

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE LATE JIMMIE
ICARDO

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I am sad to report that Kern County, California lost one of its most prominent and successful friends when Jimmie Icardo passed away. Few can or will match commitment to his family, his church and to Kern County.

The businesses Jimmie developed are going to be models for young Californians for years to come. He built strong family farm operations that produced quality melons, tomatoes, peppers and other crops. He was active in the oil and gas, banking and real estate industries. Jimmie made his own successes through honest dealings with his neighbors and a tremendous amount of hard work. He was equally committed to his community.

Jimmie Icardo will also be remembered for the tremendous support he has given the California State University at Bakersfield over the years, in particular the University's athletic programs. Jimmie ran barbecues to raise money for athletic scholarships, established a trust to benefit the program and supported the school in other ways. His strong support over several decades helped build CSU Bakersfield into the school it is today. The school's decision to rededicate its athletic center as the Jimmie and Marjorie Icardo Activities Center is only a start toward acknowledging how hard Jimmie worked over the years to support an important educational resource for Kern County.

Jimmie Icardo was a person you asked for help to get things done. His strengths and sense of commitment to our community are going to be missed by those who now have to measure up to his example.

REMOTE SENSING APPLICATION
ACT OF 2001

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Remote Sensing Applications Act of 2001. This bill would help communities grow more smartly by giving them greater access to geospatial data—information from analysis of data from orbiting satellites and airborne platforms—from federal agencies such as NASA and commercial sources.

I am pleased that my colleague Representative JIM GREENWOOD is joining me as an original cosponsor of this bill.

Many of our cities, in Colorado and across the country, are experiencing problems with unchecked and unplanned growth—otherwise known as sprawl. Planning for growth is pri-

marily the job of state and local government. But the federal government also has an important role to play—whether through funding transportation, infrastructure, schools, and the like; establishing federal tax incentives and disincentives for private development; or putting in place federal permits and licenses that may contribute to or restrain sprawl.

The federal government can also help to provide information to help towns and cities grow in a smarter and more sustainable way. Wise community planning and management cannot happen if communities do not have information to make sound decisions. The federal government can bring valuable—and powerful informational planning resources to the table.

One new space-age tool is the use of satellites to provide images of the Earth's surface. We now have technology using geospatial data from satellites—that can produce very accurate maps that show information about vegetation, wildlife habitat, flood plains, transportation corridors, soil types, and many other things. Satellite imagery and remote sensing, when combined with Geographic Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) system information, can be invaluable tools for use in such areas as land-use planning, transportation, emergency response planning, and environmental planning. Getting this integrated geospatial data to local communities would give planners important information they could use to avoid problems and help communities grow more smartly.

As a member of the House Science Committee and the Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee, I have learned about the technological opportunities available from federal agency activities and capabilities. The bill I am introducing would establish a program that will demonstrate the effectiveness of the use of integrated geospatial data to other governmental sectors.

The bill would establish in NASA a program of grants for competitively awarded pilot projects to explore the integrated use of sources of remote sensing and other geospatial information to address state, local, regional, and tribal agency needs. This proposed legislation would build on and complement an applications program that NASA's Office of Earth Science announced earlier this year. Like NASA's program, the Remote Sensing Applications Act would seek to translate scientific and technical capabilities in Earth science into practical tools to help public and private sector decisionmakers solve practical problems at the state and local levels.

The Remote Sensing Applications Act has the potential to begin to bridge the gap between established and emerging technology solutions and the problems and challenges that state and local communities face regarding growth management and other issues. I look forward to working with Rep. GREENWOOD and other Members of the House to move forward with this important initiative.

IN HONOR OF DOCTOR OFEM AJAH

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Doctor Ofem Ajah for his dedication to the field of medicine and health education.

Doctor Ajah, born in Nigeria, was faced with many obstacles throughout his education. Born to peasant farmers, Ofem was required to help on the farm while he attended school. His family was further impoverished and his education interrupted when war broke out in Nigeria. He continued with his secondary education on an academic scholarship. His academic excellence propelled him to the University of Ilorin in Nigeria for both his undergraduate and medical degrees.

Ofem is and always has been involved in community affairs. In high school, he was editor-in-chief of the school magazine. His involvement continued into medical school where he served as Secretary of the Medical Students Union as well as Chief Organizer of the Nigerian Medical Students' Games. After completing his medical degree, Ofem taught mathematics in a high school in Nigeria.

It was only after Ofem finished his medical internship that Ofem immigrated to the United States. As a distinguished physician, Ofem continued his medical training at the Interfaith Medical Center in Brooklyn where he became Chief Resident. Pursuing his inner quest for knowledge, Ofem obtained a specialty in gastroenterology.

For Ofem Ajah, being an accomplished doctor has enabled him to give of his free time. Dr. Ajah regularly donates his time and energy to educating everyone about colon cancer. He is also currently working on his second novel.

Ofem devotes himself to the love of his life, Francine Smalls-Ajah. Together, they have one daughter, Achayen, and two sons, Anijah and Tuniche.

Mr. Speaker, Doctor Ofem Ajah has devoted his life to serving his community through his excellent knowledge of medicine. 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.

THE CITY OF EMERSON

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this summer, the City of Emerson will move into a new City Hall facility. In honor of this occasion, I would like to recognize some of the unique historical facts underlying the development of this small and growing town in Bartow County, Georgia.

The history of Emerson, at least for human purposes, begins with its settlement by native

• 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.

Americans. At the time the first European settlers arrived, it was inhabited primarily by Cherokee Indian tribes, whose artifacts still line the shores of the Etowah River.

Following its settlement, Emerson began to grow into a community built on nearby rail lines; rich agricultural lands; and near iron, graphite, and gold deposits. During the Civil War, the area in and around Emerson was crossed by numerous military forces as Sherman began his infamous drive toward the sea.

Returning war veterans found their homes near Emerson in desolation. Fortunately, the people had a spirit that could not be conquered. They began work rebuilding their town, and succeeded in having it incorporated in 1889.

That spirit of community and growth continues in Emerson today, as the town continues to expand to accommodate growth near metro Atlanta, while retaining its picturesque small town character. I join the citizens of Emerson in saluting their city as it passes an important milestone and moves into a new City Hall.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SUSAN
CHASSON

HON. CHRIS CANNON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Susan Chasson, a woman of great compassion. This afternoon Ms. Chasson will be awarded the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Community Health Leadership Program Award. As a nurse and a victims' advocate, Ms. Chasson was able to see that the system for assisting children who are victims of abuse was not working, and that the system itself often caused more trauma to the child than it helped. Susan acted on this and returned to school to obtain a law degree so that she could have a greater impact on the system.

In 1991, Ms. Chasson founded the Children's Justice Center in Provo, Utah to help children who are victims of physical abuse and sexual assault. The Center provides these children with a homelike environment where they can tell their stories and begin the healing process. Their staff currently serves over 1,200 victims annually. The Center also provides medical exams for the children and mental health services for both the children and their families, all of whom are victims.

Susan Chasson's dedication and perseverance in breaking through the silence of child abuse reminds us that one person's idea can make all the difference in the world. While it is disappointing that child abuse remains an issue in the 21st Century, Susan Chasson's vision and endeavors must be commended. She is truly a hero for us all.

THE NURSING CRISIS

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call your attention to a growing cri-

sis—the shortage of nurses in health care facilities across the Nation. Nurses are an absolutely essential component of our health care system—no piece of medical equipment will ever replace the around-the-clock surveillance provided by our Nation's nurses. There is simply no substitute for the element of humanity that nurses bring to medicine. Therefore, I find it extremely alarming that one in five nurses plans to quit the profession within five years due to unsatisfactory working conditions. By the year 2008, the Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that we will need 450,000 additional registered nurses in order to meet present demand. This projection neglects the fact that around that same time, 78 million baby boomers will start becoming eligible for Medicare.

How did we end up in this situation? Imagine for a moment, if you will, that you are one of the millions of young people across the country trying to decide upon a career. Suppose nursing is a profession that sincerely interests you. Would you still be interested upon discovering that nurses can expect to work nights, weekends, and holidays? Would you still be interested after learning that nurses routinely work 16-hour shifts or longer, and can be forced under threat of dismissal to work mandatory overtime? Would you still be interested after realizing that nurses receive lower salaries, less vacation, and less retirement benefits than their classmates who chose other professions? Would you still be interested after finding out that, with the advent of managed care, nurses now have to spend almost as much time scrambling to fill out paperwork as they do caring for patients? Would you still be interested when you learn that the very real possibility exists that you may be the only hospital staff member available to supervise the well-being of an entire floor of critically-ill patients? It doesn't take a great deal of insight to realize that no matter how passionate your intentions, the disadvantages of the nursing profession have become increasingly prohibitive.

Yet, as bad as the nursing crisis is for nurses, its worst consequences will be felt by patients. Last year, an investigative report by the Chicago Tribune revealed that since 1995, at least 1,720 hospital patients have been accidentally killed, and 9,854 others injured as a result of the actions of registered nurses across the country. Interestingly enough, instead of attacking the Tribune report, nurses applauded it because it proved to the American public what they had known for a long time—our nation's nursing corps is being stretched too thin, in part due to reckless penny-pinching by managed care companies, and in part due to government underfunding of hospitals.

How bad is the crisis? In the mid-90's, short-sighted budget cuts, both by the government and by managed care companies, forced many hospitals that were staffed entirely by registered nurses to rely on lesser-trained practical nurses and nurse aides instead. Nurse aides, many of whom are not required to have high school diplomas, now constitute over one-third of nursing staffs in many hospitals. In my hometown of Chicago, the situation is so dire that housekeeping staff hired to clean rooms have been pressed into duty as aides to dispense medicine. Hospitals now routinely order nurses to care for 15 patients or more at a time, almost double the rec-

ommended patient load. Overworked nurses are being forced to juggle more tasks than any single person can be expected to handle, and are being asked to do procedures that they haven't been adequately trained for.

Our nurses have reached the end of their rope. To quote Kim Cloninger, a registered nurse from Illinois: "I wake up every day and hope I don't kill someone today. Every day I pray: God protect me. Let me make it out of there with my patients alive." Or perhaps more tellingly, Tricia Hunter, executive director of the California branch of the American Nurses Association states: "I don't know a nurse who would leave anyone they love in a hospital alone."

Mr. Speaker, this is the face of nursing today. The nursing profession needs our help. As a profession, nurses have a rich history of doing whatever it takes to provide adequate patient care. Nurses generally don't make a big fuss over working conditions. The fact that they are tells me that something is seriously wrong with our health care system today. Therefore, I support legislation that enacts upwardly adjustable nurse staffing ratios as a condition of participation in Medicare and Medicaid, and I support legislation banning mandatory overtime. I also support the Patients' Bill of Rights introduced by Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. EDWARDS, and Mr. KENNEDY in the Senate, and by Mr. GANSKE and Mr. DINGELL in the House because it includes a provision that protects health care professionals from retaliation when they speak out for their patients. Lastly, I support the Nurse Reinvestment Act, H.R. 1436, because it addresses the need to attract more people into the nursing profession. I support all of these measures because if we don't act to solve our current nursing crisis, we will all pay the price at some point down the line.

IN HONOR OF ANDREW KIM

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Andrew Kim on the occasion of his installation as president of the almost half million member Korean American Association of Greater New York and the obstacles that he had to overcome to attain such a prestigious position.

Mr. Kim has overcome many personal obstacles that others might have stumbled upon. Contracting Polio in his native Republic of South Korea, Mr. Kim was stigmatized and labeled as "unlucky." In fact, Mr. Kim is self-educated because he chose to cut short his formal education as he saw it as a burden to his parents. Mr. Kim was also denied employment because of his disability and therefore found himself with a unique opportunity to found his own electronic repair shop. Mr. Kim, fascinated with America, studied for a test that would allow him to immigrate and have a job.

Mr. Kim is a firm believer in the American dream. America offered Andrew Kim a fresh start away from the cultural attitudes of South Korea. Mr. Kim worked his way up in New York going from job to job.

Mr. Kim is also a devoted husband and father. He married his wife Theresa two years after coming to America. Together they have three children.

Mr. Kim's biggest business success has come in the form of his Lisa Page store, a leading cell phone and pager retailer. Working in a diverse neighborhood has encouraged Mr. Kim to learn the numerous languages of his customers, which has led to him being a major community resource. Mr. Kim has donated uniforms for a softball team in his neighborhood and all the kids on the team respect Mr. Kim for his involvement and mentoring. In fact, after they won a trophy, he presented it to Mr. Kim as a token of their appreciation for all that he does in the community.

Mr. Kim has enjoyed growing recognition throughout the community, which has led him to become more involved in the community. He served as president of the Korean American Association of Mid-Queens. He recently found himself in a tough election campaign for president of the Korean American Association of Greater New York, where he was once again faced with many of the stigmas that he had left South Korea to escape. Nonetheless, Mr. Kim was able to overcome and win the prestigious post.

Mr. Speaker, Andrew Kim has overcome many obstacles in his life to become the president of a half million-member organization. For these achievements, he is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today as he is awarded a truly hard-earned honor. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly remarkable man.

RECOGNIZING THE CHIEFTAIN'S
MUSEUM, ROME, GEORGIA

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it has been written that "Cherokee tradition held that anywhere three rivers met was holy, and Head of Coosa is just that." The Oostanaula, Etowah and Coosa Rivers meet in the center of Rome, Georgia, which is noted as one of the top small cities in the country.

A leader in the Cherokee Nation, Chief Ridge chose to settle in the 1800's with his bride, Susanna, on the banks of the Oostanaula, near the point where the three rivers meet. The home was called "the Chieftain." Chief Ridge, who had been given the title "Major" by Andrew Jackson, agreed to sign the Treaty of New Echota in 1835 and left his home in Rome a year before "The Trail of Tears." The Cherokee killed Major Ridge and his son for signing the treaty.

After Major Ridge left his home, "the Chieftain," was passed through a number of hands, and eventually was donated to the Junior League of Rome. The Museum remains open to the public because of the Chieftains Museum Association, a non-profit organization. Members of the organization continue to search for pieces of history with regard to "the Chieftain" and the Cherokee people.

The museum, built by Monrovia and Cherokee craftsmen, is impressive. A large collection of books on Major Ridge and the Cherokee Nation in Georgia are available at the museum. The period furniture and many artifacts, some found on the site as a result of archaeological digs, make the museum a favorite place for school groups and those interested in the history of the Cherokee Nation.

The Cherokee called their home in North Georgia "the Enchanted Land." More than twenty distinct groups of Cherokee Indians headed west along three separate routes. Today the general term "The Trail of Tears" is applied to all three routes; however, to the Cherokee, only the northern land route was called "The Trail Where They Cried." The Junior League and the Chieftains Museum Association of Rome, Georgia are working diligently to make certain that we not forget the true "Native Americans," and ensuring our children are aware of the culture of the people who were forced to sacrifice their "Enchanted Land."

IN MEMORY OF MR. ROBERT L.
DILLARD, JR.

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of the State of Texas, the late Robert L. Dillard, Jr. of Dallas, who died at the end of November, 2000. Mr. Dillard was an active and beloved member of his community—and he will be dearly missed.

Robert was born on September 30, 1913, the son of an independent oilman. He followed in his father's footsteps as a young man working in the oil fields of Texas to finance his education. His hard work paid off when he received his law degree from Southern Methodist University in 1935 and an LL.M from Harvard in 1936. After receiving his degrees, Robert served as Assistant City Attorney for the City of Dallas from 1941-1945. From 1945 until his retirement in 1978, he worked in an executive capacity for Southland Life Insurance Company of Dallas, retiring as Executive Vice President.

Robert volunteered much of his time and talents to many civic endeavors. He served as president of the Board of Education of the Dallas Independent School District from 1961-1962, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Methodist Medical Center, chairman of the National Board of Directors of Camp Fire Girls, chairman of Region 10 Education Service Center, and a member of the Board of Directors at C.C. Young Retirement Home. He was also active in local and state government and in Highland Park United Methodist Church, where he served as a lay leader and a long-time Sunday School teacher.

A special part of Robert's life, fifty-six years total, was devoted to membership in the Dallas Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. He was initiated in 1938 into Dallas Lodge No. 760 and held numerous leadership positions within the organization, including being a co-founder of a new Lodge in Dallas, serving as president of the Board of Directors of the Masonic Home and School of Texas and vice-chairman of the Board of Trustees of Texas Scottish Rite Hospital for Children. In 1953 he became a Thirty-Third Degree Inspectors General Honorary, in 1961 was a Grand Master of Masons in Texas, and in 1977 served as the Venerable Master of the Dallas Lodge of Perfection. As the culmination of his lifetime of dedication to the Freemasons, in 1995 Robert became one of only eight men in Texas in the past one-

hundred years to receive the highest honor the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite can bestow, the Grand Cross of Honor.

Robert left behind a loving family, including his wonderful wife of 63 years, Dundee, a son, two daughters, 13 grandchildren, and three great grandchildren. He was devoted to his family, his community and his Fraternity of Freemasons—and he leaves behind a legacy of dedication and service that will be remembered by many.

Mr. Speaker, Robert was one of a kind—and we will miss him. As we adjourn today, let us do so in memory of a great American and friend, Mr. Robert L. Dillard, Jr.

IN RECOGNITION OF DANIEL
LEVIN

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of Chicago's finest citizens, Mr. Daniel Levin, who last week was named the American Jewish Committee's 2001 Human Rights Medallion Award recipient.

Since 1963, the Human Rights Medallion has been awarded annually to leading Chicago citizens who have stood for the goals that have shaped the American Jewish Committee since it was established in 1906: human rights and equal opportunity for all, and constructive relations between America's many religious, ethnic and racial communities.

Chairman of The Habitat Company, Dan Levin has been a real estate developer since 1957. He has been active in development and management activities involving in excess of 20,000 residential units, and has been principally responsible for the financing, structuring and equity syndication of the developments. In 1987, Dan Levin, with The Habitat Company, was appointed Receiver of The Chicago Housing Authority family housing development program by the U.S. District Court in Chicago. He is also the managing general partner of the East Bank Club, which is considered the finest physical fitness and social facility of its kind in the country.

Dan Levin's first major Chicago development, in partnership with James P. McHugh of McHugh-Levin Associates, was South Commons, a 30-acre urban renewal site between 26th and 31st Street on the south side of the City. During his career, he has also developed a wide variety of subsidized and non-subsidized housing including, on the South Side, Quadrangle House and Long Grove House. Dan Levin also developed Wheaton Center, a 28-acre urban renewal development in downtown Wheaton. On Chicago's Gold Coast, he has developed, among other properties, Newberry Plaza, Huron Plaza, Asbury Plaza, Columbus Plaza and the Residences of Cityfront Center.

The largest urban redevelopment in which Dan Levin has been involved is the Presidential Towers complex located on a two square block area in the near west loop constructed in 1983. The land on which Presidential Towers was developed had become a skid row district of deteriorating residential hotels and industrial properties. Presidential

Towers is considered to be a major factor in the revitalization of the area.

Dan Levin graduated from the University of Chicago with a B.A. and J.D. degree. He is a member of the Visiting Committee of the University of Chicago School of Public Policy, a Trustee of WTTW, a member of the IIT College of Architecture Board of Overseers, a member of the Board of Trustees for the Jewish Reconstructionist Rabbinical College, a Director of the American Jewish Committee, a Director of the Environmental Law and Policy Center, a Director of the Multi-Family Housing Council, and is active in other community and professional organizations.

Dan Levin has proven that he is a man to emulate in both business and in public service. He has helped to create homes, jobs and other opportunities for people in need of a helping hand, and he has played a major role in the economic growth and development of Chicago. It is with great pleasure that I commend Dan Levin for his years of service and congratulate him on being named this year's Human Rights Medallion awardee. Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, Dan's friends, his wife Fay and the rest of his family, the American Jewish Committee, and me in recognizing Dan Levin's outstanding and invaluable service to the Chicago community.

IN HONOR OF THE REVEREND
DOCTOR GLYSER G. BEACH

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Reverend Doctor Glyser G. Beach, Senior Pastor of Vanderveer Park United Methodist Church, in recognition of his service to his community.

Reverend Beach is a lifetime learner, always taking on new challenges. He holds an A.A. from Lon Moris College as well as a B.A. and M.A. in Behavioral Science from Scarritt College. Rev. Beach also earned a Masters of Divinity as well as a Doctorate of Ministry from Drew University. He also holds a D.Th from the California Graduate School of Theology in addition to his D.D. from Teamer School of Religion.

His devotion to ministry began while he served in the United States Army. He is the Deputy Chaplain of the 77th Regional Support Command. Graduating Officer Basic and Officer Advance Courses and also the U.S. Army's Command and General Staff College, Dr. Beach holds the rank of L TC.

For the last 23 years, Glyser Beach has dedicated himself to the United Methodist Church. He has pastored churches in the Bronx, Queens, Manhattan and Brooklyn. Rev. Beach has special training in many areas including Critical Incident Debriefings, Suicide Awareness and Prevention Counseling, Family Restructuring, Marriage Enrichment, and Youth Counseling.

Rev. Beach's activism is apparent throughout the entire New York area. He was instrumental in electing a fellow pastor to office. He also helps thousands of immigrants become citizens. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Harlem Congregations for Community Improvement, which under his tenure de-

veloped over 1000 units of housing. The Reverend also served as the Executive Director of Metropolitan Community Young Adult Training Program, which houses and give guidance to young adults who are homeless, drug free, and in need of higher education. He is actively involved in helping war veterans receive the benefits and services due to them.

Mr. Speaker, Reverend Doctor Glyser G. Beach has devoted his life to serving his community, his church and his people. 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.

RECOGNIZING THE HONORABLE
TOM PRICE, MD—STATE SENATE,
GEORGIA

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is in doing what is right that a man encounters the essential challenges of life. Oftentimes the most difficult part of this challenge is the perception of what precisely is the "right" thing to do. The Honorable Dr. Tom Price is being honored for having done the right thing respecting the health of others. His service to others has been truly outstanding. He has always shown an intense concern for the physical well being of the people entrusted to his representation and medical practice. Coming from a profession whose traditional oath was to "first do no harm," he has been well-educated according to the principles on which the protection of public health must be grounded. The man who lives for such principles as these is truly honorable and ought to be awarded with the honors and the respect of the people.

Currently in his third term in the Georgia Senate, Dr. Price has made a name for himself by taking on several difficult issues; measures to insure the safety of our childcare centers, to strengthen the prevention of drunk driving, and to provide greater patient choice.

Life in a society must be mutually beneficial and comfortable to the citizenry. In order for this life to be possible, the public health must be protected. Dr. Tom Price has made this his primary legislative concern and it is for this that on July 17, 2001 he is to be given the Dr. Nathan Davis Award for Outstanding Government Service by the American Medical Association. I join in saluting Dr. Tom Price for his heroic dedication to the public health of the State of Georgia.

IN HONOR OF OUR EMERY COUNTY
PUBLIC LANDS COUNCIL

HON. CHRIS CANNON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, throughout the prosperous history of this great state, our ancestors valued harmony between community growth and preservation of resources. We are encircled by beautiful landscapes and enjoy

the ability to find escape and solace in the vast mountains, meandering rivers, or immense desert lands. Utah's natural beauty and rich resources demand a careful balance between protection and growth of competing interests.

The Emery County Commissioners, along with the citizens of Emery County, responded to the need for a thoughtful, responsible, and cooperative effort in planning wise land management policy within the county. In an effort to provide a forum for all interested parties to voice their concerns and influence policy, an invitation was extended to elected representatives, federal and state land management agencies, county citizens, and individuals representing various recreational land user and environmental groups to establish the Emery County Public Lands Council. Their charge was to find the best possible solution for managing lands within Emery County's boundaries, while setting aside their differences to become a united and cohesive voice.

The Emery County Public Lands Council soon learned that it agrees on more issues than earlier anticipated. All groups express an earnest aspiration to safeguard the San Rafael Swell. As so ably spoken by County Commissioner Randy Johnson, "Environmentalists share with Emery County a great desire to protect the lands of the San Rafael, but differ philosophically over what kinds of management should be implemented." Every stakeholder possesses a deep commitment to protect the San Rafael Swell and safeguard its matchless and distinctive qualities for posterity. Members of the Council advocate for local users and work with federal and state agencies to develop a public lands strategy. They contribute to land use planning to guarantee cooperation among these eclectic bodies and Emery County interests.

In our quest for a united effort to safeguard and protect our land for thoughtful use and community stability, I recognize the need for a joint endeavor to accomplish our objectives. I commend the Emery County Public Lands Council for acting as a model for all counties, states, and individuals who desire to preserve our nation's beautiful natural resources.

IN MEMORY OF HENRY WADE

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great and legendary District Attorney, the late Henry Wade of Dallas, whose 35-year career brought him national attention for his handling of the murder trial of Jack Ruby and the landmark abortion case *Roe v. Wade*. Henry passed away on March 1 at the age of 86, leaving a powerful legacy that will be reviewed and remembered as part of our Nation's history.

It is said that Henry never lost a case he personally prosecuted. He took office in 1951 and compiled one of the Nation's lowest rates of acquittal. In 1964, Henry led the prosecution of Jack Ruby, who shot to death Lee Harvey Oswald, the man charged with assassinating President Kennedy. Ruby died in prison while awaiting a death sentence. The 1973 *Roe v. Wade* decision establishing the right to

an abortion began in Texas when a pregnant woman, identified in court documents as "Jane Roe," sued Henry for enforcing a state law prohibiting abortion except when necessary to save a woman's life.

These famous cases will be reviewed by attorneys, the courts, and students of history for years to come. The name, "Henry Wade," evokes an image of a quintessential Texas prosecuting attorney—a formidable and compelling advocate in the courtroom—whose folksy, country-boy demeanor disguised his keen intellect. Henry was a 1938 graduate of the University of Texas law school with highest honors, an editor of the law review, and a member of the Order of the Coif and Phi Beta Kappa. Throughout his illustrious career, Henry was a role model for countless young prosecuting attorneys—as well as a nemesis for defense lawyers.

