coordinator of planning and budgeting for Portsmouth Public Schools, where he served until 1983.

In 1983 he became principal of Buffalo Gap High School in Augusta County, Virginia, serving in that capacity for three years. In a glimpse of things to come, Dr. Burdick became assistant superintendent of Staunton City Schools in 1986. Finally, in 1991 he accepted the position of superintendent of Winchester Public Schools, a post he has held for the past ten years.

Dr. Burdick could easily have been kept busy by the growing demands of his profession. But he did not miss an opportunity to play an active role in his local community and the world at large.

His activities have spanned the spectrum, serving on the boards of the Kids Voting-Northern Shenandoah Valley Chapter, Kids Are Our Concern, United Way of Northern Shenandoah Valley, Winchester Rotary Club and the Winchester-Frederick Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Burdick looked beyond Virginia's boundaries as a participant in the Fulbright Memorial Fund, a program which included a three-week visit to educational and cultural institutions in Tokyo and Kagoshima, Japan. In 1999 he participated in the Oxford International Round Table on the Superintendency and Principalship in Oxford, England.

He has been published on several occasions, most recently in the November 2000 issue of the Virginia School Board Association Newsletter—an article appropriately titled, "Helping Superintendents Succeed."

Later this week Dr. Burdick will officially retire from his position as superintendent of Winchester Public Schools. But he is not retiring from the field of education, and for that we are fortunate. He plans to begin teaching full time as a professor at Shenandoah University.

A Thomas Jefferson quotation in one of the corridors of the U.S. Capitol reads, "Enlighten the people generally, and tyranny and oppressions of body and mind will vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of day." Dr. Burdick has dedicated his life in countless different capacities to enlightening the minds of children throughout the state of Virginia, and in doing so he has answered a noble call and filled a compelling need. We are thankful for his past service and look forward to reaping the benefits of his knowledge and passion for education in the years to come.

IN HONOR OF RICKY PEREZ

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Ricky Perez for his tireless devotion to improving his community.

Ricky continues to distinguish himself in his efforts to improve community life through leadership development. He believes that leadership development is the key to community empowerment. Ricky's experience in grassroots-style leadership helped him to develop the East New York Community Anti-crime Project. This project advocates gathering all the leaders from the community's small organizations for training in the program. This led to revitalization among the organizations, which brought about dramatic and lasting improvements to their areas.

Ricky Perez is known as a leader who puts education and youth first. Growing up in an underserved and underprivileged area, Ricky understands where many members of the community are coming from. He takes pride in his ability to lead by example. Ricky's best work with youth is seen through his Police and Community Together Center. This volunteer operated center runs programs such as youth-police dialogue, community patrols, and instruction in youth entrepreneurship.

In addition, Ricky is a successful advocate on behalf of the members of the East New York community and the youth in particular. He is continuously pushing for greater computer literacy among the youth and adults in the neighborhood. In addition, he is a proponent of better education by advocating literacy academies. Ricky's team approach style has allowed him to become more involved in the area's health issues.

Mr. Speaker, Ricky Perez has devoted his life to serving his community. As such, he is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly remarkable man.

**“HIV/AIDS: THE STATE OF THE EPIDEMIC WITHIN COMMUNITIES OF COLOR”**

**HON. BOBBY L. RUSH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity thank the Congressional Black Caucus, Congressional Hispanic Caucus and the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus for holding their joint hearing on the critical issue of HIV/AIDS and its impact on communities of color today.

I need to look no further than my own home state of Illinois to see the horrific impact of HIV/AIDS. Since 1981, 23,000 Illinoisans of an estimated 28,000 to 38,000 HIV positive persons in Illinois have been diagnosed with AIDS. Of those 23,000 AIDS cases, an estimated 14,000 or 62 percent, have died. The number of AIDS cases in Illinois is the sixth highest total in the U.S.

The impact on minority communities is especially devastating. African Americans represent 59 percent of all HIV/AIDS cases in Illinois in 2000 and 68 percent of all cases in Chicago in 1999. Minority women are particularly impacted by HIV/AIDS. Among HIV positive women in Illinois, more than 80 percent are non white.