Following law school, Henry practiced law, was an FBI special agent in the United States and abroad, and served in the Navy during World War II. After the war, he joined the district attorney's office in Dallas, becoming chief felony prosecutor before winning election as district attorney. And the rest is history.

During World War II Henry served as a Fighter Director for Navy pilots. At one time he was at the top of the list in "splashes"—the term used for destroyed Japanese planes. Henry and his lifelong friend and fellow Navy officer, Thomas Unis, were inseparable during the War, and they both made a great and successful transition into public civilian life. The late Tom Unis prosecuted with Henry and later was a leading and highly regarded attorney and partner in the Dallas law firm, Strasburger, Price, Kelton, Martin and Unis. I was privileged to litigate with both Henry and Tom and served with them at a couple of bases in the Pacific toward the end of World War II. I dearly respected and loved these two guys—as did all who knew them.

Mr. Speaker, Henry was a great and legendary District Attorney, a super American, and a good friend of mine. He will be missed by his children and their families, Michele Brandenberger and husband, Mike; William Kim Wade and wife, Suzanne; Henry Wade, Jr., and wife, Kristin; Wendy Ballew and husband, David; Bari Henson and husband, Dave; and 15 grandchildren. And he will be remembered. As we adjourn today, let us do so by paying our last respects to "The Chief", as he was known around the Dallas courthouse—Henry Wade.

HONORING UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE CAPTAIN JAMES W. KELLEY, JR. UPON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the achievements of United States Naval Reserve Captain James W. Kelley, Jr. and wish him well upon his retirement.

In August of 1970, a time in which military service was socially unfavorable, Captain Kelley enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. He served with the Sixth Marines in

Camp LeJune, North Carolina and the Fourth Marines in the Republic of South Viet Nam.

He graduated from Villanova University with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Political Science in 1975. He also holds a Master of Arts Degree in Criminal Justice from New York University and a Juris Doctorate Degree from Seton Hall School of Law.

In September of 1978, Captain Kelley received his commission as an Ensign in the Judge Advocate Corps. During his active duty military career, Captain Kelley served as a Navy Trial Counsel and a Staff Judge Advocate.

Captain Kelley was released from active duty in January of 1985, and he affiliated with Naval Reserve Intelligence Unit NISRO 2310. As an intelligence officer, he served with VP94, U.S.S. *America*, US CINCLANT, and Commander Naval Reserve Intelligence Command.

In August of 1987, Captain Kelley was selected as a Canvasser Recruiter Officer, and he reported to Naval Reserve Readiness Center in Houston, Texas. He was later reassigned to the Naval Reserve Recruiting Command Detachment THREE, Dallas, where he served as the Department Head for Enlisted Programs. In September of 1994, he reported to the Bureau of Naval Personnel, as the Branch Head for Total Force Recruiting Policy. He was then transferred to the Chief of Naval Operations as an Assistant for Manpower Policy. In May of 1997, Captain Kelley was assigned as the Officer in Charge, Naval Reserve Recruiting Command Detachment FIVE, Washington, DC. Last November, he became the Commanding Officer of Naval Reserve Recruiting Command Area FIVE upon the redesignation of Detachment FIVE to area status.

This distinguished career has been celebrated with numerous awards, including, but not limited to, the Meritorious Service Medal (three awards), Navy Commendation Medal (two awards), Navy Achievement Medal (two awards), Meritorious Unit Commendation Ribbon (two awards), and the National Defense Service Medal (two awards). Additionally, he is considered to be a Navy Expert Rifleman and Navy Expert Pistol Shot.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this 107th Congress join Captain Kelley's wife Judy, and his children, Ryan, John, Kevin, and Megan, as he retires from the United States Naval Reserves.

CONGRATULATIONS, ALEXANDER CHRISTOFIDES

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring an outstanding public servant, Mr. Alexander Christofides, who was chosen to receive the Commissioner's Citation, the Social Security Administration's highest honor award.

This prestigious award is presented to those select employees who have made exceptional contributions meriting agency-wide recognition. Based on Mr. Christofides' superior accomplishments and exemplary performance, he was chosen for this high honor. Mr. Christofides was selected based on his out-

standing performance as an Operations Supervisor in the Clinton Hill District Office. He won praise for his innovative efforts in regard to service delivery to the customers of his District Office, which resulted in reduced waiting times and speedier claims processing. Furthermore, it was Mr. Christofides' extraordinary leadership and motivational skills which enabled his entire staff to work together for the public good, in a true spirit of teamwork, towards a shared goal.

Mr. Speaker, Alexander Christofides embodies the finest tradition of government service. We are proud of his dedication to his work, his problem-solving ability and the high standards of excellence he has set in the workplace. Let us take this opportunity to extend our appreciation and congratulations to Mr. Christofides and to wish him continued success. We are indeed fortunate to have a man of his caliber serving in the Social Security Administration.

WHITWELL MIDDLE SCHOOL
HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss a moving article from the Washington Post, which I request to be inserted and printed in the RECORD at the end of my statement.

The article, entitled "Changing the World One Clip at a Time," by Dita Smith, describes a most unusual, uplifting tribute to the 6 million victims of the Holocaust by a class of Tennessee Eighth-graders and their teachers.

In 1998, the students of Whitwell Middle School, together with two dedicated teachers, Mr. David Smith, and Ms. Sandra Roberts, took it upon themselves to collect 6 million paper clips and turn them into a Memorial Sculpture in commemoration of the victims of the Holocaust. What made the ambitious project even more unique was the fact that it was conceived in a very homogeneous white, Christian town of just 1,600.

In fact, the project didn't even originate as a project, but rather, an intimate extra-curricular course to educate the predominantly uninformed students about the tragedy of the holocaust.

This voluntary after-school course had such a profound impact on the small-town students, that they decided to take action. The eighth-graders derived their idea from the Norwegians, who, during World War II, pinned paper clips to their lapels to express solidarity with their fellow Jewish Citizens.

Inspired by this gesture, the students set up their own web page asking for donations of paper clips.

Their initiative quickly caught fire, and what began as a local cause, soon became an international phenomenon.

The students were overwhelmed by the outpouring of all sorts of paper clips from all over the world. They even received a donation from President Clinton.

To date, the students have collected 23 million paper clips, well surpassing their 6 million goal.

For the last leg of the project, the students have determined to find the necessary funding

for an authentic German holocaust era railroad car in which to load and display their paper clips and countless letters.

I have worked closely with Nancy Galler-Malta, the Educational Director, and Rabbi Justin Schwarz, the religious advisor of the Rockland County Hebrew High School to help them see this project through to completion.

Their task is a daunting one, but judging by the tenacity exhibited by the students, thus far, I have no doubt that they will succeed.

I invite my colleagues to help the Whitwell Middle School realize their noble goal, and in the process, spread their vital message of tolerance and compassion and to remember this devastating, inhumane chapter of world history.

CHANGING THE WORLD ONE CLIP AT A TIME
(By Dita Smith, Washington Post Staff Writer)

WHITWELL, Tenn.—It is the most unlikely place to build a Holocaust memorial, much less one that would get the attention of the president, that would become the subject of a book, that would become an international cause. Yet it is here that a group of eighth-graders and their teachers decided to honor each of the 6 million Jews killed in the Holocaust by collecting 6 million paper clips and turning them into a sculpture.

This is remarkable because, for one thing, Whitwell, a town of 1,600 tucked away in a Tennessee Valley just west of the Smokies, has no Jews. In fact, Whitwell does not offer much opportunity to practice racial or religious tolerance of any kind. "Our community is white, Christian and very fundamentalist," says Linda Hooper, principal of the middle school, which has 425 students, including six blacks, one Hispanic, zero Asians, zero Catholics, zero Jews.

"During coal-mining days, we were a mixed community," explains the town's unofficial historian, Eulene Hewett Harris. "Now there are only a handful of black families left." Whitwell is a town of two traffic lights, 10 churches and a collection of fast-food joints sprinkled along the main drag. It was a thriving coal town until 1962, when the last mine closed. Some of the cottages built by the mining companies still stand, their paint now chipped and their cluttered porches sagging. Trailers have replaced the houses that collapsed from age and neglect during lean economic times. Only 40 miles up the road is Dayton, where the red-brick Rhea County Courthouse made history during the 1925 Scopes trial, the "monkey trial," in which teacher John T. Scopes was convicted of violating a Tennessee law that made it unlawful "to teach any theory that denies the story of Divine Creation" and to teach Darwinian evolutionary theory instead.

Almost eight decades later, most people in this Sequatchie River Valley hold firmly to those beliefs under the watchful eyes of their church leaders. "Look, we're not that far away from the Ku Klux Klan," founded only 100 miles west, in Pulaski, Tenn., says Hewett Harris. "I mean, in the 1950s they were still active here." Such is the setting for a memorial not only to remember Holocaust victims but, above all, to sound a warning on what intolerance can wreak. The Whitwell students and teachers had no idea how many lives they were about to touch.

The Holocaust project had its genesis in the summer of 1998 when Whitwell Middle's 31-year-old deputy principal and football coach, David Smith, attended a teacher training course in nearby Chattanooga. A seminar on the Holocaust as a teaching tool for tolerance intrigued him because the Holocaust had never been part of the middle school's curriculum and was mentioned only tangentially in the local high school. He came back and proposed an after-school course that would be voluntary. Principal

Hooper, 59, loved the idea. "We just have to give our children a broader view of the world," she says. "We have to crack the shell of their white cocoon, to enable them to survive in the world out there." She was nervous about how parents, would react, and held a parent-teacher meeting. But when she asked the assembled adults if they knew anything about the Holocaust, only a few hands went up, hesitatingly. Hooper, who has lived in Whitwell most of her life and had taught some of the parents in elementary school, explained the basics. Just one parent expressed misgivings: Should young teenagers be shown terrifying photos of naked, emaciated prisoners? Hooper admitted she wasn't sure. "Well," the father asked, "would you let your son take the class?" Yes, she replied, and the father was on board. There wasn't a question about who would teach it: Sandra Roberts, 30, the English and social sciences teacher, always a captivating storyteller. In October 1998, Roberts and Smith held the first session. Fifteen students and almost as many parents showed up. Roberts began by reading aloud—history books. "The Diary of Anne Frank," Elie Wiesel's "Night"—mostly because many of the students did not have the money to buy the books; 52 percent of Whitwell's students qualify for free lunch.

What gripped the eighth-graders most as the course progressed, was the sheer number of dead. Six million. The Nazis killed 6 million Jews. Can anyone really imagine 6 million of anything? They did calculations: If 6 million adults and children were to lie head to toe, the line would stretch from Washington to San Francisco and back. One day, Roberts was explaining to the class that there were some good people in 1940s Europe who stood up for the Jews. After the Nazis invaded Norway, many courageous Norwegians expressed solidarity with their Jewish fellow citizens by pinning ordinary paper clips to their lapels. One girl—nobody remembers who it was—said: Let's collect 6 million paper clips and turn them into a sculpture to remember the victims. The idea caught on, and the students began bringing in paper clips, from home, from aunts and uncles and friends. Smith, as the school's computer expert, set up a Web page asking for donations of clips, one or two, or however many people wanted to send.

A few weeks later, the first letter arrived. One Lisa Sparks from Tyler, Tex., sent a handful. Then a letter landed from Colorado. By the end of the school year, the group had assembled 100,000 clips. It occurred to the teachers that collecting 6 million paper clips at that rate would take a lifetime.

HELP FROM AFAR

Unexpected help came in late 1999 when two German journalists living in Washington, D.C., stumbled across the Whitwell Web site. Peter Schroeder, 59, and Dagmar Schroeder-Hildebrand, 58, had been doing research at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, tracing concentration camp survivors to interview. Schroeder-Hildebrand was author of "I'm Dying of Hunger," a book about a camp survivor who devised imaginary dinners to survive; Peter had written "The Good Fortune of Lena Lieba Gitter," about a Viennese Jew who escaped the Nazis and devoted her life to civil rights.

The Whitwell Web site came up during a routine search under "Holocaust." The idea of American children in a conservative Southern town collecting paper clips intrigued the couple. They called the school, interviewed teachers and students by telephone, then wrote several articles for the nine newspapers they work for in Germany and Austria. Whitwell and the Schroeders were hit with a blizzard of paper clips from the two countries. The couple soon had 46,000, filling several large plastic containers. The thing to do, they decided, was to

drive them to Whitwell, 12 hours away. They received a hero's welcome.

The entire school showed up. None of the eighth-graders had ever met anyone from outside the United States, let alone anyone from Germany, the country of the Holocaust perpetrators. At the end of the four-day visit, the students told their principal. "They are really quite normal."

The Schroeders were so touched they wrote a paperback about Whitwell. "The Paper Clip Project," which has not been translated into English, was published in September 2000, in time for Germany's largest book fair in Frankfurt.

The blizzard of clips became an avalanche. Whitwell eighth-graders came to Washington in March last year to visit the Holocaust Museum. They went home carrying 24,000 more paper clips collected by the Schroeders. Airport security had trouble understanding why a bunch of teenagers and their teachers were transporting boxes and boxes of paper clips to Tennessee.

LINKED TO THE PAST

Just a year later, the Holocaust project has permeated the school. The after-school group is the most favored extracurricular activity—students must compete in an essay contest for its 20 to 25 places. They've become used to being interviewed by local television and national radio. Foreign countries are no longer mysterious, with hundreds of letters bearing witness to them. The group's activities have long spilled over from Roberts's classroom. Across the hall, the students have created a concentration-camp simulation with paper cutouts of themselves pasted on the wall. Chicken wire stretches across the wall to represent electrified fences. Wire mesh is hung with shoes to represent the millions of shoes the victims left behind when they were marched to death chambers. And every year now they reenact the "walk" to give students at least an inkling of what people must have felt when jackbooted Nazi guards marched them off to camps. The students are blindfolded, tied together by the wrists, roughly ordered onto a truck and driven to the woods. "I was truly scared," recalls Monica Hammers, a participant in last year's walk. "It made me think, and it made me realize that I have to put myself into other people's shoes." Meanwhile, the counting goes on. It is daunting. On a late-winter day, as the picturesque valley floor shows the first shimmer of soft green, 22 students gather for their Wednesday meeting. All wear the group's polo shirt, emblazoned: "Changing the World, One Clip at a Time." The neat white shirts conform to the school's dress code: solid-colored shirts devoid of large logos, solid-colored pants, knee-length shorts or skirts, worn with a belt. Many of the girls have attached colored paper clips to their collars. These are no loose-mannered kids—they reply "yes, ma'am" and "yes, sir." Even lunch in the cafeteria is disciplined and relatively quiet. Yet, there is an obvious and warm bond between students and teachers.

The group's first item of business is opening the mail that has accumulated during the past three days. That takes half of the two-to three-hour meeting. A large package has arrived from Germany, two smaller ones from Austria and more than a dozen letters: Laura Jefferies is in charge of the ledger and keeps a neat record of each sender's address, phone number and e-mail address. One group of students responds to the e-mails sent via their Web site, www.Marionschools.org. Roberts opens the packages, which have been examined in the principal's office to make sure

they contain nothing dangerous. "We've had a few negative letters from Holocaust deniers, but we have never received a threat," says the silver-haired Hooper. "But even if we did, we would go on. We cannot live in fear; that would defeat the entire purpose." The large package, from a German school, contains about 40 letters, with paper clips pasted onto each page. Roberts sighs. "This is a huge amount of work," she says. "There are days when I wished we could just stop it. But it has gotten way beyond us. It's no longer about us. There is no way we could stop this now." When the students fall behind, it's Roberts who spends hours sorting and filing. The students crowd around Roberts's desk and receive a letter at a time. They carefully empty all paper clips onto little piles. Drew Shadrick, a strapping tackle on the football team, is the chief counter and stands over a three-foot-high white plastic barrel, about the size of an oil drum. He counts each clip, drops it into the barrel, keeping track on a legal pad. Two other barrels, which once contained Coca-Cola syrup and were donated by the corporation, are filled to the rim and sealed with transparent plastic. "It takes five strong guys to move one of those barrels," says Roberts. Against the wall this day are stacks and stacks of boxes. In early February, an Atlanta synagogue had promised 1 million paper clips, and sure enough, a week later a pickup truck delivered 84 boxes bought from an office supply store. Half are still unopened.

All sorts of clips arrive—silver-tone, bronze-tone, plastic-coated in all colors, small ones, large ones, round ones, triangular clips and artistic ones fashioned from wood. Then there are the designs made of paper clips, neatly pasted onto letter paper. If removing the paper clips would destroy the design, the students count the clips, then replace them in the barrel with an equal number purchased by the group. The art is left intact. Occasionally a check for a few dollars arrives. The money goes toward buying supplies. Both Roberts and Smith won teacher awards last year, and their \$3,000 in prize money also went toward supplies, and helping students pay for what has become an annual trip to Washington and the Holocaust Museum.

The students file all letters, all scraps of paper, even the stamps, in large white ring binders. By now, 5,000 to 8,000 letters fill 14 neat binders. The letters are from 19 countries and 45 states, and include dozens of rainbow pictures, and flowers, peace doves and swastikas crossed out with big red bars—in the shape of paper clips. There are poems, personal stories.

"Today," one letter reads, "I am sending 71 paper clips to commemorate the 71 Jews who were deported from Bueckeburg." One man sent five paper clips to commemorate his mother and four siblings murdered by the Nazis in Lithuania in November 1941. "For my handicapped brother," says another letter. "I'm so glad he didn't live then, the Nazis would have killed him." For my grandmother," says another, "I'm so grateful she survived the camp." "For my son, that he may live in peace," wrote a woman from Germany. Last year, a letter containing eight paper clips came from President Clinton. Another arrived from Vice President Gore, a native of Tennessee, thanking the students for their "tireless efforts to preserve and promote human rights," but including no clips. Every month, Smith writes dozens of celebrities, politicians and sports teams, requesting paper clips. He gets many refusals, form letters indicating that the addressee never saw the request. But clips came in from Tom Bosley (of TV's "Happy Days" fame), Henry Winkler (the Fonz), Tom Hanks, Elie Wiesel, Madeleine Albright. Among the football teams that contributed are the Tennessee Titans, the Tampa Bay

Buccaneers, the Indianapolis Colts and the Dallas Cowboys.

So many clips in memory of specific Holocaust victims have come in that one thing has become clear: Melting them into a statue would be inconceivable. Each paper clip should represent one victim, the students believe, and so a new idea has been hatched. They want to get an authentic German railroad car from the 1940s, one that may have actually transported victims to camps. The car would be turned into a museum that would house all the paper clips, as well as display all the letters.

Dagmar and Peter Schroeder plan to travel to Germany next week to find a suitable railroad car and have it transported to Whitwell. They are determined to find such a car and the necessary funding. Like counting the clips, the task is daunting.

WHITWELL'S LEGACY

Whatever happens, for generations of Whitwell eighth-graders, a paper clip will never again be just a paper clip, but instead carry a message of patience, perseverance, empathy and tolerance. Roberts, asked what she thought she had accomplished with the project so far, said: "Nobody put it better than Laurie Lynn [a student in last year's class]. She said, 'Now, when I see someone. I think before I speak, I think before I act, and I think before I judge.'" And Roberts adds: "That's all I could ever hope to achieve as a teacher." She gives this week's assignment: "Tomorrow, I want you all to go, and sit next to a person at lunch whom you never talk with, a person that nobody wants to sit with at lunch, I want you to stop one of those people in the hall and say: 'Hi! What'd you do last night?' Now, don't make it obvious—they may know that it's just an assignment. That would hurt." Drew pipes up: "Well, I've already tried that, but that kid—that, you know, he just sits there and stares, what can I do?" "Keep at it—don't give up," says Roberts.

INTRODUCTION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES FOR RURAL AMERICA

HON. JOHN M. MCHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, as a life-long resident of Northern New York, I have watched the 24th Congressional District thrive as a bustling arena of agricultural production, aluminum processing, automobile parts fabrication, paper-making, tourism and textile manufacturing.

Regrettably, in the last decade or so, the trends have been altered dramatically and the manufacturing sector—particularly in the Northeast—has diminished considerably. Furthermore, our small family farmers have seen a dramatic decline in the price they receive for their hard-earned production, forcing many of them to abandon their beloved way of life. The statistics, unfortunately, bear this out; earlier this month it was reported that Northern New York continues to have the State's highest unemployment rate. While the unadjusted statewide unemployment rate was 4 percent and the national rate was 4.1 percent, the rate in the ten counties in my rural Northern and Central New York District ranged as high as 9.1 percent.

Mr. Speaker, we are a proud and independent people who have long relied on our ingenuity and integrity to make our way through life. While we have accomplished

much through our resourcefulness, there is more that can, and must, be achieved to return greater prosperity to what we call "God's country." That is why I rise today to introduce a legislative package of rural economic development initiatives that I believe will create at least the initial incentives to bring new business and industry opportunities—and the attendant job creation—to our rural communities.

First, the use of high-speed Internet access is no longer limited to the wealthy or so-called computer techies. It has fast become a mainstay of everyday life, particularly in the business world. Accordingly, the first measure I am introducing, the Rural America Digital Accessibility Act, contains four incentives to help bridge the digital divide in rural America.

The technology bond initiative would provide a new type of tax incentive to help state and local governments invest in a telecommunications structure and partner with the private sector to expand broadband deployment in their communities, especially underserved rural areas. The broadband expansion grant initiative complements these bonds by utilizing grants and loan guarantees in underserved rural communities to accelerate private-sector deployment of high-speed connections so that our residents can access the Internet with a local, rather than a long-distance, phone call. The third initiative targets funding for research to increase rural America's broadband accessibility and make it more cost-effective.

With six four-year universities and colleges and seven two-year colleges within my District's boundaries, it only makes good sense for us to tap the expertise of our nation's educators to assist in our endeavors. Accordingly, the fourth incentive will help small- and medium-sized businesses connect with educational institutions that can provide technological assistance designed to improve the business' productivity, enhance its competitiveness and promote economic growth.

Second, to help our farm community, I am introducing the Agricultural Producers Marketing Assistance Act. This measure would establish Agricultural Innovation Centers on a demonstration basis and provide desperately-needed technical expertise to assist producers in forming producer-owned, value-added endeavors. It would also help level the financial playing field for producers by providing a tax credit for eligible farmers who participate in these activities. In this way, farmers and producer groups can earn more by reaching up the agricultural marketing chain to capture more of the profits their product generates.

Lastly, but certainly not least, I am introducing the Rural America Job Assistance and Creation Act. This a comprehensive measure designed to address a host of issues that have been identified as problematic for residents and businesses in rural America.

Because many small businesses lack the financial capacity to support the training of highskilled workers, this legislation establishes regional skills alliances to help identify needed skills and develop and implement effective training solutions. It also encourages cooperation between educational institutions and entrepreneurs who have innovative ideas but who cannot afford the legal and consultant fees necessary to convert their concepts into reality.

Another incentive involves an expansion of the work opportunity tax credit to include small businesses located in, and individuals living in, communities experiencing population loss and low job growth rates such as those found in rural Northern and Central New York. Approximately 100 such communities would be designated, subsidizing some 8,000 jobs in each area.

Mr. Speaker, when employees face layoffs or the shutdown of their place of employment, thereby losing some or all of their family income, the one thing that provides them some small sense of security is severance pay. While this is without a doubt a welcome helping hand in a time of need, unfortunately, the recipients often lose a third of their severance pay to taxes because they are pushed into a higher tax bracket. My legislation excludes from gross income up to \$25,000 of any qualified severance payment, limited to payments of \$150,000 or lower.

When a company that employs 100 or more workers makes the decision that it can no longer stay in business or must reduce its workforce, the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification, or WARN, Act requires 60 days advance notice of a major layoff or plant closing. As part of the notification requirement, current law states that notice be served upon, among others, the applicable State dislocated worker unit and the chief elected official of the appropriate unit of local government. I believe we must expand the notification process to include, as well, the appropriate Federal- and State-elected officials, i.e., U.S. Representatives and Senators and State Legislators. The expansion included in my legislation serves two purposes: (1) to alert these officials to the situation and the impact it will have on workers and the community and (2) to provide these officials with the opportunity to assist in determining if State and/or Federal resources are available and can be utilized to prevent closure or layoffs and the loss of employment opportunities. As publicly-elected officials, we have access to many avenues that may lend assistance at this troubling and uncertain time.

Mr. Speaker, my Congressional District borders the Canadian Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and we consider Canadians to be not only our neighbors to the North, but our friends, as well. One valuable benefit of this association is the symbiotic relationship we have nurtured in the area of economic development and job creation. Unfortunately, the current immigration visa procedures for H-1 B professional speciality workers often complicate the employment related travel of Canadians to the United States and preclude what should be a seamless and unencumbered process. In September 2000, the General Accounting Office reported that Immigration and Naturalization Service decisions about the priority of H-1 B applications in comparison to other types of petitions handled by INS have resulted in delays of several months in processing employers' requests for H-1 B workers.

Delays of this nature mean that businesses across the nation, but particularly in Northern New York, are placed at a disadvantage. In my border communities, workers oftentimes travel mere miles to cross the border to provide the skilled labor needed by American companies. In these instances, there appears to be no justification for the onerous delays they face in gaining timely entry into the United States to perform their duties. To

streamline this process, the GAO recommends elimination of the separate requirement that employers first submit a Labor Condition Application (LCA) to the U.S. Department of Labor for certification and then to the INS along with their petition for H-1 B workers. My legislation corrects this situation. In addition to submitting the LCA to Labor, employers would be required to submit the immigration petition and the LCA simultaneously to INS, which will continue to review and evaluate the information contained on both the LCA and the petition.

Another component of the package I am introducing will give statutory authority to the already-existing National Rural Development Partnership and State Rural Development Councils. The NRDP and its principal organizational component, the SRDCs, were established a decade ago to help rural community leaders, government policy makers, agency program administrators, rural development practitioners, and citizens address a long-standing problem—the lack of coordination in identifying rural community needs, planning solutions to meet those needs, and implementing those solutions. State Rural Development Councils currently exist in 40 States, including the State of New York. While neither the Partnership nor the Councils make policy and generally do not administer programs, the key to their success has always been collaboration—bringing together funds, knowledge and individuals to assist rural communities. They have helped generate local solutions to rural development needs and a specific authorization would help establish a dedicated and predictable funding source for their activities.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. travel and tourism industry is one of America's largest employers and my Congressional District is no exception to that statistic. Northern New York State contains some of the most scenic and environmentally-unique lands in the entire nation: The Adirondack Mountains, the St. Lawrence River Valley and Seaway, the Champlain Valley and the Thousand Islands region. Tourism is a critical component of our economy and is universally recognized as a significant contributor to the region's visibility, economic development, and overall quality of life. But the full potential of the industry remains untapped. Some of the factors that have limited the benefits to be realized from the tourism industry include the vastness of the region, the compartmentalization of its assets and resources and, perhaps most importantly, the lack of regular data upon which to base policy or marketing decisions.

While considerable effort has been undertaken at the State and local levels to promote development and jobs for the region, as well as to market and promote the abundance of tourist related attractions and events, we continue to lack integration of current economic development efforts with the tourism potential of the region.

It is for these reasons that I am proposing establishment of the Northern New York Travel and Tourism Research Center at the William C. Merwin Rural Services Institute at the State University of New York at Potsdam, New York. The Center would fill the critical deficiency we face and play a crucial role in the economic revitalization of Northern New York.

The final element of my job creation and assistance legislation mandates the General Ac-

counting Office to examine and report to Congress on how best to address the long-term problems resulting from a lack of infrastructure and a lack of venture capital in rural areas. The study will focus on the need for expanding existing economic development and small business loan/grant programs and will include tourism and agriculture-related projects. The study will help us better identify the problems that presently exist and evaluate how infrastructure, venture capital and federal programs can be better utilized to enhance rural areas.

Mr. Speaker, during the nearly nine years I have been honored and privileged to represent the residents of Northern and Central New York in the U.S. House of Representatives, I have joined in a wide variety of efforts to help revitalize rural America—from tax relief for individuals and the business community, protection and enhancement of the environment and addressing our energy problems to preserving our health care system, promoting fair international trade and enhancing transportation opportunities.

Most recently, since the start of the 107th Congress in January, I have spearheaded several efforts to help rural America and its citizens. I am involved in legislative initiatives that would assist our communities recover and develop property known as brownfields, and are designed to complement broader, more comprehensive brownfields legislation moving through Congress. The Brownfields Redevelopment Incentives Act provides direct federal funding, loans and loan guarantees, and tax incentives to increase the amount of support available to assess and clean pieces of abandoned, idled, or underused property where expansion, redevelopment, or reuse is complicated by environmental contamination or perceived contamination.

I have also joined with several of my House colleagues from New York in introducing the Acid Rain Control Act. By reducing sulfur and nitrogen emissions, the measure would result in more than \$60 billion in annual benefits by providing improvements to human health, visibility, aquatic and forest ecosystems, and buildings and cultural structures. At the same time, the EPA estimates costs associated with implementation of the Act to be about \$5 billion. I think it is safe to say that this is the kind of cost-effective legislation we strive to achieve, with 12 times the benefits for the costs involved.

A third initiative I introduced earlier this year, the Self-Employed Health Affordability Act, provides for the full deductibility of health insurance costs for the self-employed. Current law provides for 100 percent deductibility in 2003, but we need to make the change immediately in order to bring relief to the many hard-working small business and farm families who must pay their own health insurance premiums. Coupled with estate tax reform, rate reductions and pension improvements, among other tax code changes recently enacted into law, this is another step toward helping our taxpayers keep more of their hard-earned money and decide for themselves how it should be spent.

Mr. Speaker, as I stated earlier, my constituents are proud and resourceful. They, too, have continued to take the initiative to help themselves and their communities develop the tools necessary to fulfill our mutual goals.

The economic development package I am introducing today is simply one more step, albeit of a more comprehensive nature, that I

am taking in a long line of legislative initiatives designed to assist our communities manage the wide-ranging challenges faced by rural America in the 21st century.

REMEMBERING WAYNE CONNALLY

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the late Texas Senator Wayne Connally, my friend and colleague with whom I served in the Texas State Senate, who died on December 20. Wayne was a member of the famous Connally political family and the brother of the late Governor John Connally and Judge Merrill Connally—and was an esteemed public servant in his own right.

Wayne was born and raised in Floresville, Texas, and educated in public schools in Floresville and San Antonio. He attended the University of Texas at Austin before enlisting in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II, after which he ranched in his native region. He viewed public service as a tenet of good citizenship and was elected to the Texas House of Representatives in 1964 and elected to the Texas Senate two years later. He represented Senate District 21 from the 59th through the 62nd Texas Legislatures and was honored by his peers as "Governor for a Day" on October 7, 1971. I served with Wayne in the Texas Senate. He was a terrific Senator—totally dedicated and, determined to represent his District and the State of Texas. Wayne was also so very capable of friendship, and he was always responsive to anyone in need.

Wayne's over-riding goal was to uphold integrity and responsibility in government. He worked with his brother, Governor Connally, to create the first upper-level higher education institution in Laredo in 1970, the first step toward establishing Texas A&M International University in 1993.

A tall, imposing figure who spent his life working as a rancher and a public leader, Wayne embodied the Texas persona—and he leaves behind a legacy of faithful service to the people of his native state that he so loved. He will be missed by his many friends and family, including his children, Wyatt, Pamela and Wesley; four grandchildren; his brother, Merrill Connally; and sister, Blanche Kline.

The Texas State Senate introduced a resolution on March 19, Wayne's birthday, recognizing his many contributions during his years of public service and his devotion to the State of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as the House adjourns today, I ask that my colleagues from Texas and in the Congress join me in also paying tribute to this outstanding American, the late Wayne Connally.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MRS.
AUDREY WEST

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Rep-

resentatives to join me in paying tribute a very special person, Mrs. Audrey West, who will be honored at a Gala Retirement Celebration on Friday, June 29, 2001 by the Newark Preschool Council, Inc. Board of Directors and Head Start Policy Council for her eleven years of dedicated service.

Audrey West began her Head Start career in September 1990. She has brought a wealth of administrative experience in providing social services and human development strategies to the operational goals of the Newark Preschool Council. Mrs. West's leadership encompasses a broad vision and wide range of knowledge, expertise, mobilization skills and community strengthening approaches, which were vital to the successful implementation of new programs demonstrating the mission of the Newark Preschool—to prepare our children to enter kindergarten READY TO LEARN READY TO READ. As the Executive Director of the Newark Preschool Council, Mrs. West has led an agency that is on the cutting edge of the national movement to develop family advocacy and sound educational beginnings for our children as they begin their successful journeys toward good citizenship. Mrs. West's accomplishments, role modeling and mentorship certainly serve as an outstanding example of generosity and community involvement.

A native of Trenton, New Jersey, Audrey West received her Bachelor of Arts Degree from Howard University, Washington, D.C. Ms. West holds a Master's Degree in Public Administration from Rutgers University. She served ten years as the Director of the Newark Division of Public Welfare (1968–1978) and ten years as the Deputy Director and Director of the New Jersey Division of Public Welfare in the Department of Health and Human Services (1978–1988). A true pioneer, she was the first African American to serve in these positions. Audrey West was also Special Assistant to the Commissioner in the New Jersey State Department of Personnel (1988–1990).

Mr. Speaker, we in New Jersey are so proud of Mrs. West and it is a pleasure to share her achievements with my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives. Please join me in expressing our congratulations to her for a job well done and our best wishes for continued health and happiness as she begins a new phase of her life.

TRIBUTE TO ROSANNE BADER OF
POMONA, CALIFORNIA

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute and honor the accomplishments of Rosanne Bader, of Pomona, California.

Mrs. Bader is retiring after thirty-two years of dedicated service to the Pomona Unified School District. From her first assignment in 1969, as a teacher at Diamond Bar Elementary School, to her current position as Principal of Diamond Point Elementary School, Mrs. Bader has demonstrated outstanding teaching skills, supervisory expertise, and leadership in the development of innovative

educational programs. She was the Teacher of the Year nominee in 1979 and 1980.

Numerous, well deserved honors, have been awarded to Mrs. Bader for her involvement in professional, civic and youth organizations. Mrs. Bader was recently appointed to Mount San Antonio Community College's Board of Directors.

Mrs. Bader's impressive record of academic, career and community service has earned the admiration and respect of those who have had the privilege of working with her. I ask that this 107th Congress join me to congratulate her on these accomplishments and thank her for her service to her community.

REVEREND VIRGINIA C. HOCH'S
MEMORIAL DAY TRIBUTE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share the insights of a post-modern preacher and a veteran, Reverend Virginia C. Hoch, concerning Memorial Day patriotism. In order to share Rev. Hoch's thoughts with my colleagues, I request that her remarks be inserted and printed in the RECORD at the end of my statement.

Reverend Hoch delivered this moving tribute for the Memorial Day Observance in the Goshen, NY, United Methodist Church, on May 28, 2001. She spoke eloquently of her thoughts of the proper way to commemorate Memorial Day. Rev. Hoch contrasted, what she termed, "Pathetic Patriotism" with "Prophetic Patriotism." The former, she described as exhibiting only the pathos of war and elevating the gore of the battlefield to idolatrous levels. The latter, she explained as working for a vision of the nation which embraces the achievements, the potentials, and diversities of our inhabitants, and in which the fortunate share their blessings with those whose lives seem unblest.

Reverend Hoch, in her sermon, discussed her own personal, familial anecdotes. She spoke of her father's experiences as a B-17 pilot in the then U.S. Army Air Corps, and his numerous military honors, including the Air Medal, the Theatre Medal, and the Distinguished Flying Cross. However, she noted how he gave up his career in the Air Corps when he broke formation to save the lives of his crew due to the failure of his aircraft's oxygen system. Reverend Hoch brands this action as a form of "Prophetic Patriotism," not because he disobeyed an order, but because he put the lives of others over his own.

Reverend Hoch also shared the lessons she gained as a flight nurse in the U.S. Air Force during the Vietnam Conflict. Having witnessed first-hand the horrors of battle, she passionately deplored the glorification of war, and the tendency to desensitize ourselves to human casualty.

Reverend Hoch's underlying message is an important one. She challenged her congregation to substitute wisdom for weapons, choose diplomacy over deployment, and to prefer peace over power. She did not advocate, by any means, forgetting the sacrifices of our countrymen, but rather, judging and questioning decisions to engage in war. Rev. Hoch

makes a crucial observation which often falls by the wayside in our Memorial Day commemorations. Accordingly I invite my colleagues to consider this powerful message in Memorial Days to come.

PATHETIC PATRIOTISM OR PROPHETIC PATRIOTISM?

(Memorial Day Observance, Goshen, May 28, 2001, Rev. Virginia C. Hoch)

Today, we gather amid the pageantry, parades, and penants of national pride to recognize and remember those persons who have given their measures of devotion to protecting our national interests, the greatest of which is the freedom to be, as a people called American. Yet we do not honor them nor commend ourselves if the sole patriotism we portray is pathetic patriotism. We only bring their and our sacrifices into full bloom when the proper patriotism we put forth is prophetic patriotism.

To be pathetic in our patriotism is to exhibit only the pathos of war: those sentiments which long for the comradeship of wars of yesteryear, and which elevate the gore of the battlefield to a level of misguided idolatry. While it may be understandable that some may seek the regular companionship and commemoration of only those of like mind and experience, the pathos of living only in past glories is to deny the truth of that for which even they once fought: for the people of our country, and indeed for the people of all countries, to live in a just society in the leisure of a lasting peace.

Rather, we are to work, pray, and long for a prophetic patriotism: a vision of our nation which accepts the wonderful achievements, potentials, and diversities of the peoples of America as a foundation for sharing our blessings with those whose lives seem unblest by any Divine Being, and sharing our strengths with those whose weaknesses in governmental structure and in personal living are so evident that they live on the margins of existence. It is this kind of patriotism to which all of our celebrations ought to point.

Two years ago, Mayor Matheus told of her uncle's struggles and triumphs in a war once fought. Today, I'd like to tell you about my first hero—my Dad.

My father was a decorated B-17 pilot in the then US Army Air Corps, receiving the Air Medal, the Theatre Medal, and the Distinguished Flying Cross. He was a lieutenant, stationed with the 306th Bombardier Group of the 8th Air Force in Thurlough, England. He flew 35 missions, returning one time with 69 shrapnel holes in his craft. His flight log is replete with the stuff that makes the hair stand on end: fact and feeling, fear and humor. On one occasion, they dropped unused payloads into the English Channel, straddling the bombay and shoving bombs into the drink with their bare hands. On another, Dad missed a mission due to a bad sinus infection, and that day his crew was shot down, and the person in his seat was killed. But one story stands out in my mind as the man who my father is, and it is a prime example of prophetic patriotism. On one of the missions, which averaged eight hours in length, when his "Flying Fortress" reached altitude, he realized that the oxygen was not working in the belly of the airship, and thus half of his crew would not survive the mission. Dad broke formation, returned to base, and saved the lives of his crew. That disobedience cost him his rank, his timely return to the states, and his career in the Air Corps. But it saved the lives of nine American military men. One of those men, the only one besides my father who still survives, is Father Ken Ross, a former POW, who is now a Catholic priest in East Chester,

NY. My Dad lived and lives to save lives, not to destroy them. That is a brand of prophetic patriotism that I commend, not because he disobeyed an order, but because he used his integrity to weigh the costs, and found that he could only choose life for his crew over his own ease and good fortune.

What you may not know is that I am also a veteran. Prior to entering the ministry, I served as a flight Nurse in the US Air Force during the so-called Vietnam Conflict. And it is from the perspective of the era that I speak. For Memorial Day is about the sacrifices of men and women of all our nation's wars, starting with the Revolution. But often, we remember only those associated with wars that were popular with our country. Despite the fact that it took Congress over fifty years to establish a WW II monument, the two World Wars were quite uncontested in America, as people felt the need to protect our growing democracy. As the better parts of the newly-released film "Pearl Harbor" call to mind, or system of governance was under attack, and there was a sense of urgency among all people in our country to protect and defend our land. But then the picture got fuzzy. With Korea, we were moving to a new concept: the defense of other lands against a growing ideology with which we did not agree—a frightening entity called communism. By the time we entered Viet Nam, our country was divided in its self-image and its ideology. The pathos of patriotism had faded, and the prophetic nature of our national pride was still embryonic. Our women and men went to fight an undeclared war for an undefined purpose. And they returned, not to the hero's welcome which could have helped to put their gory memories into some sort of higher perspective, but to shame and hiding more met as renegade felons than as revered fellows. And thousands of our brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, and friends remained as dead fodder for distant turf—so many undisclosed that MIA became a cause and a banner for decades to come. For countless thousands of our Vietnam vets, death upon a foreign shore would have been preferable to the reality of life in a hovel of memory and torment. The pathos of patriotism had shown us its worst side, and we were not enthused.

Since Nam we have seen the "sterile" wars in Granada, the Persian Gulf, and Bosnia. We have watched on TV as missiles travelled as if they were blips on a video-game screen, and we have not understood in our souls that the "hits" were counted in human lives. We still harbor a patriotism of pathos—that pathetic allegiance which believes that if we are there, then we belong, and all losses are okay. "War is hell" declared Churchill, but to many, war still has all the allure of a video arcade to young boys on holiday.

I would challenge us on this day of memorializing our war dead, to turn instead to patriotism of prophetic witness. That patriotism says not, "My country right or wrong," but "my country—what can I do to make it right?" It says not, "America's values above all else," but "America's values balanced by the needs of the peoples of the whole world." It says not, "Might makes right," but "Might makes mercy a mandate." To be prophetically patriotic means to cherish the values of our country, while at the same time seeking to learn from others how their values inform a free and life-giving society. It means substituting wisdom for weapons, choosing diplomacy over deployment, preferring peace over power.

Today we can choose either pathetic patriotism or prophetic patriotism. As for me and my house, we choose to honor our heroes by living prophetically patriotic lives, loving America and listening to her voice as one

among many in the harmonic choir of a world community. Do we therefore still strive to learn about Bunker Hill, Gettysburg, Pearl Harbor, Nagasaki & Hiroshima, Normandy, the 38th parallel, the Ho-Chi-Min Trail, Baghdad, Chechnia, and other names that live in infamy? Of course we do, for to forget our history is to render ourselves vulnerable to a repetition of errors in judgment that is very costly to our democracy. To forget our history is to relinquish our identity as a people who are willing to sacrifice far more than the high price of a gallon of gas to serve our nation. But do we learn these names to revel in our self-perceived supremacy over other countries? I think not. We learn, that we might be prophetic in our patriotism, working through the obstacles which confront us, while embracing the opportunities to be a people of vision who see through eyes of red, white, and blue, a world fulfilled in the memory of eternal peace.

BILL TAYLOR IS "POSITIVELY MILWAUKEE"

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to share with my colleagues the admiration and respect that I have for my constituent and friend Bill Taylor.

On Friday, June 29, 2001, Bill Taylor is retiring from his position as a news anchorman with WTMJ-TV. He will be missed. He has been a genuine leader in our community, and I'm honored to know him.

Bill's broadcast career began when he served in the U.S. Army in Saigon, Vietnam, working for the Armed Forces Radio and Television Network. He joined the WTMJ news team in 1972 and is widely respected in his field. He is the personification of dedication and loyalty. In addition, his knowledge of Milwaukee and genuine love and concern for his viewers is remarkable.

When providing expansive coverage of breaking news, Bill always has closed his broadcasts by asking his viewers to "Do Something Positive Today." His bright outlook on life and contagious optimism inspired TMJ4 to feature him in a segment called "Positively Milwaukee", where he focuses on people in the Milwaukee area whose actions positively impact the community. Bill has not only inspired others to follow his advice, but he has also practiced what he preaches. He has been a part of the TMJ4 newsroom for nearly 29 years and has had a profound impact on the lives of the people of Milwaukee. Bill Taylor is "Positively Milwaukee."

Bill has won numerous Milwaukee Press Club awards and American Bar Association certificates. In addition, he received a regional Emmy nomination for his work on WTMJ-TV. He has set an extremely high standard for those who will follow him in the years to come, and he will be deeply missed both by his peers and his viewers. Please join me in honoring Bill Taylor for his enormous contributions to Milwaukee and wishing him well in the future.

CONGRATULATING JANICE HAHN ON HER SWEARING-IN AS COUNCILWOMAN IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my friend, Janice Hahn, who will be sworn in this weekend as Councilwoman representing the 15th District of the City of Los Angeles. There are few public servants as well suited as Janice to represent this diverse and unique district, much of which just happens to overlap with my own 36th District congressional seat.

A life-long resident of Los Angeles, Janice grew up in a family that honored and respected the notion of public service. Her father, the late Supervisor Kenneth Hahn, brought new meaning to the office of County Supervisor. He worked tirelessly for his constituents, and bestowed this ethic to his daughter, who will now represent many of the same constituents as a member of the Los Angeles City Council.

The same ethic was imbued in her brother as well. LA City Attorney Jim Hahn, the incoming mayor of the city of Los Angeles, will also be sworn in this weekend and I also congratulate him.

Janice ran a race that emphasized her responsiveness to community concerns and her professional experiences tell why. Janice worked as Director of Community Outreach for Western Waste Industries, Vice President for Prudential Securities in Public Finance, and Public Affairs region manager at Southern California Edison. She also served as an elected member of the Los Angeles City Charter Commission and was the Democratic nominee for Congress in 1998, when she waged a hard-fought and honorable campaign to succeed me in the 36th District.

Janice will serve in the outstanding tradition of her father and will continue to make contributions on behalf of her constituents and the city of Los Angeles.

I am honored to join her family and friends in wishing her well in her new elective office.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JOHN FERRARO

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, today the Los Angeles City Council Chamber will be dedicated in the name of John Ferraro, a highly respected and beloved City Council member who died on April 17, 2001.

John made a name for himself long before he joined the City Council in 1966. The youngest of eight children, he won an athletic scholarship to the University of Southern California where he played football for the USC Trojans. He was an all-American tackle and played in Rose Bowl games in 1944, 1945, and 1947. He was named to the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame in 1974, the USC Hall of Fame in 1995, and the Rose Bowl Hall of

Fame in 1996. More recently, he was named to the Best College Football Team of the Century by the Los Angeles Times.

After earning a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration, John established a successful insurance brokerage firm in Los Angeles and became active in Democratic politics. In 1966 he was appointed to serve on the Los Angeles City Council after Council member Harold Henry died. He subsequently won nine elections and was serving his thirty-fifth year when he passed away. He served as City Council President longer than anyone in Los Angeles history.

John's political skills were sharply honed and he made important contributions to the City of Los Angeles, including his crucial role in bringing improvements of the Los Angeles Zoo and drawing the 1984 Olympics and the Democratic National Convention 2000 to Los Angeles.

In addition to serving on the City Council, John served as President of the League of California Cities and Independent Cities Association, and he served on the boards of the National League of Cities, the Museum of Contemporary Art, the Autry Museum of Western Heritage and the Hollywood-Wilshire YMCA.

John's dedication to public service brought him numerous awards, including the Central City Association's 2000 Heart of the City Award, the L.A. Headquarters Association 2000 Enduring Spirit of Los Angeles Award, the USC General Alumni Association's Asa V. Call Achievement Award, the Los Angeles Marathon's 1996 Citizen of the Year Award, the All City Employees Benefits Service Association 1995 Employee of the Year, and the GTE State Forum Award for Community Service.

John's loss has been felt deeply by the residents of Los Angeles and the Council members who were fortunate to serve with him. He never grandstanded. He didn't expect credit for his accomplishments. He worked quietly and effectively to achieve his goals. He was very simply a decent man and skilled advocate for the people of Los Angeles. The Dedication of the Council Chamber will help keep his memory and the generous contributions he made alive as a model for the future.

THANKING LANCASTER UNITED FOR LIFE

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize and congratulate Lancaster United for Life. Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, which is and always has been strongly pro-life, mobilized quickly when an organization announced that it intended to perform abortions there. Recently, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal of a Commonwealth Court decision upholding life in Lancaster County. While the cause never ends, this is a major victory for Lancaster County. I want to thank and applaud all of those whose prayerful and dedicated efforts led to this success. Those whose lives will be saved will one day thank them too.

ON THE DEATH OF PATRICK B. HARRIS, FORMER STATE LEGISLATOR AND CIVIC LEADER OF ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. LINDSEY O. GRAHAM

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to report to the House of Representatives the death of Patrick B. Harris of Anderson, South Carolina. He is survived by his wife of more than 60 years, Elizabeth.

I had the distinct honor of serving with 'Mr. Pat' in the South Carolina House of Representatives where he served for more than twenty years. It truly was an honor to serve with him as he was a tireless advocate on behalf of senior citizens and people with mental illness.

Among his numerous accomplishments in public office were the creation of a property-tax homestead exemption for people older than 65, creating a sales tax exemption on prescription drugs for those age 50 and older, making elder abuse a crime, and allowing people age 65 and older to attend state colleges and universities tuition-free.

Born in Mount Carmel in 1911, Mr. Pat attended Anderson Boys High School where he played both football and baseball.

He began work when he left Presbyterian College in Clinton, South Carolina to work in a textile mill during the Great Depression. He also owned and operated a local gas company and for many years was involved in real estate.

Mr. Pat was awarded numerous honors and awards during his life including an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Erskine College and the Order of the Palmetto from former Governor Carroll Campbell.

With the passing of Pat Harris South Carolina has lost an extraordinary statesman and gentleman. I'm sure other Members of the House join me in sending our condolences to his family and loved ones.

ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S ROLE IN THE EXECUTION OF PRISONERS AND TRAFFICKING OF THEIR ORGANS

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with you this statement presented before a hearing at the House International Relations Subcommittee for Human Rights and International Operations on June 27, by Wang Guoqi, a physician from the People's Republic of China. Mr. Wang was a skin and burn specialist at the Paramilitary Police Tianjin General Brigade Hospital. Mr. Wang writes that his work "required me to remove skin and corneas from the corpses of over one hundred executed prisoners, and, on a couple of occasions, victims of intentionally botched executions."

In a very graphic example, Mr. Wang describes how he harvested the skin off of a man who was still living and breathing.

What kind of government skins alive its own citizens?

I urge our colleagues to read this statement and to keep this egregious abuse of human rights in mind when voting on China's trade status this year.

TESTIMONY OF WANG GUOQI, FORMER DOCTOR AT A CHINESE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY HOSPITAL

My name is Wang Guoqi and I am a 38-year-old physician from the People's Republic of China. In 1981, after standard childhood schooling and graduation, I joined the People's Liberation Army. By 1984, I was studying medicine at the Paramilitary Police Paramedical School. I received advanced degrees in Surgery and Human Tissue Studies, and consequently became a specialist in the burn victims unit at the Paramilitary Police Tianjin General Brigade Hospital in Tianjin. My work required me to remove skin and corneas from the corpses of over one hundred executed prisoners, and, on a couple of occasions, victims of intentionally botched executions. It is with deep regret and remorse for my actions that I stand here today testifying against the practices of organ and tissue sales from death row prisoners.

My involvement in harvesting the skin from prisoners began while performing research on cadavers at the Beijing People's Liberation Army Surgeons Advanced Studies School, in Beijing's 304th Hospital. This hospital is directly subordinate to the PLA, and so connections between doctors and officers were very close. In order to secure a corpse from the execution grounds, security officers and court units were given "red envelopes" with cash amounting to anywhere between 200-500 RMB per corpse. Then, after execution, the body would be rushed to the autopsy room rather than the crematorium, and we would extract skin, kidneys, livers, bones, and corneas for research and experimental purposes. I learned the process of preserving human skin and tissue for burn victims, and skin was subsequently sold to needy burn victims for 10 RMB per square centimeter.

After completing my studies in Beijing, and returning to Tianjin's Paramilitary Police General Brigade Hospital, I assisted hospital directors Liu Lingfeng and Song Heping in acquiring the necessary equipment to build China's first skin and tissue storehouse. Soon afterward, I established close ties with Section Chief Xing, a criminal investigator of the Tianjin Higher People's Court.