Only through efforts like the Minority HIV/AIDS Initiative can we begin to turn the tide on the war against HIV/AIDS. The Minority HIV/AIDS Initiative allows communities of color to

create and improve HIV/AIDS service capacity in their communities. In my own Congressional District in Chicago, Lakeside Community Committee, which operates an HIV/AIDS Awareness program, recently applied for a grant under the Minority HIV/AIDS Initiative which would enable it to reach an additional 5,000 clients this year. Lakeside's overall goal is to secure funding to reach a minimum of 25,000 individuals on Chicago's South Side. The primary benefit to Lakeside of the Minority HIV/AIDS Initiative would be the dissemination of educational information about at risk behaviors and safe sex.

In recent years, HIV/AIDS has spread rapidly amongst minority populations. Because Illinois has one of the highest HIV/AIDS infection rates in America, it is imperative that we, as a community, work to effectively address this problem. Through grass roots initiatives, including the HIV/AIDS Minority Initiative, we can begin to make the HIV/AIDS epidemic within minority populations history.

**TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CALVIN DIGGS**

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, a great man has just passed to a more beautiful and gracious place. Calvin Diggs was the only surviving son of Edgar and Geneva Diggs. As a boy he was known to have tortured his younger sister Anita and bring life to the neighborhood. Although known as "Lighting" as a young man because of his laid back, slow attitude—he had his fun. Calvin married at a young age and produced a large family. While providing for this family he always found a little extra to help others.

Calvin also had a streak of ornery that he did not lose even during his illnesses. He had a loud boisterous voice which could be heard throughout Hope Hill when he called for his family. He usually woke the family with his early morning calls. His sister living next door never had an alarm clock until Calvin moved his family to another home in later years.

He worked several jobs before starting with the federal government at Fort Detrick, Maryland—later at Walter Reed. He retired after thirty-two years of service and spent his early retirement with daily visits to various family members until he was no longer able to drive.

Calvin still maintained his humor after the medical problems. He loved to hear about the antics of his kids, friends and family. He would tease those around him or tell funny stories of the past. He will be sorely missed.

**IN HONOR OF DOCTOR JOSEPH L. RADDIX**

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Doctor Joseph L. Raddix in recognition of his contribution to his community and medicine.

Joseph started his education at Virginia State University where he obtained his Bach-

elors of Science Degree in Chemistry. Raddix's interests led him to pursuing a Doctorate of Dental Surgery from Howard University. In 1984, Dr. Raddix successfully completed his examinations from the Northeast Regional Board of Dental Examination and earned his licenses to practice private dentistry in both the States of New York and Maryland.

Joseph set out to practice his slogan of the "Art of Painless Dentistry" in 1985, upon opening a private dental practice in Brooklyn. Interested in better serving the Brooklyn community, he became Dental Director of the Lyndon B. Johnson Health Complex. This facility, located in the heart of the Bedford Stuyvesant community, provides medical and dental care to low-income families. Joseph continues to focus on his mission of providing the best dental care to all of his patients.

In addition to Raddix's demanding schedule, he is a member of the American Dental Association as well as The New York State Dental Society and the Local Dental Society. Joseph is a founding member and chairman of the K2 Associates Investment Club.

Joseph L. Raddix is married to Sylvia Hinds-Raddix. Together they have three daughters, Jovia, Jenneate, and Josyl. The Raddix family belongs to the St. Aquinas Church. Doctor Raddix attributes much of his success to his loving parents.

Mr. Speaker, Doctor Joseph L. Raddix devotes his life to serving his community through medicine. As such, he is indeed worthy of receiving our recognition today. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly remarkable man.

**TRIBUTE TO AL AND MARGE FISHMAN, CHAMPIONS OF PEACE AND JUSTICE**

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the Peace Action organization of Michigan is a group dedicated to abolishing nuclear weapons and maintaining peace in the world through citizen action. On Sunday June 10, 2001, as Peace Action of Michigan hosts their tribute to Al and Marge Fishman, the citizens of Michigan who share and embrace the values of the Fishmans, will gather to honor these two lifelong champions of peace and justice.

Al, born in Los Angeles, California, and Marge, born in Fairpoint, Ohio were brought together by common values and interests. They met in 1950 and were married the next year. Both have strong feelings about civil rights, nuclear war, and global banning of nuclear weapons. For over 50 years, they have worked in their community for peace and justice. Together, they have been active in Michigan politics as part of many UAW posts, women's organizations, and most recently Peace Action of Michigan. Al now serves on the National Board of Directors for Peace Action, and Marge is active with the Women's Conference of Concerns and the Detroit Branch of Women's International League of Peace and Freedom.

I applaud Peace Action of Michigan and the Fishmans for their leadership, commitment,

and service. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting Al and Marge Fishman and pay tribute to them, together with Peace Action of Michigan in continuing the fight for peace and justice.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY UNIVERSITY NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING ACT

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 12, 2001

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Department of Energy University Nuclear Science and Engineering Act, the text of which follows:

H.R.—

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as “Department of Energy University Nuclear Science and Engineering Act”.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

The Congress finds the following:

(1) U.S. university nuclear science and engineering programs are in a state of serious decline. The supply of bachelor degree nuclear science and engineering personnel in the United States is at a 35-year low. The number of four year degree nuclear engineering programs has declined 50 percent to approximately 25 programs nationwide. Over two thirds of the faculty in these programs are 45 years old or older.

(2) Universities cannot afford to support their research and training reactors. Since 1980, the number of small training reactors in the United States have declined by over 50 percent to 28 reactors. Most of these reactors were built in the late 1950’s and 1960’s with 30- to 40-year operating licenses, and will require re-licensing in the next several years.

(3) The neglect in human investment and training infrastructure is affecting 50 years of national R&D investment. The decline in a competent nuclear workforce, and the lack of adequately trained nuclear scientists and engineers, will affect the ability of the United States to solve future waste storage issues, operate existing and design future fission reactors in the United States, respond to future nuclear events worldwide, help stem the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and design and operate naval nuclear reactors.

(4) Future neglect in the nation’s investment in human resources for the nuclear sciences will lead to a downward spiral. As the number of nuclear science departments shrink, faculties age, and training reactors close, the appeal of nuclear science will be lost to future generations of students.

(5) Current projections are that 50 percent of industry’s nuclear workforce can retire 10 to 15 years, and 76 percent of the nuclear workforce at our national labs can retire in the next 5 years. A new supply of trained scientists and engineers to replace this retiring workforce is urgently needed.

(6) The Department of Energy’s Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology is well suited to help maintain tomorrows human resource and training investment in the nuclear sciences. Through its support of research and development pursuant to the Department’s statutory authorities, the Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology is the principal federal agent for ci-

vilian research in the nuclear sciences for the United States. The Office maintains the Nuclear Engineering and Education Research Program which funds basic nuclear science and engineering. The Office funds the Nuclear Energy and Research Initiative which funds applied collaborative research among universities, industry and national laboratories in the areas of proliferation resistant fuel cycles and future fission power systems. The Office funds Universities to refuel training reactors from highly enriched to low enriched proliferation tolerant fuels, performs instrumentation upgrades and maintains a program of student fellowships for nuclear science and engineering

**SEC. 3. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY PROGRAM.**

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy, through the Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology, shall support a program to maintain the nation’s human resource investment and infrastructure in the nuclear sciences and engineering consistent with the Department’s statutory authorities related to civilian nuclear research and development.

(b) DUTIES OF THE OFFICE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.—In carrying out the program under this Act, the Director of the Office of Nuclear Science and Technology shall—

(1) develop a robust graduate and undergraduate fellowship program to attract new and talented students,

(2) assist universities in recruiting and retaining new faculty in the nuclear sciences and engineering through a Junior Faculty Research Initiation Grant Program;

(3) maintain a robust investment in the fundamental nuclear sciences and engineering through the Nuclear Engineering Education Research Program,

(4) encourage collaborative nuclear research between industry, national laboratories and universities through the Nuclear Energy Research Initiative; and

(5) support communication and outreach related to nuclear science and engineering.