Acquiring skin from executed prisoners usually took place around major holidays or during the government's Strike Hard campaigns, when prisoners would be executed in groups. Section Chief Xing would notify us of upcoming executions. We would put an order in for the number of corpses we'd like to dissect, and I would give him 300 RMB per cadaver. The money exchange took place at the Higher People's Court, and no receipts or evidence of the transaction would be exchanged.

Once notified of an execution, our section would prepare all necessary equipment and arrive at the Beicang Crematorium in plain clothes with all official license plates on our vehicles replaced with civilian ones. This was done on orders of the criminal investigation section. Before removing the skin, we would cut off the ropes that bound the criminals' hands and remove their clothing. Each criminal had identification papers in his or her pocket that detailed the executee's name, age, profession, work unit, address, and crime. Nowhere on these papers was there any mention of voluntary organ donation, and clearly the prisoners did not know how their bodies would be used after death.

We had to work quickly in the crematorium, and 10-20 minutes were generally enough to remove all skin from a corpse. Whatever remained was passed over to the crematorium workers. Between five and eight times a year, the hospital would send a number of teams to execution sites to harvest skin. Each team could process up to four corpses, and they would take as much as was demanded by both our hospital and fraternal hospitals. Because this system allowed us to treat so many burn victims, our department became the most reputable and profitable department in Tianjin.

Huge profits prompted our hospital to urge other departments to design similar programs. The urology department thus began its program of kidney transplant surgeries. The complexity of the surgery called for a price of \$120-150,000 RMB per kidney.

With such high prices, primarily wealthy or high-ranking people were able to buy kidneys. If they had the money, the first step would be to find a donor-recipient match. In the first case of kidney transplantation in August, 1990, I accompanied the urology surgeon to the higher court and prison to collect blood samples from four death-row prisoners. The policeman escorting us told the prisoners that we were there to check their health conditions; therefore, the prisoners did not know the purpose for their blood samples or that their organs might be up for sale. Out of the four samplings, one basic and sub-group blood match was found for the recipient, and the prisoner's kidneys were deemed fit for transplantation.

Once a donor was confirmed, our hospital held a joint meeting with the urology department, burn surgery department, and operating room personnel. We scheduled tentative plans to prepare the recipient for the coming kidney and discussed concrete issues of transportation and personnel. Two days before execution, we received final confirmation from the higher court, and on the day of the execution we arrived at the execution site in plain clothes. In the morning, the donating prisoner had received a heparin shot to prevent blood clotting and ease the organ extraction process. When all military personnel and condemned prisoners would arrive at the site, the organ donating prisoner was brought forth for the first execution.

At the execution site, a colleague, Xing Tongyi, and I were responsible for carrying the stretcher. Once the hand-cuffed and leg-ironed prisoner had been shot, a bailiff removed the leg irons. Xing Tongyi and I had 15 seconds to bring the executee to the waiting ambulance. Inside the ambulance, the best urologist surgeons removed both kidneys, and rushed back to the waiting recipient at the hospital. Meanwhile, our burn surgery department waited for the execution of the following three prisoners, and followed their corpses to the crematorium where we removed skin in a small room next to the furnaces. Since our director had business ties with the Tianjin Ophthalmologic Hospital and Beijing's 304th Hospital, he instructed us to extract the executee's corneas as well.

Although I performed this procedure nearly a hundred times in the following years, it was an incident in October 1995 that has tortured my conscience to no end. We were sent to Hebei Province to extract kidneys and skin. We arrived one day before the execution of a man sentenced to death for robbery and the murder of a would-be witness. Before execution, I administered a shot of heparin to prevent blood clotting to the prisoner. A nearby policeman told him it was a tranquilizer to prevent unnecessary suffering during the execution. The criminal responded by giving thanks to the government.

At the site, the execution commander gave the order, "Go!," and the prisoner was shot

to the ground. Either because the executioner was nervous, aimed poorly, or intentionally misfired to keep the organs intact, the prisoner had not yet died, but instead lay convulsing on the ground. We were ordered to take him to the ambulance anyway where urologists Wang Zhifu, Zhao Qingling and Liu Qiyou extracted his kidneys quickly and precisely. When they finished, the prisoner was still breathing and his heart continued to beat. The execution commander asked if they might fire a second shot to finish him off, to which the county court staff replied, "Save that shot. With both kidneys out, there is no way he can survive." The urologists rushed back to the hospital with the kidneys, the county staff and executioner left the scene, and eventually the paramilitary policemen disappeared as well. We burn surgeons remained inside the ambulance to harvest the skin. We could hear people outside the ambulance, and fearing it was the victim's family who might force their way inside, we left our job half-done, and the half-dead corpse was thrown in a plastic bag onto the flatbed of the crematorium truck. As we left in the ambulance, we were pelted by stones from behind.

After this incident, I have had horrible, re-occurring nightmares. I have participated in a practice that serves the regime's political and economic goals far more than it benefits the patients. I have worked at execution sites over a dozen times, and have taken the skin from over one hundred prisoners in crematoriums. Whatever impact I have made in the lives of burn victims and transplant patients does not excuse the unethical and immoral manner of extracting organs.

I resolved to no longer participate in the organ business, and my wife supported my decision. I submitted a written report requesting reassignment to another job. This request was flatly denied on the grounds that no other job matched my skills. I began to refuse to take part in outings to execution sites and crematoriums, to which the hospital responded by blaming and criticizing me for my refusals. I was forced to submit a pledge that I would never expose their practices of procuring organs and the process by which the organs and skin were preserved and sold for huge profits. They threatened me with severe consequences, and began to train my replacement. Until the day I left China in the spring of 2000, they were still harvesting organs from execution sites.

I hereby expose all these terrible things to the light in the hope that this will help to put an end to this evil practice.

TRIBUTE TO THE MOUNT HOPE HOUSING COMPANY, INC.

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Mount Hope Housing Company, Inc. (MHHC) as they celebrate their 15th anniversary today.

The Mount Hope Housing Company, Inc. was formed in 1986 as a part of intense organizing efforts of residents and community groups in the Mount Hope neighborhood in the South Bronx. Focusing first on the pressing need for the availability of affordable housing, Mount Hope completed one of the first housing tax credit projects in the United States in 1986 and to date has rehabilitated over 1,400 housing units. As a result of this intense and

comprehensive effort, one in six residents of the Mount Hope neighborhood lives in a building operated by the MHHC.

Since its founding, the MHHC has continued to enhance its abilities and expand its services to the community. In 1994, the MHHC opened a thrift shop. One year later, the Mount Hope Primary Care Center opened. And in 1996, the New Bronx Employment Service was inaugurated, followed by the Neighborhood Housing Service/MHHC Home Maintenance Training Center in 1998. And now MHHC is planning to develop a community center that will house programs for area youth like a Boys and Girls Club, affordable child care and a state of the art center for computer training.

Mr. Speaker, the Mount Hope Housing Company, Inc. is another fine example of a community organization dedicated to empowering Bronx residents and revitalizing the community, using a comprehensive, self-sustaining and long-term approach. Its success reminds all of us of the contributions local organizations have made to improving the lives of citizens in their respective communities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the Mount Hope Housing Company, Inc. and in wishing them continued success.

CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY OF
DAVID HOFFMAN

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to request that the testimony given by David Hoffman, President of Internews in Arcata, CA, be submitted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Mr. Hoffman's valuable testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations is as follows:

TESTIMONY TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS BY DAVID HOFFMAN, PRESIDENT, INTERNEWS

Electronic media are the most powerful force for social change in the world today. As Americans, we live and breathe in the information age. Media are central to our economy, our culture, our political system and our everyday lives.

But in many countries around the world, free media can by no means be taken for granted. In Russia, President Putin has prosecuted Victor Gusinsky, whose influential television network has been critical of the government. In Ukraine, Prime Minister Kuchma has been accused of ordering the murder of a dissident journalist. In China, the government selectively censors Internet web sites that challenge the official version of events. In Iran, dozens of newspapers have been banned and their editors thrown in jail. In Zimbabwe, journalists have been beaten and jailed. In Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan, independent television stations have been suppressed.

And of course, former President Milosevic used state media as a propaganda weapon to foment hatred and violence in the Balkans. But with US government funds, Internews and other NGOs were able to provide critical support to independent broadcasters in Serbia that formed the nucleus of opposition to the Milosevic regime. In Serbia and many

countries around the world, independent media have been on the front lines in the fight for freedom and democracy.

With significant funding from USAID, Internews helped developed 1500 independent, non-governmental broadcasters in 23 countries. During the past ten years, we have also trained 16,000 media professionals.

IMPORTANCE OF OPEN MEDIA

In all these countries we have learned that open media are essential for holding free and fair elections, for exposing corruption and human rights abuses, for allowing the free exchange of ideas. American support of uncensored news outlets, therefore, should be at the top of our foreign policy agenda.

America's goal should be the development of a global "electronic commons" where everyone can participate in the global marketplace of goods and ideas, where everyone has access to multiple sources of information, where government regulation of the media is kept to a minimum, where the poor, minorities, women and every group that has been disenfranchised in the past will have a voice.

INDEPENDENT MEDIA IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD

This Committee and this Congress can be proud of their support for open media in the former Soviet Union, in the Balkans and most recently in Indonesia. But there are large areas of the world where open media have yet to take hold. In Africa, in particular, independent media are just in their infancy. We encourage the Committee to continue and expand its support of open media in developing countries.

We would like to share the key lessons that Internews has learned in our nearly twenty years of experience in the field of international media, and make one recommendation for the Committee to consider this year.

First, local indigenous media are the best counterweight to repressive regimes everywhere. They should be supported as an integral part of American foreign policy.

Second, support for local broadcast media is the most effective means for building open, civil societies and healthy market economies in line with democratic ideals. This support needs to be sustained for the long run until stable economies and civil societies are in place.

And third, in the developing world, locally-produced radio programs and other media coverage are unparalleled in their potential to effectively educate mass populations about urgent social problems such as HIV/AIDS.

We would urge the committee to give special attention to this last point.

ROLE OF MEDIA IN COMBATTING HIV/AIDS IN AFRICA

At a time when the incidence of HIV/AIDS has reached catastrophic proportions in Africa, there is an important opportunity to harness the power of local media to reduce the spread of this disease. Over 17 million Africans have died of AIDS since the epidemic began in the late 1970s. In at least eight sub-Saharan African nations, infection levels in the general population are 15% or higher.

Yet local news coverage of this epidemic is often seriously flawed. African journalists do not usually specialize in one particular area, so their knowledge of the issue may be shallow and the language they use may inadvertently further stigmatize victims of HIV/AIDS. As a recent Time magazine cover story concluded, "Ignorance is the crucial reason the epidemic has run out of control."

By training local African journalists in how to cover this issue effectively and responsibly, as Internews has done in Russia and Ukraine, we can reduce the ignorance

and fear that exacerbate the suffering. One of the biggest challenges of the AIDS pandemic is in reaching young audiences with needed information before they become sexually active. By focusing a media campaign on pre-pubescent African children, we can begin to get ahead of the spread of this deadly virus.

Internews therefore requests that this Committee recommend funding in the amount of \$2 million for Internews to implement a media training program to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS in Africa.

As elected officials; you know better than most the unequalled power of the media to inform and motivate the public. In Africa and the developing world, nothing is more effective than hearing local people on the radio speaking in their local dialect. If we can educate those voices about the true nature of the HIV virus, we can begin to change the attitudes and practices that have allowed this disease to run out of control.

WOMEN AND MEDIA IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD

Women in the developing world have a special role to play in changing public health practices and on a wide range of social issues.

In his book *Development As Freedom*, Nobel Prize winner Amartya Sen illustrates how increased literacy, education, job opportunities, property rights and political representation for women directly translate into reduced infant mortality rates, lower birth rates, cleaner water, reduced crime and overall national economic growth.

If we want to see the less developed countries emerge from the morass of poverty, disease and chronic warfare, there is nothing more important we can do than increase the political and social influence of women. One way to increase the influence of women in the developing world is to open up opportunities for women in the media.

Let us train a new generation of women journalists, producers and media entrepreneurs in Africa. Let us develop the capacity of women's NGOs to utilize the media to deliver their messages. Let us help start new radio programs that address the needs of women. For example, with a grant from USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives, Internews helped develop the first radio program in Indonesia specifically targeted to a female audience. This type of assistance delivered throughout Africa would have the power to transform the continent. A democratic, open media in Africa is both a moral and a political imperative.

ABOUT INTERNEWS

Internews® is an international non-profit organization that supports open media worldwide. The company fosters independent media in emerging democracies, produces innovative television and radio programming and Internet content, and uses the media to reduce conflict within and between countries.

Internews programs are based on the conviction that vigorous and diverse mass media form an essential cornerstone of a free and open society. Internews projects currently span the former Soviet Union, Eastern and Western Europe, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Africa and the United States.

Formed in 1982, Internews Network, Inc. is a 501(c)(3) organization incorporated in California, with offices in 23 countries worldwide. The organization currently has offices in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Kosovo, France, Belgium, Israel/Palestine, Indonesia, East Timor, Thailand,

Iran, Rwanda, Tanzania, and the United States.

To support independent broadcast media, Internews has done the following (as of 12/31/00):

Since 1992, Internews has trained over 16,000 media professionals in the former Soviet Union, the Balkans, the Middle East, and Indonesia in broadcast journalism and station management.

The organization has worked with over 1500 non-governmental TV and radio stations since 1992.

Internews has also supported the development of 16 independent national television networks linking nongovernmental TV stations in the former Soviet Union, the former Yugoslavia, and the West Bank and Gaza.

Internews has formed or helped support 19 national media associations around the world.

In 2000 Internews, working with local producers, created approximately 740 hours of television and radio programming. Internews' original programs reach a potential audience of 308 million viewers and listeners worldwide.

In addition, since 1994 Internews' Open Skies program has selected, acquired, versioned and distributed over 1000 hours of high-quality international documentary programming to independent television broadcasters in the former Soviet Union and the former Yugoslavia.

Just since 1995, the company has provided over \$2 million in television and radio production equipment to nongovernmental media, in the form of grants or no-cost equipment loans.

Internews is primarily supported by grants. Funders include the US Agency for International Development, the Open Society Institute, the Government of the Netherlands, the European Commission, the United States Information Agency, the National Endowment for Democracy, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Financial Services, the W. Alton Jones Foundation, the Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Miriam and Ira D. Wallach Foundation, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and many others. The organization had a budget of \$15 million in 2000.

INTRODUCTION OF TRIBAL ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY ACT

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, in my role as the Ranking Democrat on the Resources Committee, today I am proud to be introducing the "Tribal Energy Self-Sufficiency Act" and am pleased to note that joining me as original co-sponsors are our colleagues DON YOUNG of Alaska, GEORGE MILLER of California, DALE KILDEE of Michigan, ENI FALCOMA of American Samoa, NEIL ABERCROMBIE of Hawaii, FRANK PALLONE, Jr. of New Jersey, ADAM SMITH of Washington, MARK UDALL of Colorado, BETTY MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, and PATRICK KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

Native Americans have, by far, the highest percentage of homes without electricity. Many homes on Indian reservations have either no electricity or unreliable electricity. I find this appalling and unacceptable especially in light

of the fact that at least ten percent of the energy resources in the United States are located on Indian lands. In a community which often receives lower than average wages, Native Americans pay a larger percentage of their income on energy needs than the rest of us.

In numerous instances Indian lands are criss-crossed with electricity transmission and distribution lines yet the Indian homes on those lands remain dark. Tribes often have no access to these lines and little authority over what energy they do receive. As we all know, this is not the case with the various local governments in the rest of the country.

As the House of Representatives prepares to consider legislation to further advance a national energy policy, we must not forsake the sovereign tribes to which the United States has a trust responsibility. In this regard, the fundamental purpose of this legislation is to provide Indian Country with the tools it needs to achieve energy self-sufficiency.

When enacted, this legislation will go a long way to promote energy development of Indian lands where it is wanted and badly needed. The "Tribal Energy Self-Sufficiency Act" contains a multitude of provisions relating to the production of energy resources on Indian lands, the development of renewable sources of energy, and access by tribes to transmission facilities largely by building upon programs that are already in place.

Mr. Speaker, I have worked to draft this comprehensive energy bill with the Council of Energy Resource Tribes, the Intertribal Energy Network and numerous energy and tribal experts representing well over 100 Indian tribes. While this legislation was developed with a great deal of input from Indian Country, it does not purport to include every single proposal or idea that was advanced. Rather, this measure is intended to reflect those areas where interested tribes are largely in agreement with refinements made as it is considered by the committees of jurisdiction during the legislative process.

MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION: TO RUN OR STAY MADE IN THE USA

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I submit that the following article from the Entertainment Law Review, by Pamela Conley Ulich and Lance Simmons, be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION: TO RUN OR STAY MADE IN THE U.S.A.

(Pamela Conley Ulich and Lance Simmons)

"Bye, Bye Miss American pie, drove in my Daimler to the movies to see a foreign-made flic; And good old actors were drinking whiskey and beer, singing this is the day, we're unemployed here, this will be the day we're unemployed here."

I. INTRODUCTION

Globalization profoundly impacts traditional ways of conducting business, and the entertainment industry is not immune from the new economics drastically changing the world. Could Hollywood become "Hollyhasbeen"? Will television and theat-

rical motion pictures shot in the United States go the way of the American car and American-made clothing?

Runaway production has caused serious labor issues, including the dislocation of thousands of workers and jobs. In 1998, twenty-seven percent of films released in the United States were produced abroad, and an estimated 20,000 jobs were lost to foreign countries. Lower exchange rates, direct government subsidies and lower labor wages enticed American production companies to film in foreign locales. In 1998, the direct economic loss of runaway production was \$2.8 billion. When coupled with the loss of ancillary business, the losses likely totaled \$10.3 billion for 1998 alone. These losses juxtapose with the issues of free trade versus fair trade in an uneasy balance.

This Article considers why many television and theatrical motion pictures targeted primarily at U.S. audiences are not made in America. It also examines the economic impact resulting from the flight of such productions. Finally, it considers possible solutions in an effort to reverse the trend.

II. THE HISTORY OF "RUNAWAY PRODUCTION"

Runaway production is not a new phenomenon. In December 1957, the Hollywood American Federation of Labor ("AFL") Film Council, an organization of twenty-eight AFL-CIO unions, prepared a report entitled "Hollywood at the Crossroads: An Economic Study of the Motion Picture" This report addressed runaway production and indicated that prior to 1949, there were an "insignificant" number of American-interest features made abroad. However, the report indicated a drastic increase in productions shot abroad between 1949 and 1957. At that time four major studios—Columbia Pictures, Inc. ("Columbia"), Twentieth-Century Fox, Inc. ("Fox"), Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ("MGM") and United Artists, Inc. ("United Artists")—produced 314 films. Of these films, 159, or 50.6 percent, were shot outside the United States. It also revealed runaway films were shot primarily in the United Kingdom, Italy, Mexico, France and Germany. The report further identified factors that led producers to shoot abroad: (1) authentic locale; (2) lower labor costs; (3) blocked currencies; (4) tax advantages and (5) easy money and/or subsidies.

On December 1, 1961, H. O'Neil Shanks, John Lehnars and Robert Gilbert of the Hollywood AFL Film Council testified regarding runaway productions before the Education and Labor Subcommittee on the Impact of Imports and Exports on American Employment. Shanks explained to the subcommittee:

"Apart from the fact that thousands of job opportunities for motion picture technicians, musicians, and players are being 'exported' to other countries at the expense of American citizens residing in the State of California, the State of New York, and in other States because of runaway production this unfortunate trend . . . threatens to destroy a valuable national asset in the field of world-wide mass communications, which is vital to our national interest and security. If Hollywood is thus permitted to become 'obsolete as a production center' and the United States voluntarily surrenders its position of world leadership in the field of theatrical motion pictures, the chance to present a more favorable American image on the movie screens of non-Communist countries in reply to the cold war attacks of our Soviet adversaries will be lost forever."

John "Jack" L. Dales, Executive Secretary of the Screen Actors Guild ("SAG"), and actor Charlton Heston also testified before this subcommittee. Dales stated:

"We examined and laid out, without evasion, all the causes [of runaway production]

we knew. Included as impelling foreign production were foreign financial subsidies, tax avoidance, lower production costs, popularity of authentic locale, frozen funds—all complex reasons. We urged Congressional action in two primary areas: (1) fight subsidy with subsidy. Use the present 10 percent admissions tax to create a domestic subsidy; (2) taxes. . . . [W]e proposed consideration of a spread of five or seven years over which tax would be paid on the average, not on the highest, income for those years.”

Despite these impassioned pleas, runaway production has continued to grow in importance, scope and visibility. Today it ranks among the most critical issues confronting the entertainment industry. The issue received increased attention in June 1999, when SAG and the Directors Guild of America (“DGA”) commissioned a Monitor Company report, “The Economic Impact of U.S. Film and Television Runaway Production” (“Monitor Report”), that analyzed the quantity of motion pictures shot abroad and resulting losses to the American economy. In January 2001, concerns over runaway production were addressed in a report prepared by the United States Department of Commerce. The eighty-eight page document (“Department of Commerce Report”) was produced at the request of a bipartisan congressional group. Like the Monitor Report, the Department of Commerce Report acknowledged the “flight of U.S. television and cinematic film production to foreign shores. Both reports quantify the nature and depth of the problem and warn of further proliferation if left unchecked.

Additionally, the media is bringing the issue of runaway production to the attention of the general public. Numerous newspaper articles have focused on the concerns cited in the Monitor Report. For example, in *The Washington Post*, Lorenzo di Bonaventura, Warner Bros. president of production, explained the runaway production issue as follows:

“For studios, the economics of moving production overseas are tempting. The ‘Matrix’ cost us 30 percent less than it would have if we shot in the United States. . . . The rate of exchange is 62 cents on the dollar. Labor costs, construction materials are all lower. And they want us more. They are very embracing when we come to them.”

Di Bonaventura indicated Warner Bros. received \$12 million in tax incentives for filming “The Matrix” in Australia. This is a significant savings for a film that cost approximately \$62 million to produce.

III. CAUSES OF RUNAWAY PRODUCTION

In the Department of Commerce Report, the government delineated factors leading to runaway film and television production. These factors have contributed to the “substantial transformation of what used to be a traditional and quintessentially American industry into an increasingly dispersed global industry.”

A. Vertical Integration: Globalization

Vertical integration is defined by the International Monetary Fund as “the increasing integration of economies around the world, particularly through trade and financial flows.” The term may also refer to “the movement of people (labor) and knowledge (technology) across international borders.”

Consequently, companies must now be productive and international in order to profit. Because companies are generally more interested in profits than in people, companies are often not loyal to communities in which they have flourished. Instead, they solely consider the bottom line in the process of making business decisions.

Columbia is an excellent example of the conversion from a traditional U.S.-based

company to a global enterprise. Columbia began in 1918 when independent producer Harry Cohn, his brother Jack and their associate Joe Brandt, started the company with a \$100,000 loan. In 1926, Columbia purchased a small lot on Gower Street in Hollywood, California, with just two sound stages and a small office building. In 1929, Columbia’s success began when it produced its first “talkie” feature, “The Donovan Affair,” directed by Frank Capra, who would become an important asset to Columbia. Capra went on to produce other box office successes for Columbia such as “You Can’t Take It With You” and “Mr. Smith Goes to Washington.”

In 1966, Columbia faced a takeover attempt by the Banque de Paris et Pays-Bas, owner of twenty percent of Columbia, and Maurice Clairmont, a well-known corporate raider. The Communications Act of 1934 prohibited foreign ownership of more than one-fifth of an American company with broadcast holdings. The Banque de Paris could not legally take over Columbia because one of Columbia’s subsidiaries, Screen Gems, held a number of television stations. In 1982, the Coca-Cola Company purchased Columbia.

In 1988, Columbia’s share of domestic box office receipts fell to 3.5 percent and Columbia registered a \$104 million loss. In late 1989, Columbia entered into an agreement with Sony USA, Inc., a subsidiary of Japan’s Sony Corporation, for the purchase of all of Columbia’s outstanding stock. This acquisition apparently did not violate the amended Communications Act.

Following in Columbia’s footsteps, other studios have globalized through foreign ownership. Universal Studios, Inc. (“Universal”), previously the Music Corporation of America, was acquired by the additional Japanese electronics company Matsushita in 1991, and four years later was purchased by Seagram, a Canadian company headquartered in Montreal. In 1985, Australian media mogul Rupert Murdoch acquired a controlling interest in Fox, and Time, Inc., a publishing and cable television giant, acquired Warner Bros. in 1989.

As studios become multinational, their loyalty to the community or country in which they were born wanes. The international corporations are no longer concerned with the ramifications of moving production outside uses for their community or country; they are instead concerned only with bottom-line profits. Columbia exemplifies globalization. Columbia no longer owns a studio lot, let alone its humble beginnings on Gower Street. The Studio simply rents office space in a building in Culver City, California. Not surprisingly, global corporations think globally, not locally. Shooting abroad is not only acceptable, but preferable to companies who are not loyal to any one country.

B. Rising Production and Distribution Costs and Decreasing Profits

By the end of the 1990s, studio executives began to alter their business methods. Despite aggressive cost-cutting, layoffs, strategic joint ventures and movement of production to foreign shores, rising production and distribution costs have consumed profits over the last decade. Production costs rose from an average of \$26.8 million to \$51.5 million. Distribution costs for new feature films more than doubled. In 1990, the average motion picture cost \$11.97 million to distribute, and by 1999, the costs rose to \$24.53 million. At the same time, profit margins dropped. For example, Disney Studio’s profits decreased from 25 percent in 1987 to 19 percent in 1997, and Viacom’s profits dropped from 13 percent in 1987 to less than 6.5 percent in 1997. Additionally, both Time Warner and News Corporation, parent of Fox, showed declining profits as well.