(c) MAINTAINING UNIVERSITY RESEARCH AND TRAINING REACTORS AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE.—Within the funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this Act, the amounts specified under section 4(b) shall, subject to appropriations, be available for the following research and training reactor infrastructure maintenance and research:

(1) Refueling of research reactors with low enriched fuels, upgrade of operational instrumentation, and sharing of reactors among universities.

(2) In collaboration with the U.S. nuclear industry, assistance, where necessary, in re-licensing and upgrading training reactors as part of a student training program.

(3) A reactor research and training award program that provides for reactor improvements as part of a focused effort that emphasizes research, training, and education.

(d) UNIVERSITY-DOE LABORATORY INTERACTIONS.—The Secretary of Energy, through the Office of Nuclear Science and Technology, shall develop—

(1) a sabbatical fellowship program for university professors to spend extended periods of time at Department of Energy, laboratories in the areas of nuclear science and technology; and

(2) a visiting scientist program in which laboratory, staff can spend time in academic nuclear science and engineering departments. The Secretary may under section 3(b)(1) provide for fellowships for students to spend time at Department of Energy laboratories in the area of nuclear science under the mentorship of laboratory staff.

(e) OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.—For the research programs described, portions there-

of may be used to supplement operation of the research reactor during investigator’s proposed effort provided the host institution provides cost sharing in the reactor’s operation.

(f) MERIT REVIEW REQUIRED.—All grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, or other financial assistance awards under this Act shall be made only after independent merit review.

**SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

(a) TOTAL AUTHORIZATION.—The following sums are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy, to remain available until expended, for the purposes of carrying out this Act:

- (1) \$30,200,000 for fiscal year 2002.
- (2) \$42,000,000 for fiscal year 2003.
- (3) \$47,850,000 for fiscal year 2004.
- (4) \$55,600,000 for fiscal year 2005.
- (5) \$64,100,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(b) GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS.—Of the funds under subsection (a), the following sums are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 3 (b) (1):

- (1) \$3,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.
- (2) \$3,100,000 for fiscal year 2003.
- (3) \$3,200,000 for fiscal year 2004.
- (4) \$3,200,000 for fiscal year 2005.
- (5) \$3,200,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(c) JUNIOR FACULTY RESEARCH INITIATION GRANT PROGRAM.—Of the funds under subsection (a), the following sums are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 3(b)(2):

- (1) \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.
- (2) \$7,000,000 for fiscal year 2003.
- (3) \$8,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.
- (4) \$9,000,000 for fiscal year 2005.
- (5) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(d) NUCLEAR ENGINEERING AND EDUCATION RESEARCH PROGRAM.—Of the funds under subsection (a), the following sums are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 3 (b) (3):

- (1) \$8,000,000 for fiscal, year 2002.
- (2) \$12,000,000 for fiscal year 2003.
- (3) \$13,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.
- (4) \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2005.
- (5) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(e) COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH RELATED TO NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.—Of the funds under subsection (a), the following sums are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 3(b)(5):

- (1) \$200,000 for fiscal year 2002.
- (2) \$200,000 for, fiscal year 2003.
- (3) \$300,000 for fiscal year 2004.
- (4) \$300,000 for fiscal year 2005.
- (5) \$300,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(f) REFUELING OF RESEARCH REACTORS AND INSTRUMENTATION UPGRADES.—Of the funds under subsection (a), the following sums are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 3(c)(1):

- (1) \$6,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.
- (2) \$6,500,000 for fiscal year 2003.
- (3) \$7,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.
- (4) \$7,500,000 for fiscal year 2005.
- (5) \$8,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(g) RE-LICENSING ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds under subsection (a), the following sums are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 3(c)(2):

- (1) \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.
- (2) \$1,100,000 for fiscal year 2003.
- (3) \$1,200,000 for fiscal year 2004.
- (4) \$1,300,000 for fiscal year 2005.
- (5) \$1,300,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(h) REACTOR RESEARCH AND TRAINING AWARD PROGRAM.—Of the funds under subsection (a), the following sums are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 3(c)(3):

- (1) \$6,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.
- (2) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2003.
- (3) \$14,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.

(4) \$18,000,000 for fiscal year 2005.

(5) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(i) UNIVERSITY—DOE LABORATORY INTER-ACTIONS.—Of the funds under subsection (a), the following sums are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 3(d):

(1) \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.

(2) \$1,100,000 for fiscal year 2003.

(3) \$1,200,000 for fiscal year 2004.

(4) \$1,300,000 for fiscal year 2005.

(5) \$1,300,000 for fiscal year 2006.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Pursuant to Clause 4 of rule XXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following sponsors are hereby added to the bill:

Tammy Baldwin, Roscoe Bartlett, Joe Knollenberg, Vernon Ehlers, Michael Simpson, Darlene Hooley, Heather Wilson, Ted Strickland, C.L. "Butch" Otter, and Ken Calvert.

### THE COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 7, 2001*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union has under consideration the bill (H.R. 1699) to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for fiscal year 2002:

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1699, the Coast Guard Authorization Act for FY 2002. I would like to commend Chairman DON YOUNG, Ranking Member JIM OBERSTAR and all my colleagues for their hard work on this important legislation.

As a proud member of the Congressional Coast Guard Caucus, I would like to point out the hard work and dedication that each guardsmen and women gives each day to our nation. The United States Coast Guard is the nation's oldest and premier maritime agency.

H.R. 1699 authorizes \$5.3 billion for Coast Guard programs and activities for FY 2002, which include a complex but necessary array of missions that effect the core of this nation in the areas of national defense, commerce, law enforcement, the environment, and life-saving. This authorization outlines an additional \$300 million more than the President's request which will provide for a robust and fully operational Coast Guard. Anything less would seriously undercut the Coast Guard's longstanding and distinguished service protecting the nation's critical maritime interests.

I am especially happy that the measure provides at least \$338 million for the Deepwater modernization program, which is vital toward the continuing efforts to restore the Coast Guard's readiness to a level appropriate to sustain its missions and reconstitute an aging fleet of ships and airplanes.

My home island of Guam has a special relationship with the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard plays a critical role in enforcing the island's 200-mile zone created by the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, which quadruples the offshore fishing area controlled by the United States, by conducting and coordinating search and rescue operations and licensing and regulating safety and commercial boating rules.

Over the past several years, Guam has experienced a large influx of Chinese illegal immigrants. Chinese crime syndicates organize boatloads of poor Chinese citizens to illegally enter the United States for exorbitant fees per person. According to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, in 2000 about 500 illegal Chinese immigrants were apprehended by the Coast Guard, INS and Guam officials.

The Marianas section of the Coast Guard, stationed out in Guam, has been tasked to interdict, when possible, these dilapidated Chinese vessels that are transporting these illegal immigrants. The local command, which is currently undermanned and over extended, is doing the impossible under such circumstances. I commend the Coast Guard for their tireless efforts to mitigate the influx of illegal immigrants to Guam.

We are all proud of the incredible work that the men and women of the Coast Guard do for our nation every day. With that, I strongly urge passage of this authorization.

IN HONOR OF FERNANDO NUESI

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Fernando Nuesi, a native of the Dominican Republic. Mr. Nuesi is currently residing in the Cypress Hills section of East New York, Brooklyn. He is devoted to making his community a better place in which to live and work.

Fernando Nuesi was born and raised in Puerto Plata. He obtained his pilot's license from Pan American Aviation Academy in 1982. He is also a graduate of Bronx Community College. Fernando decided to take on a new venture by opening the Atlantic Car Service Base. This was a much needed transportation service for the East New York Community. His company provided around-the-clock service for all the boroughs, airports and connecting states.

In 1989, Fernando furthered his entrepreneurship with his Used Car Dealership. He sells automobiles, both wholesale and retail, to the community and people all over the world. He has lived in the East New York area for over 24 years; he often expresses the pleasure he has in working and living in the same community. Fernando and his family are loyal members of Blessed Sacrament RC Church.

Mr. Speaker, Fernando Nuesi has been an extremely positive force in his community for several years. As such, he is more than deserving of receiving our recognition today, and I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly outstanding man.

### OFFICIAL LIST OF HOUSE 2000–2001 PAGE CLASS

**HON. JOHN SHIMKUS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 12, 2001*

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, with appreciation and recognition of their service to this Institution, I am once again submitting a complete list of all the individuals who served as part of the 2000–2001 House Page class. The

list that appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD dated June 7 was not complete and I wanted to make certain the entire class was appropriately and officially recognized.