C. Technological Advances

According to the Department of Commerce Report, “[N]ew technologies and tools may well be contributing to the increase in the amount of foreign production of U.S. entertainment programming.” Ten years ago, even if a foreign country had lower labor costs, it would have been prohibitively expensive to transport equipment and qualified technicians to produce a quality picture abroad. However, new technology is defeating that obstacle. Scenes shot on film must be transferred or scanned into a videotape format; this process creates what is referred to as dailies. However, many foreign production centers are unable to instantaneously produce dailies from film. Nevertheless, technological advancement has led to the creation of high definition video, which, like dailies, offers immediate viewing capabilities approximating the visual quality of film. As the quality of high definition video continues to improve, producers will be free to shoot abroad regardless of whether the country offers film processing centers.

D. Government Sweeteners

Canada is extremely aggressive in its application of both Federal and provincial subsidies to entice production north of the border: “At the federal level, the Canadian government offers tax credits to compensate for salary and wages, provides funding for equity investment, and provides working capital loans. At the provincial level, similar tax credits are offered, as well as incentives through the waiving of fees for parking, permits, location, and other local costs.”

These enticements equal a sizable economic benefit. According to the Monitor Report, “U.S.-developed productions located in Canada have been able to realize total savings, including incentives and other cost reducing characteristics of producing in Canada, of up to twenty-six percent.” The Department of Commerce Report carefully delineates a plethora of incentives employed by a host of countries. It concludes the undeniable impact of these programs is to weaken the market position of the U.S. film-making industry and those who depend on the industry for employment.

E. Exchange Rates

Because the U.S. dollar is stronger than Canadian, Australian and U.K. currencies, American producers have more purchase power when they opt to film abroad. As a result, producers are tempted to locate where the dollar has the most value. The Canadian, Australian and U.K. currencies have all declined by fifteen to twenty-three percent, relative to the U.S. dollar, since 1990.

IV. THE IMPACT OF RUNAWAY PRODUCTION

A. The Economic Impact

In total, U.S. workers and the government lost \$10.3 billion to economic runaways in 1998. According to the Monitor Report, “\$2.8 billion in direct expenditures were lost to the United States in 1998 from both theatrical films and television economic runaways.” For example, if a theatrical picture is shot in New York, then carpenters are employed to make the set, caterers are employed to prepare and serve food, and costume designers are hired to provide wardrobe. As the Department of Commerce Report explains, “[B]ehind the polished, finished film product there are tens of thousands of technicians, less well-known actors, assistant directors and unit production managers, artists, specialists, post-production workers, set movers, extras, construction workers, and other workers in fields too numerous to mention.”

This fiscal loss ripples through the economy affecting peripheral industries. In addition to the direct economic loss discussed

above, the Monitor Report calculated an additional \$5.6 billion lost in indirect expenditures. Indirect expenditures include real estate, restaurants, clothing and hotel revenues, which are not realized. In addition to these private industry losses, the government lost \$1.9 billion in taxes to runaway production. As opposed to the \$10.3 billion lost in 1998, the study estimated those figures will be between \$13 and \$15 billion in 2001.

B. The U.S. Production Drought

The Monitor Report stated that between 1990 and 1998, U.S. film production growth fell sharply behind the growth occurring in the top U.S. runaway production locations of Canada, Australia and the U.K. It stated that Australia "is growing 26.4 percent annually in production of United States-U.S.-developed feature films, or more than three times the U.S. growth rate." Similarly, "Canada is growing at 18.2 percent annually in production of U.S.-developed television projects, more than double the U.S. rate." During the same period, annual growth rates in the United States were 8.2 percent for feature films, and 2.6 percent for television."

C. Job Loss

Runaway production also impacts the U.S. labor market. It is estimated there are 270,000 jobs directly tied to film production. It is further estimated that 20,000 jobs were lost in 1998 alone due to runaway production. However, these statistics do not fully reflect the impact of economic runaway production on employment. They fail to account for spin-off employment that accompanies film production. It is estimated by the Commerce Department that the ripple effect of secondary and tertiary jobs associated with the industry might easily double or triple the number of jobs dependent upon the industry.

Regardless of the understated nature of the economic impact, the Commerce Department acknowledges that at least \$18 billion in direct and indirect export revenues and \$20 billion in economic activity are generated by the industry annually.

D. Loss of Pension and Health Benefits

Performers and others who work on foreign productions may lose valuable pension and health benefits. As provided in the SAG collective bargaining agreements, performers are entitled to receive pension and health contributions made to the plans on behalf of performers when they work on productions. Although SAG does allow for some pension and health reciprocity with the Canadian performers union, performers must negotiate this term into their contracts. More often than not, performers are unable to negotiate this benefit for work performed in Canada.

E. Cultural Identity

In 1961, Congress was warned that the trend of runaway production threatened to destroy a valuable "national asset" in the field of worldwide mass communications. As H. O'Neil Shanks, John Lehnars and Robert Gilbert of the Hollywood AFL Film Council testified in 1961, if Hollywood became "obsolete as a production center" and the United States voluntarily surrendered its position of leadership in the field of theatrical motion pictures, the chance to present a more favorable American image on the movie screen would be forever lost. Although the Cold War is no longer a reason to protect cultural identity, today U.S.-produced pictures are still a conduit through which our values, such as democracy and freedom, are promoted.

V. SOLUTIONS

A. The Film California First Program

California remains a leading force in the industry, and last year took a legislative

step to remedy the problem of runaway production. The state passed a three-year, \$45 million program aimed at reimbursing film costs incurred on public property. The Film California First ("FCF") program is specifically geared toward increasing the state's competitive edge in attracting and retaining film projects. To accomplish this goal, the legislation provides various subsidies to production companies for filming in California, including offering property leases at below-market rates. This legislation should serve as a model for other states, as they too struggle with an issue of increasing economic importance.

B. Wage-Based Tax Credit

A possible solution could be patterned after a legislative proposal offered, but never advanced, in the 106th Congress. Specifically, this proposal called for a wage-based tax credit for targeted productions and provided: (1) a general business tax credit that would be a dollar-for-dollar offset against any federal income tax liability; (2) a credit cap at twenty-five percent of the first \$25,000 in wages and salaries paid to any employee whose work is in connection with a film or television program substantially Produced in the United States and (3) availability of credit only to targeted film and television productions with costs of more than \$500,000 and less than \$10 million.

C. Future Solutions

To rectify the problems of runaway productions, legislation at the local, state and federal levels is paramount. Over the past thirty years, the film industry has expanded beyond California to become a major engine of economic growth in states such as New York, Texas, Florida, Illinois and North Carolina. To achieve effective legislative remedies, it is critical to examine the successful programs implemented by other nations.

Maybe it is the inexorable result of a changing world. Regardless, the proliferation of foreign subsidies for U.S. film production, which is occurring at an increasing rate worldwide, raises troubling questions of fairness and equity. From a competitive standpoint, it appears as though the deck is stacked against a class of workers who seek to derive their livelihood from this industry but find their jobs have moved overseas. It is understandable that producers will take the opportunity to film abroad when the reduction in costs is as much as twenty-five percent. Consequently, the only remedy for America's workforce is to pass legislation that provides commensurate benefits in the United States.

It is apparent that a laissez-faire, market-oriented approach has failed the American worker. Unemployment is extraordinarily high within the creative community, leading to seventy percent of SAG'S 100,000 plus members earning less than \$7,500 annually. This economic hardship is exacerbated by runaway production. Thus, it is abundantly clear that legislative remedies attempting to more adequately level the playing field must be pursued. Amid encouraging signs that a tax bill of significant consequence is likely to pass Congress in the coming months, it is imperative that the creative community take a proactive position to ensure that the tax bill provides incentives for domestic film production. It must use all resources to cure the concerns presented in the two reports outlined in this Article. Organizations, such as SAG, must work with Congress to develop a proposal that is acceptable in terms of cost and other political considerations.

While it seems unlikely that there is the political will or desire to match the incentives offered by many of our competitors, it is conceivable to the authors that an effective

approach can be designed to substantially close the gap on cost savings without eliminating them. Thus, the approach advocated involves identifying the level where cost savings of filming abroad are minimized so as not to be the determinative location factor. An appropriate level may be in the range of ten percent cost savings versus the twenty-six percent cost savings now common in some Canadian locations.

It is important to note the strategy used to fashion a remedy is just as important as the relief sought. The industry should be willing to approach the tax-writing committee staff with the afore-mentioned concept and work closely with them in designing a legislative remedy. This strategy represents a holistic approach to a global problem. It is important to remember the United States risks losing its economic advantage in a vital industry which carries with it enormous economic consequences. As noted in the Department of Commerce Report:

"If the most rapid growth in the most dynamic area of film production is occurring outside the United States, then employment, infrastructure, and technical skills will also grow more rapidly outside the United States, and the country could lose its competitive edge in important segments of the film industry."

VI. CONCLUSION

Politics represents the art of the possible. The approach advocated in this Article should find a receptive ear in the halls of Congress if for nothing else than its simplicity. Timing is crucial. Left unchecked, the only certainty is continuing runaway production with the attendant of economic costs, lost jobs, and diminished tax revenues at all levels of government. In a time of waning economic growth and warning signs of dwindling surpluses and future economic weakness, including production incentives into any upcoming tax relief is essential to preserving the U.S. workforce in the American entertainment industry.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, June 26, 2001, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall No. 190. Had I been present, I would have voted No on rollcall vote No. 190.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF MURRIETA, 10TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure today to pay tribute to a wonderful, young city in my district as they prepare to celebrate their 10th Anniversary—Murrieta, California, a "Gem of the Valley." Murrieta is an expansive valley covered with grasses and dotted with oak trees.

Incorporated as a city in July of 1991 after an overwhelming supportive vote, Murrieta has seen tremendous growth since its small beginnings as a sheep ranch. It was a young Don Juan Murrieta who first recognized the natural

beauty and vitality of this California valley and bought 52,000 acres in 1873. As the years passed by, the city saw slow growth and finally a boom when the railroad came through. By 1890, almost 800 people lived in the valley. Unfortunately, by 1935 the city had gone bust like so many western towns whose livelihood depended upon the railroad.

It would not be until 1987, more than fifty years later, that Murrieta Valley would once again come into its own. That year saw explosive growth for this sleepy little town. Totalling only 542 residents in 1970 and little more than 2,250 a decade later it found its population increase by a multiple of eight by 1991, to 20,000 residents, when Murrieta became an incorporated city. This year, as they celebrate their 10th Anniversary it finds itself the home of some 50,000 residents.

As a city and community, Murrieta has thrived with the greater control of its destiny over the last 10 years. That includes providing services from within the community instead of outside, such as police, fire and library systems of its own rather than contracting for these services.

In 10 short years, the City of Murrieta has seen its population and communities grow because of dedication to affordable housing, protecting the natural beauty of the valley, good schools, low crime and clean air. The city adopted its first General Plan after more than 50 public meetings to draft a vision of what the new city would become over the next several decades. The police department was created in 1992, the fire department in 1993 and the library system in 1998. Public services like these are what bind a city together along with the building of parks and recreational facilities and more. In fact, for their incredible progress as a city Murrieta has won numerous awards for innovation and performance.

Mr. Speaker, looking back, the city of Murrieta and its residents can hold their heads high with pride at what their once small town has become in only 10 short years. I wish to extend to them my congratulations as families, community leaders and business leaders gather on this Saturday, June 30th, to celebrate their 10th Anniversary. Congratulations to the "Gem of the Valley!"

PERSECUTION OF THE MONTAGNARD PEOPLES IN VIETNAM

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution concerning the persecution of the Montagnard peoples in Vietnam.

The Montagnards are indigenous peoples of the Central Highlands of Vietnam who have long suffered discrimination and mistreatment at the hands of successive Vietnamese governments. In the 1960's and 1970's the Montagnard freedom fighters were the first line in the defense of South Vietnam against invasion from the North, fighting courageously beside members of the Special Forces of the United States Army, suffering disproportionately heavy casualties, and saving the lives of many of their American and Vietnamese comrades in arms. Today the Montagnards are singled out by the Vietnamese government

due to their past association with the United States, their strong commitment to their traditional way of life and to their Christian religion.

Due to this persecution, many Montagnards have attempted to flee Vietnam to other countries, including Cambodia. The Royal Government of Cambodia has announced that Montagnards found in Cambodia who express a fear of return to Vietnam will be placed under the protection of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees rather than forcibly repatriated to Vietnam. Unfortunately, it appears there is a policy of systematic repatriation of Montagnard asylum seekers to Vietnam by some officials of the central government. There also are credible reports that Vietnamese security forces are operating openly in the Mondulakiri and Ratanakiri provinces of Cambodia to repatriate Montagnards.

My resolution urges the government of Vietnam to allow freedom of religious belief and practice to all Montagnards, return all traditional Montagnard lands that have been confiscated, allow international humanitarian organizations to deliver humanitarian assistance directly to Montagnards in their villages, and to withdraw its security forces from Cambodia and stop hunting down refugees. It also commends the Royal Government of Cambodia for its official policy of guaranteeing temporary asylum for Montagnards fleeing Vietnam and urges the Cambodian government to take all necessary measures to ensure that all officials and employees of the local, provincial, and central governments fully obey the policy of providing temporary asylum. Finally, this resolution has the Department of State make clear to the Government of Vietnam that continued mistreatment of the Montagnard peoples represent a grave threat to the process of normalization of relations between the governments of the United States and Vietnam.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Montagnard peoples of Vietnam by cosponsoring this resolution.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SMALL BUSINESS WELFARE BENEFITS PROTECTION ACT

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today, Representative NEAL (D-MA) and I introduced the Small Business Welfare Benefits Protection Act which deals with Welfare Benefit Plans governed by Section 419A of the Tax Code. The Code currently allows a deduction for contributions to multiple employer welfare benefit plans.

The purpose of this legislation is to provide some clarity to this section of the code in a fashion that protects pension tax law while allowing small businesses to provide important benefits, such as life and health insurance, long term care insurance and severance benefits to their employees. While any employer can utilize Section 419A plans, they allow small business to compete with large employers in attracting and retaining talented staff by enabling them to offer meaningful benefits like the ones I just mentioned.

Section 419A plans are independently trusteed and administered ensuring employees that

the funds set aside for their benefit are there when they need them most, when a company is facing economic difficulties. This is the right policy and we should do everything in our power to encourage small businesses to protect their employees against the proverbial rainy day.

In terms of clarifying the Code, my legislation would ensure that all full time employees benefit. The allowable deduction would be limited to the cost of the benefit for the year in which the deduction is taken. Finally, the bill would prevent an employer who terminates participation in plan from pilfering the assets of the plan at the expense of the rank and file employees.

This legislation will ensure that 419A plans work the way they were intended to by Congress, namely for the employees, especially small business employees.

ACKNOWLEDGING ALL THOSE SUFFERING WITH THE DEADLY DISEASE OF HIV/AIDS IN THE CARIBBEAN

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, while we take into account the millions who die each year in Africa from this deadly disease we know as HIV/AIDS, we must also focus our attention on the Caribbean, as the second largest population to become infected with this devastating disease, as reported in the front page of the Washington Post on June 19, 2001, for those who may have missed it, I submit it for the record.

Two-thirds of all those diagnosed with the AIDS virus in the Caribbean are dead within two years. What is even more outrageous is that AIDS is the leading cause of death in the Caribbean for those aged 15 to 45 and the numbers are growing.

About one in every 50 people in the Caribbean, or 2% of the population has AIDS or is infected with HIV, the virus which causes AIDS; more than 4% in the Bahamas, and 13% among urban adults in Haiti.

The UN estimates that there were 9,600 children infected in the Caribbean. Further, the Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC) as well estimates that the overall child mortality rate will increase 60% by 2010 if treatment is not improved.

Clearly, there is a need not only for the United States government's assistance but also for those major private foundations that provide AIDS money for Africa to also develop programs that will come to the aid of those in the Caribbean.

I proudly commend Congresswoman DONNA CHRISTENSEN and her efforts to raise awareness in the community, as this disease is kept silent. I also commend the government of the Bahamas as being the only country in the region that has offered universal antiretroviral treatment over the last several years.

While we simply take medical services and treatment for granted in this country, as the number of AIDS cases decreases per year in North America and increases in the Caribbean; it is our obligation to help provide assistance to these governments in order for them

to provide a simple service to their people, enabling them to live prosperous and healthy lives.

A TRIBUTE TO LT. AUGUSTUS HAMILTON, JR. AND THE MEMBERS OF THE FORCED LANDING ASSOCIATION

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, today is June 28th. We are only a few days away from the July 4th Independence Day celebrations. As fireworks light up the sky, houses are adorned with crisp flags, and children gaze in wonder at the passing parades, we must not forget the many brave men and women who courageously sacrificed their lives to preserve the freedoms and ideals we all enjoy as Americans.

Throughout our short history, America's security as a nation has been tested and tried. It is truly a blessing that our youth have been spared the horrors of war. However, for all those who have known war and have died for the sake of this great country, let it be said that they did not die in vain. The gratitude felt by all Americans and our many allies throughout the world is immeasurable.

Throughout our short history, America's security as a nation has been tested and tried. It is truly a blessing that our youth have been spared the horrors of war. However, for all those who have known war and have died for the sake of this great country, let it be said that they did not die in vain. The gratitude felt by all Americans and our many allies throughout the world is immeasurable.

Let us extend particular thanks to the veterans of World War II. During World War II, Adolf Hitler and his Nazi regime came alarmingly close to achieving world domination. It is difficult to envision what our world might have looked like had Hitler succeeded but, thanks to the heroism of World War II veterans, we will never have to find out.

I'd now like to share a story about one very special World War II veteran, a man by the name of Augustus Hamilton, Jr., and a remarkable group of people in France who have dedicated themselves to ensuring that the memories of World War II veterans endure. This story was told to me by Mr. Hamilton's niece, Beth White from Chicago, Illinois, and I want to thank Ms. White for taking the time to contact me.

Augustus Hamilton was born on January 4, 1922. At the age of twenty, he enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps the day after Pearl Harbor and quickly advanced to First Lieutenant of the 358th Fighter Group, 365th Squadron. By all accounts, he had always been a family hero—an athlete (amateur golf champion for the state of North Carolina and football star who attended the University of North Carolina on a football scholarship), good student, caring brother, and loving son. He was also a new husband and when he went overseas, his wife was pregnant with their child.

Lt. Hamilton served as a fighter pilot in World War II and was awarded an air medal with two oak leaf clusters. According to an excerpt from Thunderbolts over High Halden by Graham J. Hukins, "Lt. Hamilton was last seen diving on a flight of four enemy planes with another four on his tail. He is believed to have shot down one or two enemy fighters before he was killed in action, his Thunderbolt plane crashing into a hillside near Tillieres sur Avre, France. Lt. Hamilton had already finished his tour of duty and had his bags already packed ready to be rotated back to the

USA. He had volunteered for one more mission." Shot down behind enemy lines, he was initially listed as missing in action. Subsequent reports to Hamilton's family confirmed he was dead, but the military could not provide the family with any physical evidence such as dog tags.

At the time of his death, Lt. Hamilton had never met or seen a photo of his only son, for the baby was born when he was overseas. He had named his fighter plane after his wife and son, "Mrs. Ham/Lil Ham 3rd." Following the crash, several of his family members persisted in denying his death. He had told his family that if he were ever seriously injured in combat, he would not come home because he didn't want to be a burden. Remembering these words, his family hoped that he had somehow survived the crash but had decided not to come home due to his injuries, or perhaps had developed amnesia and could not contact them.

In 1993, almost half a century later, the gift of emotional closure was finally given to Lt. Hamilton's surviving family members by a French man named Jean Luc Grusson and his volunteer organization, Forced Landing Association. In an amazing demonstration of appreciation for the U.S. soldiers who fought in World War II, the members of Forced Landing Association devote themselves to finding each of the more than 150 crash sites reported within a 30 kilometer radius of Tillieres sur Avre, an area of intense air battles because of the close proximity of three German airfields. The Association was established in 1986 and has 11 members who live in France. To date, its members have discovered 30 crash sites, including that of Lt. Hamilton.

M. Grusson uncovered Lt. Hamilton's plane in 1993. He then spent a full year tracking down Lt. Hamilton's surviving family members to return Lt. Hamilton's dog tags, "wings" (a lapel pin), a belt buckle, and other items. When the Hamilton family asked M. Grusson why he and his associates devote so much time, energy, and personal expense unearthing these crash sites, he replied, "The pilots who gave their lives need to be honored. We owe these men our freedom. They gave us our country. We must honor them." M. Grusson's associate, Jacques Larousse, also shared a personal account of the profound impact American soldiers had on him as a young child. He explained that his mother washed the uniforms of American soldiers during the war to make money. When the Americans would come to their home to retrieve their uniforms, they always brought food and chocolate bars to M. Larousse and his mother. Given the scarcity of the time, the kindness of the Americans and their generous gifts made a lasting impression on M. Larousse.

M. Grusson and M. Larousse continue to revere these American soldiers as heroes to this very day. In fact, the members of Forced Landing Association are completing individual memorials at the crash sites of both Lt. Hamilton and Edward Blevins, Hamilton's squadron member. These sites will contain photographs and descriptive accounts of these men to commemorate their tremendous service. There will also be a ceremony on July 8th in remembrance of these fallen soldiers.

I applaud the tireless work of M. Grusson and the Forced Landing Association to keep the memory of our veterans illuminated. I hope that on this July 4th holiday, we will not take

for granted the countless freedoms we enjoy. Rather, I hope we always remember that such freedoms have been kept alive through the sacrifices of others.

INTRODUCTION OF EDUCATION BILLS

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce two bills designed to help improve education by reducing taxes on parents, teachers, and all Americans who wish to help improve education. The first bill, the Hope Plus Scholarship Act, extends the HOPE Scholarship tax credit to K-12 education expenses. Under this bill, parents could use the HOPE Scholarship to pay for private or religious school tuition or to offset the cost of home schooling. In addition, under the bill, all Americans could use the Hope Scholarship to make cash or in-kind donations to public schools. Thus, the Hope Scholarship could help working parents finally afford to send their child to a private school, while other parents could take advantage of the Hope credit to help purchase new computers for their children's school.

Mr. Speaker, reducing taxes so that Americans can devote more of their own resources to education is the best way to improve America's schools. This is not just because expanding the HOPE Scholarship bill will increase the funds devoted to education but because, to use a popular buzz word, individuals are more likely than federal bureaucrats to insist that schools be accountable for student performance. When the federal government controls the education dollar, schools will be held accountable for their compliance with bureaucratic paperwork requirements and mandates that have little to do with actual education, or for students performance on a test that may measure little more than test-taking skills or the ability of education bureaucrats to design or score the test so that "no child is left behind," regardless of the child's actual knowledge. Federal rules and regulations also divert valuable resources away from classroom instruction into fulfilling bureaucratic paperwork requirements. The only way to change this system is to restore control of the education dollar to the American people so they can ensure schools meet their demands that children be provided a quality education.

My other bill, the "Professional Educators Tax Relief Act" provides a thousand dollar per year tax credit to all professional educators, including librarians, counselors, and others involved in implementing or formulating the curriculum. This bill helps equalize the pay gap between educators and other professionals, thus ensuring that quality people will continue to seek out careers in education. Good teaching is the key to a good education, so it is important that Congress raise the salaries of educators by cutting their taxes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join with me in returning education resources to the American people by cosponsoring my Hope Plus Scholarship Act and my Professional Educators Tax Cut Act.

VIRGIN RIVER DINOSAUR
FOOTPRINT PRESERVATION ACT

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I rise today to introduce the Virgin River Dinosaur Footprint Preserve Act. This legislation is vital if we hope to preserve some of our nations most intact and rare pre-Jurassic paleontological discoveries.

In February of 2000, Dr. Sheldon Johnson began development preparations on land adjacent to the Virgin River in southern Utah. After dropping the backhoe and noticing a square fracture in the Navajo sandstone, Mr. Johnson turned the earth over. To his utter amazement, there in the stone were dinosaur tracks, taildraggings, and skin imprints of unprecedented quality. These paleontological discoveries are touted by scientists in the field as some of the most amazing ever discovered. The clarity and completeness of the imprints are unparalleled.

Since that time over 140,000 people from all 50 states and at least 54 foreign countries have visited the site. This attention is welcomed by the present owners, but overwhelming at the same time. Over 5,000 people came to visit on Easter weekend alone when only two volunteers were available to help! With current facilities meager at most, this is beginning to cause traffic and congestion problems for the owners and neighbors of the sight, as well as for the city of St. George, Utah.

In addition to the logistical nightmare caused by this discovery, the preservation of these valuable resources is now in jeopardy. The fragile sandstone in which the impressions have been made is susceptible to the heat and wind typical of the southern Utah climate. Rain is nearly catastrophic for these unearthed impressions.

The community and the land owners have come together and have done what they can do to help. They have constructed makeshift shelters for the exposed impressions and volunteers have stepped up to help with tours. Even after all of these efforts, they still need help. The community has asked if there is anything Congress can do to help. Since these resources are of value to the entire world, there is a legitimate role for Congress and the Administration. We have even discussed the possibility that the area might be worthy of National Monument designation. It is my hopes that by introducing this legislation, we will attract the attention of the Administration and protect these irreplaceable resources at the same time.

We must act quickly if these national treasures are to be saved. This bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to purchase the land where the footprints and taildraggings are found, then authorize the conveyance of the property to the city of St. George, Utah, which will then work with the property owners and the county to preserve and protect the area and resources in question. The Secretary of the Interior would then enter into a cooperative agreement with the city and provide assistance to help further the protection of the resources.

The American people deserve the chance to see these treasures and the scientific commu-

nity deserves to be able to study and learn from them as well. Without this legislation, this opportunity might not be possible. Who knows what the cost of inaction might be. I hope my colleagues will support this bill.

CHILD PASSENGER PROTECTION
EDUCATION GRANTS EXTENSION

SPEECH OF

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 691 which will extend the Child Passenger Protection Grant Program for an additional two years—making the program consistent with the TEA 21 reauthorization cycle.