Jessica Adams, Narvell Arnold, Camille Baldwin, Erika Ball, Ashleigh Barker, Erin Baumann, Jane Bee, Kristin Blanchet, Christopher Bohannon, and Seth Brostoff.

Michael Byers, Ilona Carroll, Alesia Cheatham, Aaron Clayton, Eric Colleary, Joshua Cornelissen, Jason Davis, Kelly DiBisceglie, Adam Estes, and Jennifer Evans.

Lauren Favret, Corey Fitze, Brian Footer, Dane Genter, Ann Grants, Erin Grundy, Ryan Gualdoni, Allison Hamil, Leon Harris, and Ashley Harrison.

Brian Henry, Christin Huisman, Sarah Hulse, Audra Jones, Benjamin Kaiser, Sarah Kozel, Jeff Leider, Christina Lemke, Bradley Loomis, and Claire Markgraf.

Benjamin Melitz, Nicholas Mentone, Brett Moore, Gregory Muck, Richard Nguyen, Charzetta Nixon, Amber Polk, William Pouch, Barry Pump, and Sean Ready.

Jana Reed, Bethany Ruscello, Julia Sargeant, Kristin Saybe, Sarah Schleck, Sarah Seipelt, Brittany Sisk, Ben Snyder, Christopher Sprowls, and Martha Stebbins.

Paul Stone, Ryan Tanner, Carin Taormino, Robert Terrell, Chapman Thompson, Stephanie Vermeesch, Robert Wehagen, Sarah Williford, Jason Williquette, and Bradley Wilson.

### EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

SPEECH OF

**HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I submit to the RECORD remarks by the Rev. Robert E. Casey, Pastor of St. Brigid's Church in South Boston and the remarks of Cardinal Bernard Law at the funeral mass for the late Honorable JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY.

SERMON—VIGIL SERVICE FOR CONGRESSMAN

JOHN "JOSEPH" MOAKLEY

(By Rev. Robert E. Casey)

Today, tomorrow, and Friday, have been set aside to remember Congressman "Joe" Moakley. We come to this Church tonight to pray for Joe, and to be comforted by the words of our Lord. I think it is fitting that we come here to Saint Brigid's, because it was here that Joe came to pray. It was here that Joe came to be comforted by his Lord. It was here that Joe came to be strengthened by his Lord.

I do not stand here tonight, pretending that I knew Joe well. I knew of him for many years through his work in congress, especially from his many efforts to bring justice for the six murdered Jesuits in El Salvador. I first met him a year ago, when I arrived here as the new pastor, and I remember him patting me on the back after mass and with a big smile—welcoming me to Saint Brigid's. I suppose I am like most people, who are not a longtime friend, or a close relative that knew him intimately. But like the many who knew Joe from a distance, from the

work he did, for the values he stood for. Someone said to me yesterday: "You know, you didn't have to know Joe intimately for a long time—to know the type of person he was." And I guess that is true—there are so many like me out there who didn't know the man very well, but knew what type of man he was.

We have heard and seen in the news and in the newspaper articles, story after story, relating to us a man of goodness. Things like: he was a rare breed, a gentle soul, the people's legislator, one who always had time to assist. People talked about his hidden greatness, his humility, his wit, and his basic goodness. And I think that is why, we, who didn't know him well—felt like we knew him. Why? Because we want so desperately to know a man of such goodness. We want to look up to a man that had values, had faith in God, and had an innate drive to help others in need. Why was Joe Moakley this person? Many reasons I'm sure—but tonight I'd like to attribute it to his faith in God. He was a child of God. In fact in one of his recent interviews, he quoted scripture when speaking of his life accomplishments: "Do unto others, as you would have them do to you!"

Joe Moakley lived a life of service to others—not for his own accomplishments to be noticed, but to have others take notice of those who were in need. He "lived" the words of our Lord—do unto others, as you would have them do to you!" And Joe was a believer in the Lord's goodness in this world, and that one person could make a difference. Joe was a child of God.