Currently, the Child Passenger Protection Grant program authorizes \$7.5 million each year for the Secretary of Transportation to make incentive grants to states to encourage the implementation of child passenger protection programs in those states. This program is critical to ensuring that child passenger safety is on the minds of citizens nationwide.

Motor vehicle crashes are the single largest cause of child fatalities in the United States. Each year more than 1,400 children die as motor vehicle passengers, and an additional 280,000 are injured. Despite these horrifying figures, parents are still allowing their children to ride unrestrained.

More disturbing is the fact that of children who are buckled up, roughly half are restrained incorrectly—increasing the risk of serious or fatal injuries. Tragically, most of these injuries could have been prevented. Car seats are proven life savers, reducing the risk of death by 69 percent for infants and 47 percent for toddlers.

With programs like the Child Passenger Protection Grants, we can prevent these senseless deaths and injuries by increasing awareness in our communities.

In my district, the Drivers' Appeal for National Awareness (DANA) Foundation has worked tirelessly to increase public awareness for child passenger safety. Joe Colella, from Montgomery County, founded the DANA Foundation in memory of his niece, Dana, who died because of injuries sustained in a crash while riding in a child restraint that was installed with an incompatible system.

Joe deserves great credit for bringing the incompatibility problem to the attention of the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA) and to Congress. Because of the DANA Foundation's efforts, the nation is now better educated and aware about the proper installation of children's safety seats in motor vehicles.

Protecting our children is a national issue that deserves national attention. I urge my colleagues; to support H.R. 691, as well as other noble efforts to increase child passenger safety.

WHO WAS THAT MASKED MAN?
JOHN HART

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the substantial and laudable Hollywood career of John Hart, a true cowboy hero. His work has spanned every aspect of the silver screen, from writing to acting, from directing to stunt work. But for thousands of fans, his name will forever be synonymous with the signature black mask of the Lone Ranger, the stirring strains of the "William Tell Overture" and a hearty "Hi-yo Silver, away!"

Growing up in the Los Angeles area with a drama critic for a mother, acting was introduced to John early in his life. After studying drama at Pasadena City College, John landed his first motion picture job working for Cecil B. DeMille in "The Buccaneer." After appearing in many gangster pictures, John was drafted into the Army, where he spent the next five years writing, producing, and directing touring shows for the Fifth Air Force.

Upon his return to Hollywood, John was destined to trade in his gangster's fedora for the good guy's white hat. He quickly discovered Westerns, playing the Lone Ranger in the television series for two seasons beginning in 1952. With his trusty sidekick, Tonto, played by Jay Silverheels, the Lone Ranger was heroic inspiration for children all across America as the pair vanquished bad guys in the fight for law and order in the Old West. John went on to play title roles in "Jack Armstrong, The All-American Boy," "Captain Africa," and, with Lon Chaney, Jr., "Hawkeye and the Last of the Mohicans." He has appeared in more than 300 television shows and movies and has a lengthy resume of behind-the-camera work.

In today's world, it is easy to forget the thrilling days of yesteryear when heroes wore white, villains were always brought to justice and the Lone Ranger rode again. How refreshing it is to recall that his silver bullets never killed anyone and that he never sought compensation or credit for his good deeds. In testament to his hero status, children everywhere brought Lone Ranger lunch boxes to school and wore his trademark black mask during imaginary Old West games.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend John Hart for his role as an early pioneer in the film industry. Hollywood has changed greatly since the first motion pictures, but our expectations have not: We still look for the hero to ride off into the sunset after giving the villain his due. I ask my colleagues to join me in praising John Hart for a lifetime of honoring the Lone Ranger creed of justice.

BROWN v. BOARD OF EDUCATION
50TH ANNIVERSARY COMMISSION

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 2001

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to praise my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for yesterday's overwhelming passage of H.R.

2133. This legislation would establish a commission to encourage and provide for commemorating the 50th anniversary in the year of 2004 of the Supreme Court's unanimous and landmark 1954 decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka Kansas*—the most momentous in the 20th Century.

While the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution outlawed slavery, guaranteed rights of citizenship to naturalized citizens and due process, equal protection and voting rights, nearly a century would pass before the last vestiges of "legalized" discrimination and inequality would be effectively revoked. The right of equal protection under the law for African-Americans was dealt a heavy blow with the Supreme Court's 1875 decision to uphold a lower court in *Plessy v. Ferguson*. The *Plessy* decision created the infamous "separate but equal" doctrine that made segregation "constitutional" for almost 80 years.

It was not until the 1950's, when the NAACP defense team led by the Honorable Thurgood Marshall as general counsel, launched a national campaign to challenge segregation at the elementary school level that effective and lasting change was achieved. In five individually unique cases filed in four states and the District of Columbia, the NAACP defense team not only claimed that segregated schools told Black children they were inferior to White children, but that the "separate by equal" ruling in *Plessy* violated equal protection. Although all five lost in the lower courts, the U.S. Supreme Court accepted each case in turn, hearing them collectively in what became *Brown v. Board of Education*. The *Brown* decision brought a decisive end to segregation and discrimination in our public school systems, and gradually our national, cultural and social consciousness as well.

The fight, however, did not end there. We may have overcome segregation and racism, but now the fight is economic, one in which some of our schools are inferior to others because of inadequate funding, overcrowded classrooms, dilapidated school buildings and a nationwide lack of teachers. We only have to look at the high levels of crime, drug use, juvenile delinquency, teen pregnancy and unemployment to know the value of a good education. If *Brown* taught us anything, it is that without the proper educational tools, young people lose hope for the future.

No one challenges the concept of investing in human capital, but it is a well-known fact that we spend ten times as much to incarcerate than we do to educate. If we can find the resources to fund a tax cut and for a U.S. prison system with nearly 2 million inmates, we can give our public schools the repairs and facilities they desperately need, we can reduce class sizes and provide adequate pay to attract the best and brightest into the teaching profession.

Again, while I applaud yesterday's passage of H.R. 2133, I urge my colleagues to remember the lessons of *Brown v. Board of Education* when we consider our national priorities by committing ourselves to addressing the unfulfilled promises of equality and opportunity contained in the *Brown* decision.

TEAM PROBLEM SOLVERS

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, recently, we debated ways to improve educational opportunities. I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to a program that is doing just that.

The Future Problem Solving Program has a significant and positive impact on the education of students in grades 4 through 12. It is part of a nationwide and international effort to teach children and teens creative thinking and problem-solving skills. Problem-solving skills have been proven to be essential characteristics for young people entering the increasingly competitive job market. This non-profit program, which operates in 44 states as well as Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Chile, and Canada, teaches young people these important skills.

Students have the opportunity to apply their critical thinking skills to real-world problems such as restoration of imperiled natural habitats and genetic engineering. The program is structured around a six-step model for solving complex problems. The steps include recognizing potential challenges, generating and evaluating solutions and developing a plan for action. Learning to apply these steps every day increases the ability of students to think critically and work efficiently.

Small teams of young people brainstorm solutions and implementation strategies for issues as varied as tourism, global interdependence, and water use. Students are taught to think not only critically but also creatively. Team Problem Solving, Action-Based Problem Solving, Individual Problem Solving, and Scenario Writing are all components of the program that award dynamic thinkers. Students who work in small teams also learn the value of cooperation and teamwork. Young people in each of the three age divisions compete on the regional, state, and international levels. The Future Problems Solving Program is preparing the youth of today to face the demands of tomorrow.

I would like to officially recognize the contributions this program has made and will continue to make to society at large. I want to thank the adults who are enhancing the education of today's young people and the student participants who are taking the initiative to learn about and help solve today's difficult issues. These students are taking their futures into their own hands. Keep up the good work!

BROWN v. BOARD OF EDUCATION 50TH ANNIVERSARY COMMISSION

SPEECH OF

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 2001

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in encouraging Americans to commemorate the 40th anniversary of *Brown v. Board of Education* and the end of legal

segregation in America. However, I cannot support the legislation before us because it attempts to authorize an unconstitutional expenditure of federal funds for the purpose of establishing a commission to provide federal guidance of celebrations of the anniversary of the *Brown* decision. This expenditure is neither constitutional nor in the spirit of the brave men and women of the civil rights moment who are deservedly celebrated for standing up to an overbearing government infringing on individual rights.

Mr. Speaker, any authorization of an unconstitutional expenditure of taxpayer funds is an abuse of our authority and undermines the principles of a limited government which respects individual rights. Because I must oppose appropriations not authorized by the enumerated powers of the Constitution, I therefore reject this bill. I continue to believe that the best way to honor the legacy of those who fought to ensure that all Americans can enjoy the blessings of liberty and a government that treats citizens of all races equally is by consistently defending the idea of a limited government whose powers do not exceed those explicitly granted it by the Constitution.

THE OUTFITTER POLICY ACT

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce, today, the Outfitter Policy Act, which will create a statutory authority for permit terms and conditions across America's public lands.

Millions of Americans recreate on America's public lands every year, and the services of Outfitters and guides allow our constituents to access many areas of our public lands that would otherwise be inaccessible. These are families and civic groups learning to enjoy and respect nature, including horse pack trips and float trips, which many of us have enjoyed.

Unfortunately, many of our federal agencies lack legislative guidance on permit administration. Without guidelines, the system is highly discretionary, and often inconsistent, creating confusion for Outfitters and guides, and ultimately reducing opportunities for our constituents to enjoy our public lands. The system established under this bill would eliminate inconsistencies, and would provide incentives for Outfitters to offer consistently high-quality services to all our constituents.

I would like to thank the original co-sponsors of this legislation for their willingness to join me in this effort to assure public lands access for all Americans, especially my good friend from Idaho, Mr. OTTER. Without his hard work and dedication, this bill would never have been ready with such speed. This is a bill which appropriately balances public needs with conservation efforts, due in large measure because of his efforts. I thank him, as I thank all the co-sponsors of this bill, and hope that all my colleagues will support us in this effort.

JOHN KOHR: ALWAYS A "CO-OPERATIVE" MAN

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend, John Kohr, upon the occasion of his retirement as Chief Executive Officer of Co-Operative Elevator Company in Pigeon, Michigan. I have worked closely with John for the past 20 years and have always held him in the highest esteem. He is the kind of individual who others seek out for guidance because he strives for excellence in all that he does and he never hesitates to take on more than his share in any circumstance.

During more than a decade at the helm and throughout his entire 39 years with the company, John's enthusiastic leadership, strong work ethic and decentralized management style have helped to mold the company and individuals within it into shining examples for others in the industry to look up to as models for growth and development. He has been the driving force in establishing a record of profitability that is unmatched in the industry statewide.

Just as importantly, John worked to create an environment that trained others so that they could move up in the organization. One has to look no farther than his replacement, Burt Keefer, to see how John's style allowed others to succeed. John has a well-deserved reputation as someone who gives unselfishly and extensively to the industry in which he has made a living for his family. In fact, John earlier this year was honored with the Agri-Business Award for Outstanding Member for his many contributions and dedication to the Agri-Business Association. John's drive for excellence has also extended beyond his profession. He has been very active in many community organizations, volunteering his time and talents for the betterment of his fellow citizens.

Behind every successful businessman, there is always the love and warm support of family. John's wife, Dianne, and their four children, Kathy, Carrie, Susan, and John, have shared in his dreams and worked hard to help him achieve them. A devote Christian, John has been a role model for his children and a loving husband to his wife.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating John Kohr on his significant and diverse accomplishments and in wishing him a rewarding retirement. His talent, dedication and enthusiasm will be sorely missed by his former coworkers, but I am confident that he will bring these attributes to all the challenges that lie ahead.

**MICROBICIDES DEVELOPMENT ACT
OF 2001**

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "Microbicides Development Act of 2001". I am pleased to be joined by many of my good friends and colleagues who have

signed on as original cosponsors to this legislation. My thanks go to them.

Mr. Speaker, this week the United Nations convened a special session of the U.N. General Assembly to address how to combat the spreading HIV/AIDS epidemic.

We have entered the third decade in the battle against HIV/AIDS. June 5, 1981 marked the first reported case of AIDS by the Centers for Disease Control. Since that time, over 400,000 people have died in the United States. Globally 21.8 million people have died of AIDS.

Tragically, women now represent the fastest growing group of new HIV infections in the United States and women of color are disproportionately at risk. In the developing world women now account for more than half of HIV infections and there is growing evidence that the position of women in developing societies will be a critical factor in shaping the course of the AIDS pandemic.

So what can women do? Women need and deserve access to a prevention method that is within their personal control. Women are the only group of people at risk who are expected to protect themselves without any tools to do so. We must strengthen women's immediate ability to protect themselves—including providing new woman-controlled technologies. One such technology does exist called microbicides.

The Microbicides Development Act of 2001 which I am introducing, will encourage federal investment for this critical research, with the establishment of programs at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Through the work of the NIH, non-profit research institutions, and the private sector, a number of microbicide products are poised for successful development. But this support is no longer enough for actually getting microbicides through the development "pipeline" and into the hands of the millions who could benefit from them. Microbicides can only be brought to market if the federal government helps support critical safety and efficacy testing.

Health advocates around the world are convinced that microbicides could have a significant impact on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).

Researchers have identified almost 60 microbicides, topical creams and gels that could be used to prevent the spread of HIV and other STDs such as chlamydia and herpes, but interest in the private sector in microbicides research has been lacking.

According to the Alliance for Microbicide Development, 38 biotech companies, 28 not-for-profit groups and seven public agencies are investigating microbicides, and Phase III clinical trials have begun on four of the most promising compounds. The studies will evaluate the compounds' efficacy and acceptability and will include consumer education as part of the compounds' development. However, it will be at least two years before any compound trials are completed.

Currently, the bulk of funds for microbicide research comes from NIH—nearly \$25 million per year—and the Global Microbicide Project, which was established with a \$35 million grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. However, more money is needed to bring the microbicides to market. Health advocates have asked NIH to increase the current budget for research to \$75 million per year.

Mr. Speaker, today, the United States has the highest incidence of STDs in the industrialized world—annually it is estimated that 15.4 million Americans acquired a new STD. STDs cause serious, costly, even deadly conditions for women and their children, including infertility, pregnancy complications, cervical cancer, infant mortality, and higher risk of contracting HIV.

This legislation has the potential to save billions in health care costs. Direct cost to the U.S. economy of STDs and HIV infection, is approximately \$8.4 billion. When the indirect costs, such as lost productivity, are included that figure rises to an estimated \$20 billion.

With sufficient investment, a microbicide could be available around the world within five years.

I urge my colleagues to lend their support to this vital legislation.

**CELEBRATING THE OPENING OF
THE SMITHSONIAN FOLK LIFE
FESTIVAL**

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to celebrate the opening of the Smithsonian Folk Life Festival. I commend the Smithsonian Institution for its decision to feature New York City and its rich heritage and diversity. I am delighted that Harlem's own legendary Apollo Theatre, will be showcased by hosting its famous "Amateur Night at the Apollo" on the Mall Saturday, July 7. For the very first time Americans outside of New York will be allowed to be a part of Amateur Night at the Apollo. They will be able to experience the excitement of Amateur Night at the Apollo in the same way that past winners, such as, Billie Holiday, Ella Fitzgerald, Sarah Vaughn, James Brown, and Stevie Wonder did many years ago.

When New Yorkers took the A-train uptown, the first stop was the Apollo. When the downtown musicians wanted to learn how to play jazz they went to the Apollo. When the kids from Brooklyn wanted to learn how to bebop and "lindy hop" they went to the Apollo.

The Apollo stage is where the Godfather of Soul—James Brown, got his soul; where Michael Jackson showed off the moonwalk; and today it provides a showcase for leading hip-hop artists.

The Apollo Theatre was built in 1913, however it was not until 1932 when Sydney Cohen purchased it that it became known as a Black Vaudeville house. This change was reflective of the influx of African-Americans into the area between 135th and 145th streets and the changes in Harlem entertainment. Over the next few decades the Apollo became the place to perform if you were a rising Black musician. You were not accepted as a serious musician in Harlem until you performed and excelled at the Apollo.

For more than eighty years the Apollo Theatre has been the first home of African-American music, the cultural mecca of Harlem, and the monument to the contributions of Black Americans in the entertainment industry. The Theatre achieved the high point of its popularity in the 1950's when the growing number

of popular Black entertainers were still restricted to performing at Black venues. Acts that have graced the stage include: Bessie Smith in 1935, Count Basie and Billie Holiday in 1937, Sammy Davis, Jr. as a dancer in the Will Matsin Trio in 1947, Bill Cosby in 1968, Prince in 1993, and Tony Bennett in 1997.

The Apollo, located on 125th Street, is the centerpiece of Harlem and one of the main attractions for Harlem visitors. It has become the number one tourist attraction in New York. I am proud to announce that a major \$6.5 million revitalization and expansion of the Apollo Theatre is being undertaken, which will make a major contribution to the Harlem community through the transformation of this venue into a major performing arts center.

The renowned Apollo Theatre is a national treasure that has made major contributions to the entertainment industry of this nation. The Theatre was designated a New York City landmark and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.

Some might say the Apollo is the home of Black music, but I would say the Apollo is the home of American music.

I invite everyone to join with me in celebrating The Smithsonian 2001 Folk Life Festival, New York City, and the legendary Apollo Theatre.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN SAFETY ACT OF 2001"

HON. ROB SIMMONS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, since colonial days my home town of Stonington has been tied to fishing. Today it is the home to Connecticut's only commercial fishing fleet, and I am proud to be its congressional representative.

Commercial fishing continues to rank as one of the most hazardous occupations in America. According to the United States Coast Guard and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the annual fatality rate for commercial fishermen is about 150 deaths per 100,000 workers.

In order to increase the level of safety in the fishing industry, the U.S. Coast Guard requires all fishing vessels to carry safety equipment. Required equipment can include a life raft that automatically inflates and floats free should the vessel sink; personal flotation devices or immersion suits; Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRB); visual distress signals; and fire extinguishers.

When an emergency arises, safety equipment is priceless. At all other times, the cost of purchasing or maintaining life rafts, immersion suits, and EPIRBs must compete with other expenses such as loan payments, fuel, wages, maintenance, and insurance. Meeting all of these obligations is made more difficult by a regulatory framework that uses measures such as trip limits, days at sea, and gear alterations to manage our marine resources.

Commercial fishermen should not have to choose between safety equipment and other expenses. That's why I am introducing the "Commercial Fishermen Safety Act of 2001," which would provide for a tax credit equal to 75 percent of the amount paid by fishermen to

purchase or maintain required safety equipment. The tax credit is capped at \$1,500 and includes expenses paid or incurred for maintenance of safety equipment required by federal regulation. Sens. Susan Collins (R-ME) and John Kerry (D-MA) have introduced identical legislation in the Senate.

The Commercial Fishermen Safety Act of 2001 could improve safety by giving commercial fishermen more of an incentive to purchase and care for safety equipment. I ask my colleagues to join me in helping commercial fishermen protect themselves while doing their jobs.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT VOLUNTEER AWARD OF EXCELLENCE WINNER, FRED HAMPTON, ALBUQUERQUE, NM

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak today about a distinguished member of my district who is being honored by an organization, which has had an immeasurable impact on America. Fred Hampton, a retired AT&T employee, is Junior Achievement's National Volunteer Award of Excellence recipient this year. He has been a Junior Achievement volunteer for six years. During these six years, he has taught 60 classes and spent countless hours furthering the efforts of this organization. Since moving to New Mexico, Fred has been involved in making a difference in the education of the area's students. He regularly volunteers in classes of students with special needs and teaches JA classes in remote locations difficult to reach by others. In addition, his service extends beyond the classroom, as he has helped to recruit bilingual volunteers to teach JA classes in Spanish.

The history of Junior Achievement is a true testament to the indelible human spirit and American ingenuity. Junior Achievement was founded in 1919 by Horace Moses, Theodore Vail, and Senator Murray Crane of Massachusetts, as a collection of small, after-school business clubs for students in Springfield, Massachusetts.

As the rural-to-city exodus of the populace accelerated in the early 1900s, so too did the demand for workforce preparation and entrepreneurship. Junior Achievement students were taught how to think and plan for a business, acquire supplies and talent, build their own products, advertise, and sell. With the financial support of companies and individuals, Junior Achievement recruited numerous sponsoring agencies such as the New England Rotarians, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys & Girls Clubs, the YMCA, local churches, playground associations and schools to provide meeting places for its growing ranks of interested students.

In a few short years JA students were competing in regional expositions and trade fairs and rubbing elbows with top business leaders. In 1925, President Calvin Coolidge hosted a reception on the White House lawn to kick off a national fundraising drive for Junior Achievement's expansion. By the late 1920s, there were nearly 800 JA Clubs with some 9,000 Achievers in 13 cities in Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

During World War II, enterprising students in JA business clubs used their ingenuity to find new and different products for the war effort. In Chicago, JA students won a contract to manufacture 10,000 pants hangers for the U.S. Army. In Pittsburgh, JA students developed a specially lined box to carry off incendiary devices, which was approved by the Civil Defense and sold locally. Elsewhere, JA students made baby incubators and used acetylene torches in abandoned locomotive yards to obtain badly needed scrap iron.

In the 1940s, leading executives of the day such as S. Bayard Colgate, James Cash Penney, Joseph Sprang of Gillette and others helped the organization grow rapidly. Stories of Junior Achievement's accomplishments and of its students soon appeared in national magazines of the day such as TIME, Young America, Colliers, LIFE, the Ladies Home Journal and Liberty.

In the 1950s, Junior Achievement began working more closely with schools and saw its growth increase five-fold. In 1955, President Eisenhower declared the week of January 30 to February 5 as "National Junior Achievement Week." At this point, Junior Achievement was operating in 139 cities and in most of the 50 states. During its first 45 years of existence, Junior Achievement enjoyed an average annual growth rate of 45 percent.

To further connect students to influential figures in business, economics, and history, Junior Achievement started the Junior Achievement National Business Hall of Fame in 1975 to recognize outstanding leaders. Each year, a number of business leaders are recognized for their contribution to the business industry and for their dedication to the Junior Achievement experience. Today, there are 200 laureates from a variety of businesses and industries that grace the Hall of Fame.

By 1982, Junior Achievement's formal curricula offering had expanded to Applied Economics (now called JA Economics), Project Business, and Business Basics. In 1988, more than one million students per year were estimated to take part in Junior Achievement programs. In the early 1990s, a sequential curriculum for grades K-6 was launched, catapulting the organization into the classrooms of another one million elementary school students.

Today, through the efforts of more than 100,000 volunteers in the classrooms of America, Junior Achievement reaches more than four million students in grades K-12 per year. JA International takes the free enterprise message of hope and opportunity even further . . . to more than 1.5 million students in 111 countries. Junior Achievement has been an influential part of many of today's successful entrepreneurs and business leaders. Junior Achievement's success is truly the story of America—the fact that one idea can influence and benefit many lives.

Mr. President, I wish to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Fred Hampton of Albuquerque, New Mexico for his outstanding service to Junior Achievement and the students of New Mexico. I am proud to have him as a member of my district and proud of his accomplishment.

SUPPORT OF NEW COLLEGE

HON. DAN MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am hear today to congratulate New College on being the newest accredited independent liberal arts college in the state university system of Florida.

New College was founded in 1960 as an independent college by Sarasota and Bradenton civic leaders. When the school opened in 1964, it accepted students on their academic talents, not on their race, creed or gender. In 1975, during a time of financial uncertainty, this 650-student college joined with the University of South Florida. Even with this merger, New College retained its faculty, academic programs and competitive admissions. New College is known as the Honors College of Florida, being the only public college or university in Florida designated as "Highly Competitive" by Barron's Magazine. The graduates of New College are some of the brightest and most motivated of all college graduates in the country.

I wish the best of luck to New College and to all its students and faculty during its transition. They have met many challenges in the past and face more in the future, but New College will succeed and make Florida very proud. I am honored to represent this institution.

TRIBUTE TO W. GEORGE
HAIRSTON III**HON. SPENCER BACHUS**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. W. George Hairston III for his outstanding contributions to the U.S. commercial nuclear industry and, by extension, to the nation as a whole. Mr. Hairston currently serves as president and CEO of Southern Nuclear Operating Company, and was recently inducted into the State of Alabama Engineering Hall of Fame in recognition of his accomplishments.

Mr. Hairston's resume is extensive and distinguished. He is a veteran of the United States Army Corps of Engineers and of the Vietnam War. His degrees were earned at some of the top engineering universities in the country; such as his undergraduate engineering degree from Auburn University and his Master's in Nuclear Engineering from the Georgia Institute of Technology. Additionally, in 1991, he successfully completed the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Program for Senior Executives.

Mr. Hairston is also active in his community, holding positions on the Board of Directors for the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO), where he also served as chairman of the INPO National Nuclear Accrediting Board, and the WANO-Atlanta Center Governing Board. Mr. Hairston is currently a member of the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) Board of Directors, Executive Committee, and the Nuclear Strategic Issues Advisory Committee (NSIAC).

He also serves as Chairman of the NEI Government Relations Advisory Committee.

It is clear that such honors and qualifications are more than most individuals could obtain in a lifetime. However, Mr. Hairston continues to strive for excellence not only in his work but also in his community. He stresses the importance of equality in the workplace and focuses on minority recruiting. Additionally, he understands the importance of cultivating in the nation's youth an understanding of and an interest in the field of engineering. By serving on the Board of Directors for Junior Achievement in Birmingham and the Auburn Alumni Engineering Council, and by chairing the INROADS/Birmingham Advisory Board, Mr. Hairston positions himself as a mentor for bright, young engineers. His refusal to remain content with serving and influencing any one area or group is both admirable and challenging. While his accomplishments are many, it is his concern for his fellow citizens and his country that truly set him apart.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Mr. W. George Hairston III, an outstanding businessman, leader, and servant to the community.

CALL FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE
NUBA REGION IN SUDAN**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to bring your attention to the grave situation in Sudan and specifically to the people of the Nuba region. I urgently call on President Bush and Secretary of State Colin Powell to work for an immediate lifting of the cruel siege of the Nuba region of Sudan.