That is why we come tonight to Saint Brigid's. Because it was here that Joe nourished his faith as a child of God. It is here that we come to listen to our Lord's consoling words to Joe, as he said to Martha in tonight's gospel: "Don't worry—he will live again!" If you believe, if you have faith in God—you will live again.

Many were amazed at Joe's peacefulness and grace these last months since his announcement of his illness. That grace and peace that he possessed came from his belief that he would have a share in eternal life. That life does not end, that life merely changes. And that is what gives us hope tonight as we pray for someone loved by those who knew him well, and not so well—that for Joe Moakley, the child of God, the believer

in Jesus Christ—for him—life has not ended, it is merely changed. His new life with God has just begun. And his life with you has not ended either—it has merely changed—for the good memories that you keep of Joe, all the good that this "good man" has done—will live on, as Joe's spirit continues to live in our hearts.

Joe does not sit tonight in the 10th pew from the back, where he usually sat, unnoticed—kneeling, praying, or singing the songs. He is here in front of us all—telling us as we look back on his life—how we might follow our Lord's command "to do unto other's as you would have them do unto you"

REMARKS AT CONGRESSMAN MOAKLEY'S  
FUNERAL MASS

(By Cardinal Bernard Law)

After I had the privilege of anointing Joe, after the public announcement of the course of his illness, we spoke about the funeral, and I asked him to do me a favor. I said, Joe I've got a problem as an Archbishop. Funerals have gotten out of hand, and the focus has not always been where it should be. Will you help me get it back? And I'm so grateful to him for that. I know of no public servant's passing that has been more beautifully and appropriately marked than has his death.

If I may presume, Tom and Bob, to speak a word of gratitude on your behalf, that of your entire family, and that of Joe's staff, which was much more than staff, it was extended family, and that gratitude goes for all who have in these days and during these past several months shown their respect for and their love of your dear brother, your uncle and your friend. The extraordinary outpouring of affection from this Commonwealth, this nation and indeed beyond is a most fitting tribute to the public service which he rendered. The presence of President Bush, former President Clinton, former Vice President Gore, the Congressional delegation, Governor Swift, Mayor Menino and so many other public servants attests to the esteem in which all of us hold Joe.

The two vigil services, first here in Saint Brigid's and then at the State House, and this Mass I know have brought you strength and consolation. With you I wish to acknowledge Father J. Donald Monan, S.J., Senator Edward Kennedy, and Congressman James

McGovern, who is so much more than a Congressional colleague, for their parts in those vigil services. Your remarks were moving indeed and I thank you for that.

To Father Robert Casey, Joe's pastor here at Saint Brigid's, for all he has done, along with the musicians, the Vigil Services, the two magnificent musical groups here today, the youngsters who sang just before Mass, the servers, including two of Joe's grandnieces, and all the participants who have enhanced our worship, Joe's family and all of us are most grateful to you. We are in Monsignor Thomas McDonnell's debt for his moving homily—and to President William Bulger for the magnificent way in which he evoked Joe's memory, paid tribute to him, and allowed us a very well needed laugh.

I thank in your name, Tom and Bob, Metropolitan Methodios of the Greek Orthodox Church, the ecumenical as well as the inter-religious representatives, my brother Catholic bishops and priests, the Religious women and men who are with us and all who are joined with us in prayer both here in the church, in the surrounding buildings, and by means of television.

What a gift it is to die as Joe did—believing that Jesus conquered both sin and death in his death upon the cross—and that in His resurrection and His ascension we have a sure hope of everlasting life if our lives are rooted in His.

The great temptation which each one of us faces is to separate faith from life. The great temptation is to lock our faith in a narrow ghetto in a part of our lives. Joe's record of public service shows that he allowed faith to inspire and to penetrate his public service. As Congressman McGovern said in his remarks here in the Church and as Billy Bulger commented, this pulpit was a source of inspiration and vision for Joe. His faith was nourished in this Church and the surrounding parishes and in his family, where he first learned to reach out a helping hand, in that beautiful phrase, to those upstairs, downstairs and across the back fence.

He enjoyed an uncommon freedom as a politician, because he placed no limits on faith's demands. Jesus said, you shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.

Please stand and join me now in the prayers of final commendation.