For over ten years, the Government of Sudan has denied all humanitarian relief aid to the people of the Nuba, despite the terrible plight of tens of thousands of innocent civilians. Very recent reports indicate that the cumulative effect of this brutal siege has been to push 85,000 human beings to the very brink of starvation. Without immediate humanitarian intervention, thousands of people will begin to die—and they will continue to die until humanitarian aid is permitted into the region. Countless mothers will suffer the agonizing fate of watching helplessly as their children die for lack of food, and then succumbing themselves.

This is intolerable and utterly indefensible. Nowhere in the world is the denial of food aid used as a more vicious weapon of war than in the Nuba region of Sudan. Further, Government of Sudan offensives have recently burned thousands and thousands of people out of their homes, making them even more vulnerable in these precarious circumstances.

There is in Lokichokio in northern Kenya, the center of relief operations for southern Sudan, humanitarian aid ready and able to assist the people of the Nuba tomorrow. What is required is access. It is imperative that the United States take the international lead in demanding, in the strongest possible terms, that the Government of Sudan lift this brutal siege immediately.

We must continue to work together as a nation to stop slavery, aerial bombardments of

innocent civilians, religious persecution and induced famine in the Sudan. The recent passage of the Sudan Peace Act of 2001 with an overwhelming vote of 422 to 2 shows the tremendous support of the U.S. House of Representatives in applying all necessary means to bring an end to the 18-year civil war and its related atrocities. We must continue this momentum in the Senate, and show unified U.S. support with unanimous passage of the Sudan Peace Act when it comes to the Senate floor.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSOLIDATION ACT"

HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, since 1970, two federal agencies have had jurisdiction over implementation and enforcement of the Endangered Species nationwide—the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under the U.S. Department of the Interior, and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), which is part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under the U.S. Department of Commerce. Before 1970, NMFS' programs were implemented by USFWS. This changed when President Nixon signed a law creating it 3 years before the enactment of the Endangered Species Act. If President Nixon knew how ESA and NMFS would look today—30 years later—he probably would have second thoughts.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has jurisdiction of over 1,800 species of plants, mammals, birds, and fish, and an annual ESA budget of \$112 million. NMFS—with responsibility for just 42 listed species of marine mammals and fish—has an annual ESA budget nearly as high as USFWS—\$105 million. Many of NMFS' "species" include "evolutionary significant unit" designations that NMFS created without Congressional authorization—an issue that is now pending in federal district court.

Mr. Speaker, the goals and activities of these two agencies have become blurred. For example, both NMFS and USFWS have undertaken the listing and recovery of Atlantic salmon, the Gulf sturgeon, and four species of sea turtles.

In the Pacific Northwest, the USFWS manages freshwater bull trout and hatchery salmon, while NMFS has devoted billions of dollars to regulate and enforce the recovery of "wild" salmon and steelhead in the same watersheds.

NMFS allows the commercial and tribal harvest of thousands of salmon that it acknowledges are endangered. NMFS' interpretation of ESA has caused hundreds of activities—including those having minimal impact—or those that actually aid—the recovery of species to be held up for months or years.

Instead of becoming more efficient, NMFS' response is to request more federal money and expand their regulatory activities while failing to identify goals of how many species of fish it needs to recover.

All species—fish and humans—deserve better from the federal government. That is why today I and my friend and colleague from

Idaho, Congressman Mike Simpson, together will introduce the "Endangered Species Consolidation Act". This measure will ensure that ESA activities regarding fish that spawn in fresh or estuarine waters and migrate to ocean waters—and vice versa—are managed and coordinated through one agency—the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The bill will eliminate duplication and allow scarce resources to be focused on achieving the true objective of the Endangered Species Act—recovery of species through science-based management.

WRIGHT TOWNSHIP CELEBRATES
150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the 150th anniversary of the founding of Wright Township in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. I am honored to have been asked to participate in the township's Independence Day parade, which will double as a celebration of the sesquicentennial.

Wright Township was established by the Court of Quarter General Sessions on April 12, 1851. It is named for Hendrick Bradley Wright, a resident of Luzerne County who served four terms in this House between 1853 and 1881 and also served as speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and Luzerne County district attorney. In commemoration of the 150th anniversary, the National Archives and Records Administration recently donated to the township a framed photograph of Hendrick Wright taken in the 1860s.

The community was carved from Hanover Township, and has seen its population grow despite seeing part of its territory become incorporated into the new communities of Fairview Township, Rice Township and Nuangola Borough over the years. The township encompasses 13.9 square miles of land.

At its founding, Wright Township had just 152 inhabitants, and its character remained primarily rural until the 1950s. In 1950, the population was 948, which has more than quintupled to 5,593 in 2000. A major reason for the increase in population was the opening of the Crestwood Industrial Park in 1952. This 1,050-acre facility is home to more than 20 businesses that employ more than 3,000 people. Wright Township continues to work with the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Business and Industry and businesses located or considering location in the industrial park.

To help preserve the quality of life the residents enjoy and provide for orderly community and economic development, the township adopted a comprehensive plan and subdivision and land development and zoning ordinances in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

As the township grew, it upgraded its public services to meet the citizens' increasing needs. In 1972, the police, the public works department and the supervisors' office moved into the newly constructed municipal building. Previously, the police operated out of the firehouse, the road department operated out of a developer's garage and the supervisors' office was in the home of the secretary.

In the 1970s, the Wright Township Recreation Park was completed, and the township is currently in the process of a major expansion of the park to include a regulation soccer field, loop trail and a plaza with additional parking. Another service to residents is the drop-off recycling program that was begun in 1991 for the Mountain Top area.

The community has planned an extensive celebration of its 150th anniversary and America's independence that includes a concert, fireworks and a festival with food, entertainment, games and crafts.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the people of Wright Township, and I am pleased to call their community and patriotic spirit to the attention of the House of Representatives on the occasion of the township's 150th anniversary.

A TRIBUTE TO NORMA STEWART
HAMILTON

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of America's great teachers, Mrs. Norma Stewart Hamilton of Dunn, North Carolina, in my congressional district, who is retiring from teaching on June 29th after 39 years of service to the children and communities of Harnett County. I want to take this opportunity to thank her for her hard work and service.

Norma Hamilton teaches home economics. She is known for her disciplined teaching style, but she possesses an ability to make her classroom an enjoyable place to learn. Recently, several of her former students joined together to celebrate her life's work at the 39th annual Western Harnett High School Mother-Daughter Banquet. They recalled her classes, the exams she gave, and most importantly, her willingness to listen and give sage advice. One of Mrs. Hamilton's former students, Mrs. Rebecca Collins Hunter, herself a home economics teacher, remembered that Mrs. Hamilton never allowed teaching subject matter to supersede her goal of teaching the individual.

It has been said that "The mediocre teacher tells. The good teacher explains. The superior teacher demonstrates. And the great teacher inspires." As the former Superintendent of my state's schools, I know the difference that an outstanding teacher can make in the lives of young people. Great teachers, like Norma Hamilton, not only teach academic lessons, they teach life lessons. They strengthen the moral fiber of their students and of the communities where they teach. They challenge their students to strive for excellence.

In almost four decades, she touched and shaped the lives of over 4,000 children. She inspired more than a generation of students to achieve their dreams and make their own unique impression upon the world.

Mr. Speaker, when Norma Hamilton retires at the end of this week, she will take on a new role in the Harnett County community. Although he will no longer teach in a classroom, I know she will continue to contribute to the lives of those around her because great teachers never stop teaching. Today, I honor her for her dutiful service, and on behalf of a grateful

state, I thank her for inspiring us with her great teaching.

HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED
PUBLIC SERVICE OF JOHN
PITTARD

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the long and distinguished career that my friend John Pittard has had in the public service arena. John has served on the City Council in my hometown of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, for 19 years, as well as other civic boards and organizations within the city.

John's pride for his community is obvious. He has helped guide the city through a period of tremendous growth, not only in population but also in quality of life. He is one of the most honorable public servants I know, and I've known him most of my life. In fact, we went to high school and college together.

John's devotion to public service comes honestly. Both his mother, Mabel Pittard, and his father, the late Homer Pittard, were long-time educators and gave much of themselves to their community. A Murfreesboro school—the Homer Pittard Campus School—was even named after John's father.

Murfreesboro owes a huge debt of gratitude to John, who never became disillusioned or cynical during his two decades of public service. He served the city because of his love for the community, nothing else. John's wife, Janice, and his daughters, Emily, Mary and Sarah, are fortunate to have such a good man in their lives.

I have a deep admiration for John and congratulate him for his many accomplishments. His decency transcends both his public and private life. Thank you, John, for being such an unselfish and caring public servant.

HONORING SKIHI ENTERPRISES,
LTD.

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, today I want to recognize a great Texas company, SkiHi Enterprises, Ltd., on its 20th anniversary. Over the past 20 years, SkiHi has built a reputation as one of Texas' leading mechanical/industrial contractors. I want to extend my congratulations to the company's founders, Richard Skipper and Tom Hicks, and to everyone else who has had a hand in SkiHi's success.

In 1981, Richard Skipper and Tom Hicks formed SkiHi. Mr. Skipper and Mr. Hicks had both worked in the industry for many years, which gave them the experience and knowledge they needed to create a successful business together. They started with a simple business plan, focusing on not over-extending SkiHi's limited resources and on steady, controlled growth. Because of these wise business practices and high quality work, SkiHi has become one the best respected mechanical/industrial contractors in the state of Texas.

Today, SkiHi is a full service mechanical/industrial contractor with over 220 employees. The company has a 38,000 square foot headquarters and fabrication shop in Fort Worth, Texas, and opened an office in Lubbock, Texas two years ago. SkiHi's volume was \$1 million in its first year, \$4 million in the second year, and was over \$33 million in 2000.

SkiHi has worked on many large construction projects in Texas. One of SkiHi's first projects was renovating the Tarrant County Courthouse in downtown Fort Worth. SkiHi has also done extensive work in North Texas on Burlington Northern Sante Fe's corporate headquarters, Nestle's Texas Distribution Center, the James West Special Care Center for Alzheimer's Disease, the University of North Texas Health Science Center, Alcon Laboratories, and the Dallas-Fort Worth Rental Car Facility. In recent years, the company has also completed many projects outside of the Fort Worth area. The most notable is the United Spirit Arena at Texas Tech University in Lubbock.

SkiHi also gives back to the industry and community. In conjunction with the Construction Education Foundation, SkiHi provides workforce training classes at North Lake College and Trimble Tech High School. The Construction Education Foundation is a coalition of North Texas contractors that trains approximately 600 apprentices each year. SkiHi sends employees to high school career days and job fairs to promote the construction business. The company also provides on-the-job training for young men and women interested in a career in construction.

Additionally, SkiHi is an active member of the Associated Builders and Contractors. The company has been awarded for its quality work by the Associated Builders and Contractors on numerous occasions. Most recently, SkiHi was awarded First Place on the local level for the 2000 Associated Builders and Contractors Excellence in Construction Awards for its work on the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport Rental Car Facility.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate SkiHi Enterprises, Ltd., for 20 years of success. I know that the next 20 years will be even more productive.

HONORING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR ECTODERMAL DYSPLASIAS

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 20th anniversary of the National Foundation for Ectodermal Dysplasias (NFED) in Mascoutah, Illinois.

The NFED is the only organization in the United States providing comprehensive services to individuals affected by the ectodermal dysplasia syndromes (EDS) and their families. EDS are a group of genetic disorders which are identified by the absence or deficient function of at least two derivatives of the ectoderm (teeth, hair, nails or glands). There are at least 150 forms of EDS that have been identified. EDS was first recognized by Charles Darwin in the late 1860's.

EDS affects many more people that had been originally thought by Darwin. Today, the number of those individuals affected by EDS has been estimated as high as 7 in 10,000 births. Individuals affected by EDS have abnormalities of the sweat glands, tooth buds, hair follicles and nail development. Some types of EDS are mild while others are more devastating. People with EDS have been identified as having frequent respiratory infections, hearing or vision defects, missing fingers or toes, problems with their immune system and a sensitivity to light. In rare cases, the lifespan of a person with EDS may be affected. Many individuals affected by EDS cannot perspire, requiring air conditioning in the home, at work or in school. Some individuals may have missing or malformed teeth or problems with their upper respiratory tract. EDS is caused during pregnancy, as the baby is developing. During the formation of skin tissues, defects in formation of the outer layers of the baby's skin may lead to ED.

At this time there is no cure for ED. The NFED, incorporated in 1981, is the sole organization in the world providing comprehensive services to families affected by EDS. The NFED is committed to improving lives by providing information on treatment and care and promoting research. There are more than 3000 individuals served by the NFED in 50 states and 53 countries. They have provided more than \$115,000 in financial assistance to families for their dental care, medical care, air conditioners, wigs, cooling vests and other needs. The NFED has provided patient access and granted more than \$237,000 to researchers studying the various aspects of EDS. These grants have stimulated more than 2 million dollars in ED research. They continue to host continuing educational programs on ED for health care professionals and provide the most comprehensive and current information on ED in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 20 years of service of the National Foundation for Ectodermal Dysplasias and it's aid and comfort to those affected by this terrible disease.

EIGHT-YEAR-OLD SHOWS COURAGE UNDER PRESSURE

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, the words courageous and heroic are sometimes used without thought or care. In the Sixth District of North Carolina, however, those adjectives and more should be applied to one of our young citizens who bravely came to his mother's rescue. For his efforts, eight-year-old Michael Mathis from Denton, North Carolina, was recently awarded the North Carolina 911 hero award, and he was recognized by the National Emergency Number Association. Young Michael was caught in a terrible predicament, which required him to show great courage while under severe pressure. Michael didn't let his young age hold him back from stepping up to save the life of his mother.

On February 6, 2001, Michael was riding with his mother Cathy Surratt on a road near High Point. Michael's mother suffers from a

thyroid condition and she has constant migraine headaches. During the course of the drive, Cathy began to see swirls in her eyes, pulled to the side of the road, then lost consciousness. Michael immediately got out his mother's cell phone in order to call his stepfather, but unfortunately the phone went dead, due to the fact that their minutes had expired. Knowing that a call to 911 was free, he then called the emergency number for help. Michael tried to tell the dispatcher where they were located, but with only trees and grass visible, he was only certain that they were on Highway 109.

Shortly after that, the car, which was a stick shift, began to roll forward. Michael's voice suddenly turned to panic, and he pleaded with the dispatcher to have someone find them. The dispatcher instructed him to take the key out of the ignition. Though he was overcome with fear, Michael managed to get the key out, and the car stopped. The dispatcher told Michael to honk the horn and flash the lights in the hope that a passing car would stop. Michael quickly complied with the dispatcher's orders. Finally, a car stopped, and to his good fortune, the passengers in the car were an emergency worker and a trained nurse. When Michael's stepfather arrived, the car was surrounded by people who were there to help. Cathy Surratt was taken to an area hospital where she was successfully treated and released.

The Davidson County Sheriff's Department named Michael a 911 hero, and he was awarded a plaque at a special ceremony. This week, the National Emergency Number Association recognized Michael at its 20th annual conference, along with other National 911 heroes. I am very pleased to be able to recognize Michael as one of our North Carolina 911 heroes. On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we offer our personal congratulations to Michael Mathis—a true hero.

HONORING THE SAYERS FAMILY OF CLARK COUNTY, OHIO

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the members of the Sayers Family from Clark County, Ohio and their combined commitment to shared American values. I rise today to recognize the fact that the four children of Charles and Virlie Sayers have each married and raised their own families for a combined total of 231 years. The Sayer Family provides an excellent example for our community in Ohio, as well as for the country as a whole, of the importance and benefits of a solid family heritage.

In today's society, it is very uplifting to hear stories such as these and to see the commitment this Ohio family has made to one another. It was through the Sayer Family's strong foundation that they understood the meaning of hard work as well as the value of family. Growing up, the children were encouraged to be good students, trained in music, and helped run their family farm. They understood the meaning of responsibility and the importance of strong family ties.

I want to take this opportunity to recognize the Sayers' for preserving such a strong family bond and for their traditional values and morals.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES E. ZINI, D.O.

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great Arkansan and outstanding Osteopathic physician. I am proud to recognize James E. Zini, D.O., in the Congress for his invaluable contributions and service to his community, to our state, and to our nation.

Dr. Zini epitomizes the Osteopathic profession. With his application of Osteopathic practices and principals, he personifies the model D.O. physician—practicing in a small rural town taking care of people, not just treating symptoms. He started his family practice in rural Mountain View, Arkansas, in 1977. In his Mountain View and Marshall clinics, along with partner David Burnette, D.O., office manager Judy Zini, and the Zini Clinic staff, Jim makes sure that each patient visit—approximately 13,000 annually—is remembered as excellent, quality D.O. care.

Dr. Zini is Board Certified in Family Practice by the American College of Osteopathic Family Physicians and is a fellow of the college. Jim is also Board Certified by the American Board of Quality Assurance and Utilization Review Physicians.

As a founder and leader of the Arkansas Osteopathic Medical Association (AOMA), Dr. Zini tirelessly worked to advance the Arkansas Osteopathic profession: to promote the Osteopathic family in all areas affecting D.O.s; and to protect the licensure, practice and educational interests of all Arkansas D.O.s. Dr. Zini has served his state association with distinction: Founder, President, Vice President, Committee Chairperson, Member, and he received the first AOMA Physician of the Year Award in 1989. Jim is also the first D.O. to serve on the Arkansas State Medical Board—a position designated by law that he worked to enact.

Dr. Zini furthered his commitment to the Osteopathic profession at the national level: serving as an Arkansas delegate to the American Osteopathic Association (AOA) House of Delegates; numerous House committees; AOA Board of Trustees; several key AOA committees and chairmanships; and 2001–2002 AOA President. As a community leader, Dr. Zini's recognitions include: 1998 Flight Safety Award, Federal Aviation Administration; 1997 Distinguished Citizen Award, Mountain View Chamber of Commerce; 1996 Alumni of the Year Award, University of Health Sciences in Kansas City, Missouri; 1991 Federal Aviation Administration Certificate of Recognition; Sigma Sigma Phi Honorary Osteopathic Fraternity; and 1972 Ordained Minister, St. Paul's United Church of Christ in Little Rock, Arkansas.

James E. Zini, D.O., is a physician, advisor and friend to many. He has dedicated his life to serving his fellow citizens as a leader in both his profession and his community, and he deserves our respect and gratitude for his

priceless contributions. On behalf of the Congress, I extend congratulations and best wishes to my good friend James E. Zini, D.O., on his successes and achievements.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF ROBERT R. GREENLAW

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Chief Robert R. Greenlaw, C.E.M., for his outstanding achievements with the Ridgewood Emergency Services and his contributions to the protection of the Ridgewood community. Bob Greenlaw, who is now the Director of Ridgewood Emergency Services, has served the public in emergency situations for over forty years. On July 4, 2001, we will be honoring him in Ridgewood for his tremendous service. His leadership in the development of a trained volunteer fire and police department is only one of his remarkable achievements and I commend him for his efforts. The results of his dedicated service are felt throughout the Village of Ridgewood. As a leader of the men and women who protect our community, he is an inspiration for all those involved in public service.

Bob began his protection of the public in 1957 as a volunteer firefighter in Ridgewood, which is also my hometown. After a long and dedicated service in our community, Bob has assumed numerous leadership positions within the fire and police department. He was named Captain of the Ridgewood Auxiliary Police while also involving himself with emergency management. In 1980, Bob received the first two of many awards for his service, as he was given both the Emergency Medical Services Medal of Honor and the Village of Ridgewood Mayor's Award of Excellence in the same year. Convinced that the fire and police departments could be structured differently in order to best serve the community, Bob asked the Village of Ridgewood to support a trained group of volunteers within the departments which would allow the fire and police professionals to focus on the most critical situations. Bob encouraged a handful of volunteers to join him in this program and today his inspiration has led to a department of 127 volunteers serving more than 500,000 hours each year. This has been a tremendous resource for the Ridgewood community and would not have happened were it not for Bob's vision and dedication.

As those who know Bob can tell you, he has continually placed the safety of his community at the top of his priorities. He demonstrates an outstanding commitment to the public and has worked selflessly in this role for over 40 years. I am honored to have the opportunity to recognize Chief Bob Greenlaw for his examples of service and leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Chief Robert R. Greenlaw for all he has done for his community and for the outstanding example he sets for all of us.

THE LOW INCOME GASOLINE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ACT OF 2001

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address a bill I have just introduced, the Low Income Gasoline Assistance Program Act of 2001.

Let me begin my remarks by thanking the original sponsor of this legislation, Senator JOHN ROCKEFELLER, who in introducing this bill is attempting to address a very serious problem throughout our country. I also want to thank the original House cosponsors who have joined in this effort.

We all know the problem: skyrocketing gasoline prices have taken their toll on pocketbooks in a severe way. Gas station managers around New Mexico—and other parts of the country—say drivers are filling up their tanks and driving off without paying. Some say they have never seen it so bad, and it has forced them to change how things are done at the pump. A number of stations are now requiring customers to pay first because of so much lost revenue.

A common recommendation that we often hear when gas prices go up is for people to drive less. Walk, bike, or take public transit when you can. While I agree with that, unfortunately, that only goes so far, especially if you have no choice but to commute to work, to the doctor, or to school because public transportation is not available in your area. This is especially true for those who live in rural areas. These citizens have no other choice but to pay these prices in order to live their lives. This legislation attempts to address the problems that underprivileged citizens face in rural America with regard to the high cost of gasoline.

Our proposal is relatively simple. The current high price of gasoline is hurting people throughout the country. And perhaps no group is being hit harder than seniors and the working poor, especially in rural areas and places with inadequate public transportation. With experts predicting regular unleaded gasoline prices in excess of \$2.00 a gallon for much of the country this summer, I believe it is our responsibility to provide some immediate, short-term assistance for our most needy citizens.

The Low Income Gasoline Assistance Program Act of 2001 or LIGAP, is modeled on the successful LIHEAP program that helps seniors and the disadvantaged pay for heating oil in the winter and air conditioning in the summer. Under this program, recipients would receive \$25 to \$75 per month for three months, as long as gasoline prices stay high where they live. If the price of gasoline does not fall back below the price at which the program triggers off, recipients would be allowed to re-apply for three additional months' benefit.

LIGAP will allow states to make grants to low- and fixed-income individuals and families to defray the cost of purchasing gasoline for travel to work, to school, or to regular healthcare appointments when the price of gasoline reaches or exceeds the unmanageable current levels. States will make LIGAP grants to income-eligible families who meet the distance requirements of driving at least 30 miles a day, or 150 miles per week for

work, school, or medical care appointments. States are also encouraged to use their welfare reform block grant to provide transportation stipends to parents who meet the same distance standards.

This measure will enable states to operate the program through their Community Action agencies or welfare departments. Thus, states will have the flexibility to set income-eligibility standards similar to the current eligibility for LIHEAP. The prices at which the program triggers on and subsequently releases will then be set for each jurisdiction through consultation between the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Energy.

LIGAP is not meant to be a substitute for the long-term energy solutions we all seek for our nation. Each of us understands the necessity of a comprehensive and balanced approach to energy development, but we must realize that in every state there are hard-working people and elderly individuals whose monthly budgets are being stretched to the breaking point by the cost of gasoline. While we must approach this country's energy demand with the willingness to make the tough, long-range choices demanded of us, it is equally important that we heed the immediate damage being caused by the current high prices. We must show a willingness to provide some comfort for those Americans who are most at risk.

Mr. Speaker, we all recognize that people are suffering and that something must be done to help with the high cost of gasoline. I urge my colleagues to join us in this proposal that is both forward thinking and comprehensive.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE
FIRE CHIEF JACK FOWLER, JR.

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker I would like to take this opportunity to honor a life spent serving others, the life of Jack Fowler, Jr. Jack was a man that selflessly dedicated his life to protecting the lives of others. On Sunday, June 24, 2001, Jack was killed on his way home from a training session with the Volunteer Fire Department of West Pueblo.

Jack was born in the nearby community of La Junta. He graduated from La Junta High School, and started his career as a firefighter at the La Junta Volunteer Fire Department, following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather. After moving to Pueblo West in 1978, Jack then joined the Pueblo West Volunteer Fire Department where he was quickly promoted to Lieutenant. After serving only two short years on the Pueblo West squad, Jack was named Captain. Not only did Jack fulfill his duties as Captain, but went above and beyond these duties, by taking many courses that enhanced his career, Highway Emergency Response, Colorado Division of Disaster Emergency Services, and Emergency Response to Hazardous Materials Incidents to name a few. With all the extra time Jack put into his position at the Pueblo West Fire Department, he was the obvious choice for Fire Chief in 1983.

The dedication to his community did not stop with his position on the Fire Department,

Jack also volunteered with the Columbine Council Girl Scouts and spent time at the local schools. Jack loved to spend time with his daughters, Allison and Caitlyn, so he never missed an opportunity to volunteer for activities the girls were involved with. Jack balanced his commitment to his community and his family well. This charismatic man was loved by all that knew him. His dedication to Pueblo West and its citizens has left a lasting mark on the community, not to mention the State.

A life dedicated to the service of others, is why I stand before you today, Mr. Speaker, asking Congress to give this man the recognition he so justly deserves. He will be greatly missed by friends, fellow fire fighters and his family, but the State of Colorado will also feel the loss of this man. I would like to offer my condolences to his wife DyAnn and his daughters Allison and Caitlyn, and assure them that Jack Fowler, Jr. will not be forgotten by Pueblo County and the State of Colorado.

FRIENDS OF DISABLED ADULTS
AND CHILDREN JUNE 28, 2001

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, established in 1986 in order to provide medical equipment and computers to disabled people in the metro Atlanta area who could not otherwise afford it, Friends of Disabled Adults and Children is a full-time ministry which has reached out to all people with disabilities.

After retiring from a 20-year career in the Marines in 1978, Ed Butchart took a position selling medical diagnostics products. After having met many disabled people in need of products and service, he and his wife, Annie, with the support of Mount Carmel Christian Church, started a ministry in their home garage. Ed would repair and refurbish wheelchairs and give them to those disabled individuals who could not afford to purchase one.

Since then, the ministry has helped people ranging in age from 18 months to 103 years of age. The facility is now housed in a 64,800 sq. ft. building in Stone Mountain, Georgia and to date it has provided over 7,000 wheelchairs to needy persons. The retail value of all medical equipment that has been given away now totals over \$20 million.

Friends of Disabled Adults and Children received its 501(c)3, non-profit status in November 1987. Private donations, annual golf tournaments, and community fund raisers help it remain open and able to furnish medical equipment to those who truly need it. On numerous occasions, my staff members have referred disabled adults and children to this agency. It may take a little time to acquire a certain piece of medical equipment, but Friends of Disabled Adults and Children usually is able to accommodate these individuals. Recently a single mother, who has Multiple Sclerosis, was able to get out and watch her son play baseball, because she had received an electric scooter from Friends of Disabled Adults and Children. A senior citizen recently received a new walker, fitted just for her, because her old one was broken.

This organization distributes computers to those who are disabled. This sometimes al-

lows the disabled to learn job skills. In fact, the agency employs many disabled adults. It has a community reentry program for those who suffer from an acquired brain injury. By volunteering at Friends, these people are provided with a caring environment in which they can regain crucial skills needed to once again become productive members of society.

The Butcharts give God full credit for the growth of the center and for the many blessings they have received over the years. The 15th anniversary celebration of Friends of Disabled Adults and Children will be held on September 23rd at Mount Carmel Christian Church in Stone Mountain, Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Butchart, and their staff, are to be commended for their diligence, hard work, and big hearts. The disabled individuals from the Seventh District of Georgia, who have been served by this fine organization, join me in congratulating them, and thanking them for their kindness.

IN HONOR OF REV. KURT W.
KATZMAR

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize Rev. Kurt W. Katzmar for his many years of dedicated service to the First Congregational United Church of Christ.

Rev. Katzmar has been the pastor of the First Congregational United Church of Christ since May 1991. As a young boy raised in Strongsville, Rev. Katzmar attended the church he now pastors. He, along with then-pastor of Heritage Congregational Church Rev. David Hawk, founded the Berea Minister's Emergency Relief fund, a precursor to Church Street Ministries. This was one of many examples of his tireless support to the City of Berea, the people of Berea, and the ministry among the people of Berea.

Rev. Katzmar, along with others in the community area was a founder of the First Church's Church Street Ministries program. Together with Bob Dreese, Rev. Katzmar joined the church's Youth-at Risk program and the Second Mile Thrift Shop together as one ministry. When the businesses in the 17-19 Church Street building decided to move, they designed a combined program that could move into the building, enabling an expansion of the program to include the refugee-resettlement and crisis-response ministries. Rev. Katzmar made presentations to the boards, committees, and congregation, and after the grant was made, the Church Street Ministries was formed and dedicated on May 14, 1994 in a ceremony led by Rev. Katzmar.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in congratulating Rev. Katzmar on all his achievements in helping to create a welcoming atmosphere in the First Congregational United Church of Christ. His love and dedication to serving the Church has touched the hearts of all in the community.

PROTECTING AMERICAN STEEL

HON. KEN LUCAS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, America's steel industry has been hit by an unprecedented flood of low-priced, imported steel. As a member of the bipartisan Congressional Steel Caucus, I have become increasingly frustrated as I have watched this flood of low-priced imports force our steel producers to either slow production or close up shop. That is why I was pleased by the Administration's recent decision to heed the advice of the Congressional Steel Caucus and the pleas of the steel industry by initiating an investigation under Section 201 of the Fair Trade Act of 1974. On Friday, June 22, 2001, U.S. Trade Representative, Robert Zoellick requested the International Trade Commission (ITC) to begin that investigation.

Pursuing a Section 201 means that we will now investigate the illegal dumping of foreign steel into our marketplace. If the investigation finds that unfair trade practices were used by foreign countries in the United States, we will be entitled to seek relief from imported steel—including imposing punitive tariffs and trade restrictions. This investigation is a step in the right direction. It puts foreign steel producers on notice that we will not simply stand by while unfairly subsidized steel imports leave our steel plants idle and our steelworkers without work. But we need to do more.

Over 15,000 steelworkers nationwide have lost their jobs due to the current industry crisis. Since 1997, at least 18 steel companies have filed for bankruptcy. The health insurance of 70,000 steel-company retirees is now in jeopardy—that's 70,000 Americans faced with losing health care coverage precisely at the time in their life when they can afford it the least. Although a Section 201 investigation must report its findings within 120 days, the ITC can take up to a year to figure out how to respond to unfair trade practices. America's steel industry needs relief now. Simply put, Congress needs to enact the Steel Revitalization Act of 200, H.R. 808. And the President needs to sign it.

This bill directs the President to impose quotas, tariff surcharges, or other measures on imports. Among other things, it requires the President to negotiate enforceable, voluntary export restraint agreements. And the Steel Revitalization Act takes care of those who have suffered most from the current situation—the steelworkers who have lost their jobs. The bill establishes programs, such as the Steelworker Retiree Health Care Fund, to help these workers take care of their families. This fund would be accessible by all steel companies to provide health insurance to qualified retirees. The measures included in the Steel Revitalization Act would help families throughout Kentucky's Fourth Congressional District, from Shelby to Boyd Counties, who depend on our domestic steel industry for their livelihood.

Our steelworkers work hard to ensure that quality American steel girds our growing communities. That's why I, along with 220 other members of Congress, have cosponsored the Steel Revitalization Act. I am determined to keep our domestic producers in this important industry from falling victim to unfair trade with

foreign nations. Along with the Section 201 investigation, the Steel Revitalization Act would go a long way toward ensuring that steel remains a vital industry in Kentucky and the nation.

PASSAGE OF ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL
HON. TED STRICKLAND

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank our Subcommittee Chairman and Ranking Member for the hard work they put into this bill, which includes a number of programs that are very important to Southern Ohio. I would like to take this opportunity to comment on these Department of Energy programs that directly affect the workers and communities supporting the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant located in Piketon, Ohio.

First, I would like to express my support for the \$110,784,000 included in the Fiscal Year 2002 Energy and Water Appropriations bill for costs associated with winterization of the Portsmouth, Ohio Gaseous Diffusion Plant and maintaining the plant on cold standby. It was just over a year ago today that the United States Enrichment Corporation, Inc. (USEC) announced that it would close the only U.S. uranium enrichment plant capable of meeting industry's nuclear fuel specifications. While I cannot overstate my disagreement, disappointment and disgust with that decision, I am pleased that funding will be available in Fiscal Year 2002 to ensure that the Portsmouth facility remains in a cold standby condition so that it could be restarted if needed in the future. I have been assured by the Department of Energy that the funding levels in this year's appropriations bill will allow the Department to meet its goals as announced in Columbus, Ohio on March 1, 2001 and as stated by then Governor Bush last October.

I am aware of report language accompanying the bill which discusses the non-proliferation programs with Russia and, specifically, the Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) Agreement. I support this incredibly important foreign policy initiative and I agree with the language calling for the Russian HEU to "be reduced as quickly as possible." I am also aware that the purchase of the 500 metric tons of Russian HEU has not always stayed on schedule, and I support exploring ways to accelerate the purchase of the downblended weapons grade material from Russia. However, I would hope that we can accelerate this program without adversely affecting the domestic uranium enrichment industry. Today, we are dependent upon this downblended Russian HEU for approximately 50 percent of our domestic nuclear fuel supply. Increasing that dependence makes no sense to me, particularly at a time when we are debating a national energy strategy calling for greater energy security in order to avoid price volatility and supply uncertainty. We must act in a manner that strikes a reasonable balance between this significant foreign policy objective and the need to maintain a reliable and economic source of domestic nuclear fuel.

I am disappointed that the Department of Energy's Worker and Community Transition

Office funding falls short of the President's request. I am deeply concerned that the allocated funding is inadequate to address the needs of the Department of Energy workers and communities across the DOE complex who depend on these funds to help minimize the social and economic impacts resulting from the changes in the Department of Energy's mission.

Finally, but not least of all, I am concerned about the slight reduction in the funding for the Department of Energy's Environment, Safety and Health Office. I am hopeful that this reduction will not impact the extremely important medical monitoring program at the Portsmouth plant, which also serves to screen past and present workers at other sites throughout the DOE complex. I am hopeful that these funds will be restored as the bill moves through the conference committee. We now know that many workers at DOE sites, including the one in Piketon, Ohio, handled hazardous and radioactive materials with little knowledge and, oftentimes, with inadequate safety practices. In fact, a May 2000 report issued by the Department's Office of Oversight on the Piketon Gaseous Diffusion Plant states, "Due to weaknesses in monitoring programs, such as the lack of extremity monitoring, exposure limits may have unknowingly been exceeded. In addition, communication of hazards, the rationale for and use of protective measures, accurate information about radiation exposure, and the enforcement of protective equipment use were inadequate. Further, workers were exposed to various chemical hazards for which adverse health effects had not yet been identified." Scaling back the medical monitoring program now would be unconscionable knowing what we know today. Furthermore, the compensation program established last fall by passage of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA), designed to compensate employees made ill by the work they performed for the government, would be weakened if workers are then denied access to medical screening. Although the EEOICPA is not a perfect bill, it would be a shame to hobble a long overdue program before it is even out of the gate.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ED SMITH**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask today to honor Ed Smith, a true hero, on behalf of Congress. Ed served as the Centennial football coach, as school district administrator, and he served as a model for how to win, how to lose graciously, and how never to give in. He was also a man devoted to his family up until his recent death just months before his 100th birthday.

Professionally, Ed was revered by his colleagues. Central coach, principal and teacher John Rivas told Loretta Sword of The Pueblo Chieftain, "He was the godfather of it all, you might say, and he was always there to help me if I had a problem or a situation I didn't have a handle on." Ms initiative helped ensure that the Dutch Clark Stadium had the financial and community support necessary to be built. Also, he made certain that the annual All-Star

games were properly organized when they were in Pueblo, and that everything went smoothly and safely. For his success, he was even named honorary meet director and was honored for the work he did in the athletic arena for the community. Ed was a gifted athlete himself, and he never lost his love for competition, or his skill at it. When he was 91 years old, he shot a hole-in-one with thirty-year-old golf clubs he received as a retirement gift.

During his life, Ed received many honors and awards, including having his name on the rolls of the Greater Pueblo Sports Association Hall of Fame and the Centennial Hall of Fame, but his greatest reward was that, as former coach Sollie Raso attested, "I honestly think . . . [he] and his wife, they were at peace with one another, their family, and their God." Indeed, Ed was a dedicated husband up until his wife, Margaret Boyer Smith's, death. He also devoted himself to his two sons, Dr. Dean B. Smith, who preceded him in death, Dr. E. Jim Smith, and to his sixteen grandchildren and nineteen great-grandchildren.

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, Ed Smith was an inspiration to his students, colleagues, family and friends throughout his life. I am proud to have this opportunity to pay tribute to such an amazing man.

HONORING AL FOWLER

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, few times each week, we open our newspapers and read about someone who is making important contributions in a particular field. It is these individuals who continue to make America a great place to live, and we should never fail to recognize their contributions. However, it is with much less frequency that we hear about people who have spent a lifetime contributing to our society in numerous different areas, always rising to the top level in each endeavor.

One such individual is Al Fowler, a native of Douglasville, Georgia. After graduating from Douglas County High School and the University of Georgia, where he earned high honors and was active in Student Government and the Future Farmers of America, Al answered his country's call and left to fight in World War II.

During the war, Al served in the 483rd Bomber Group in Italy, where his group of B-17s suffered a casualty rate of 107%, including replacements. Although he had the option to leave after surviving 30 missions, Al Fowler stayed on the front, and stopped flying only when the war ended on the morning before his 34th mission. During his tenure, he was promoted to Brigadier General and earned a Distinguished Flying Cross for bringing his crippled aircraft back to the ground after a particularly dangerous mission.

Fortunately, Al Fowler's time in Italy was marked by more than just war and bloodshed. It was during this time that he met his wife, who was serving with the Red Cross in Italy. They went on to be married on the Isle of Capri. At that wedding, they exchanged rings made of gold confiscated from dead German

soldiers by a friendly Italian jeweler, the bride wore a dress sewn from German parachute silk, and the couple departed from their wedding in a B-17 Flying Fortress flown by the groom.

After returning to Douglasville, Al won election to the Georgia General Assembly, where he served with pride and distinction for 16 years. Next, he won election to the Georgia Public Service Commission. During his political years, he truly helped develop the state of Georgia, and was instrumental in building its communications and transportation infrastructure. Later, Al went on to become Georgia's Adjutant General, where he started the National Guard program we rely on today, and once again contributed immensely to our nation's defense.

After leaving politics in the 1970s, Al must have still felt he had not done enough to improve his community, because he took a job as President of Douglas County Federal Savings and Loan. During his tenure of over 30 years in banking, Al helped countless families achieve their dream of owning a home or starting their own business. He also helped reform the savings and loan industry after many of his competitors overextended themselves. His work to reform these institutions has made many of them stronger today than they ever were before.

Al Fowler has already been honored by his community and the State of Georgia for his service. He was recently named the 2nd recipient ever of the Chairman's Award at our Aviation Hall of Fame in Warner Robins, Georgia. An exhibit there will honor his contributions to freedom and prosperity in America.

As Al reaches his 81st birthday, and finally begins a well-deserved retirement, I hope that other members of this body will join me in thanking him for his service to our nation and our community in Georgia.

IN MEMORY OF BROTHER NIVARD

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a great man who has dedicated his entire life to spreading Christian values and beliefs, Brother Nivard, for his lifetime of dedicated service.

Born Joseph Martin Stanton in 1945, Brother Nivard has served his community in countless capacities from a very young age. At age 17 he boarded a train in the Old Union Terminal of Cleveland bound for Kentucky to commit his life to Christianity. His quest for true happiness eventually led him to the Abbey of Gethsemani in Trappist, Kentucky, where he became a monk.

His love and devotion to Christian values and beliefs earned him the respect and admiration of all his peers. His friends and family describe him as a man that has inspired many. Brother Nivard is truly a man that has given back to his community in numerous ways and that has touched an incredible number of people.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the memory of a man that has reached out into his community to improve mankind, Brother Nivard. His kind spirit, gentle demeanor, and warm smile will be greatly missed.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR PHILIP A. SHARP MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. KEN LUCAS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bulter, Kentucky's Phillip A. Sharp Middle School. At a time when our nation is faced with a troubling energy crisis, the students of Phillip A. Sharp Middle School serve as a fine example for our youth. Their school was recently selected as the Middle School of the Year by the National Energy Education Development (NEED) Project, and they will attend the National Youth Awards Program for Energy Achievement here in Washington, D.C.

I am pleased to see young people take an interest in energy issues. They are learning early in life the importance of energy production and conservation. What I find even more impressive is the fact that they are taking what they have learned and, through the NEED Project's "Kids Teaching Kids" approach, passing it on to other interested students. This kind of leadership from our middle schoolers means great things for Kentucky's future.

I congratulate Phillip A. Sharp Middle School on their recent award, and I thank them for their hard work and for setting a fine example for students across the United States. They are on the right track, and I wish them continued success.

HONORING JIM SAMUELSON FOR HIS LIFELONG DEDICATION TO HELPING OTHERS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I ask to honor a great man whose contributions not only to this country, but to our world, should be looked upon as an inspiration to all. James Samuelson, longtime Glenwood Springs, Colorado resident recently passed away. He served in World War II, flourished as co-editor and publisher of The Glenwood Post, volunteered in his community, and gave his time and money to help those in countries less fortunate than our own.

Even before he began his successful career working with newspapers, Jim went into the Army Medical Corps during World War II, where he served in campaigns in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. Afterward, he married Marilyn, a marriage that would last 55 years until his recent death. Together, he and Marilyn raised a daughter and five sons, and were the proud grandparents to fourteen and great-grandparents to three.

After the war, Jim pursued his journalism and management talent. Donna Daniels of the Glenwood Springs Post-Independent writes of Marilyn's memory about how much more difficult it was to communicate, and how the biggest contact to the outside world was the daily paper. Jim used his skills working as co-editor and publisher of The Glenwood Post with his brother, John until 1966, after which he earned his masters of education from the University of Wyoming.

Jim was an active man all through his life. He skied, fly fished, and played and watched sports. He also volunteered with the Lions Club, American Legion, and the Mountain View Church. He even traveled to Haiti and twice to Mexico to help establish medical clinics there. In 1962 he received a fellowship to attend a three-month seminar for journalists in Quito. He and Marilyn also traveled to Europe, Israel, and Turkey, making their last trip just three years ago.

Mr. Speaker, Jim Samuelson contributed throughout his life to his community, his family, and to his world. He acted beyond expectations to make a positive impact where he saw the need, and for that, I ask to pay him tribute on behalf of Congress.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR SIKH HOMELAND DISCUSSED ON CAP- ITOL HILL

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 15, the Think Tank for National Self-Determination held a very informative meeting here on Capitol Hill in the Rayburn House Office Building. The featured speaker was Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. He laid out very well the strong case for self-determination for the Sikhs of Punjab, Khalistan, and for the other nations of South Asia, such as predominantly Christian Nagaland and predominantly Muslim Kashmir.

During his speech, Dr. Aulakh noted that "self-determination is the birthright of all peoples and nations." He quoted Thomas Jefferson, who wrote in our own Declaration of Independence that when a government tramples on the basic rights of the people, "it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it." Jefferson also wrote, "Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God."

India certainly is that kind of government. It has killed over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, more than 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, over 75,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, and many thousands of other minorities, including people from Assam, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and members of the Dalit caste, the dark-skinned "Untouchables," who are the original people of South Asia, among others. Currently, there are 17 freedom movements in India.

Just recently, a group of Indian soldiers was caught trying to set fire to a Gurdwara, a Sikh temple, in Kashmir, and some houses. Local townspeople, both Sikh and Muslim, overwhelmed the soldiers and prevented them from committing this atrocity. Unfortunately, that is the reality of "the world's largest democracy."

Mr. Speaker, there are measures that America can take to prevent further atrocities and help the people of the subcontinent live in freedom. We should end our aid to the Indian government until it stops repressing the people and we should openly and publicly declare our support for self-determination for the people of Khalistan, Nagalim, Kashmir, and the other nations seeking their freedom in South Asia. This is the best way to help them. It supports the principles that gave birth to our

country and it strengthens our security position in that region.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert Dr. Aulakh's speech into the RECORD for the information of my colleagues.

REMARKS OF DR. GURMIT SINGH AULAKH,
PRESIDENT, COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN

It is a pleasure to be back here with my friends at the Think Tank for National Self-Determination. This is a very important organization and I am proud to support its work.

Self-determination is the birthright of all peoples and nations. Next month America will celebrate its independence. Thomas Jefferson, author of the American Declaration of Independence, wrote that when a government tramples on the people's rights, "it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it." He also wrote that "resistance to tyranny is obedience to God." Sikhs share that view. We are instructed by the Gurus to be vigilant against tyranny wherever it rears its ugly head. Guru Gobind Singh, the last of the Sikh Gurus, proclaimed the Sikh Nation sovereign. Every day we pray "Raj Kare Ga Khalsa," which means "the Khalsa shall rule."

Let me tell you a little about the history of Sikh national sovereignty. Sikhs established Khalsa Raj in 1710, lasting until 1716. In 1765, Sikh rule in Punjab was re-established, and it lasted until the British conquered the subcontinent in 1849. Under Maharajah Ranjit Singh, Hindus, Sikhs, and Muslims all served in the government. All people were treated equally and fairly. The Sikh state was extensive, at one point reaching all the way to Kabul.

At the time that the British quit India, three nations were supposed to get sovereignty. Jinnah got Pakistan for the Muslims on the basis of religion and the Hindus got India. India made a deal with the Hindu maharajah of Kashmir to keep the state within India despite a Muslim majority population, but at the same time it marched troops into Hyderabad to annex it to India by defeating the Muslim ruler, Nizam of Hyderabad. Hyderabad at the time had a majority Hindu population and a Muslim maharajah.

The third nation that was to receive sovereign power was the Sikh Nation. However, Nehru tricked the Sikh leadership of the time into taking their share with India on the promise that Sikhs would enjoy "the glow of freedom" in Punjab and no law affecting the rights of Sikhs would pass without Sikh consent. As soon as the ink dried, however, the Indian government broke those promises. They sent a memo to all officials declaring Sikhs "a criminal race" does that sound like a democracy or a totalitarian state in the Nazi/Communist mold?—and the repression of Sikhs began. No Sikh representative has ever signed the Indian constitution to this day.

In June 1984 the Indian government attacked the holiest of Sikh shrines, the Golden Temple in Amritsar. Ask yourself, what would you think if someone launched a military attack on the Vatican or Mecca? That is how Sikhs felt about the Golden Temple massacre and desecration. Seventeen years later, we have still not forgotten it, as the attendance at our recent protest shows.

Since that attack, the Indian government has murdered more than 250,000 Sikhs, according to figures published in *The Politics of Genocide* by human-rights leader Inderjit Singh Jaijee, convenor of the Movement Against State Repression. A new report from Jaijee's organization shows that India admitted that it held over 52,000 Sikhs as political prisoners without charge or trial under

the expired "Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act." Some of the political prisoners have been in illegal custody since 1984! In 1994, the U.S. State Department reported that the Indian government paid over 41,000 cash bounties to police officers for killing Sikhs. One such bonus was paid to a policeman who murdered a three-year-old Sikh boy. Others have been paid for killing Sikhs who later showed up alive, raising the question: Who did the police really murder?

Unfortunately, there is often no way to answer that question. Human rights activist Jaswant Singh Khalsa exposed the fact that the Indian government picked up over 50,000 Sikhs, tortured them, killed them, then declared their bodies "unidentified" and cremated them. Just recently, more bodies were found in a river bank. For this, Mr. Khalsa was arrested and killed in police custody. The only eyewitness to the Khalsa kidnapping was arrested for trying to hand the British Home Secretary a petition asking Britain to get involved in helping to secure human rights for the Sikhs.

Two independent investigations showed that the Indian government killed 35 Sikhs last year in the village of Chithi Singhpora in Kashmir. Just last week, five Indian troops were overwhelmed by Sikh and Muslim residents of another village while they were trying to burn down the local Gurdwara and some Sikh homes. This is part of India's ongoing effort to set the minorities against each other. With 17 freedom movements within India's borders, the idea that the minorities might support each other scares the Indian government.

It is not just Sikhs who are being oppressed. While my main focus is on my own people, I am committed to freedom and human rights for all peoples and nations. There has been a wave of oppression of Christians since Christmas 1998. Members of the RSS, the pro-Fascist parent organization of the ruling BJP, murdered missionary Graham Staines and his two sons, ages 8 to 10, by burning them to death while they slept in their jeep. Nuns have been raped, priests have been killed, schools and prayer halls have been attacked. Last year, the RSS published a booklet on how to implicate Christians and other minorities in false criminal cases.

The BJP destroyed the Babri mosque in Ayodhya and still intends to build a Hindu temple on the site. Leaders of the BJP have said that everyone who lives in India must be Hindu or must be subservient to Hinduism. They have called for the "Indianization" of non-Hindu religions.

Is that a democratic country? U.S. Congressman Edolphus Towns pointed out that "the mere fact that [Sikhs] have the right to choose their oppressors does not mean they live in a democracy." Congressman Dana Rohrabacher said that for the minorities "India might as well be Nazi Germany."

Sikh martyr Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale said that "If the Indian government attacks the Golden Temple, it will lay the foundation of Khalistan." He was right. On October 7, 1987, the Sikh Nation declared the independence of its homeland, Punjab, Khalistan. India claims that there is no support for Khalistan. It also claims to be democratic despite the atrocities. Then why not simply put the issue of independence to a independence to a vote, the democratic way? What are they afraid of?

Self-determination is the right of all people and nations. America should sanction India and stop its aid until all the people of South Asia are allowed to live in freedom.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity. I hope you will support freedom for Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagaland, and all the nations of South Asia.

TRADE RELATIONS REGARDING
PRODUCTS OF KAZAKHSTAN**HON. ROBERT WEXLER**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. WEXLER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to place in the Congressional Record the following letter I received from A. Machkevitch the President of the Jewish Congress of Kazakhstan in support of H.R. 1318, legislation that would authorize President Bush to extend normal trade relations treatment to the products of Kazakhstan.

JEWISH CONGRESS OF KAZAKHSTAN,
Kynaev str., June 27, 2001.

Hon. ROBERT WEXLER,
*Member of Congress, Cannon HOB, Wash-
ington, DC.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WEXLER: The Jewish Congress of Kazakhstan welcomes the decision of a number of US Congress members, in particular Senator S. Brownback and Congressman J. Pitts on termination of Section IV of Trade Law of 1974 in relation to Kazakhstan and granting the country a permanent Regime of Normal Trade Relationship with the USA.

Undoubtedly, at the time of this Section adoption the decision of American legislators was timely and justified. One can not deny the fact that the communist regime tried all ways to oppress and limit rights of the country's Jewry. Similar to the representatives of many other nationalities of the Soviet Union we could neither openly declare ourselves as ethnic group, nor visit our relatives abroad, as well as freely profess our religion. In this respect we are immensely grateful to the American people demonstrating concern and sympathy with our life at the time of hardships. The amendment introduced by the two prominent US Statesmen—Jackson and Vanick—warmed our hearts.

However, the environment has changed. The Union broke up. Having cast off the totalitarianism chains, Kazakhstan has built a new independent state where the great principles of political and economic freedom, parity of rights and opportunities are being practiced. Today Kazakhstan is a democratic nation with steadily developing economy and fair chances to become a stronghold of security and democracy in the Central Asian region.

The young State of Kazakhstan emerged on the background of unique ethnic situation. Kazakhstan was the only former soviet republic in the region without distinct prevalence of a single ethnic group. Over 100 nationalities and ethnic groups living together learned to coexist without internal conflicts and discords to much extent owing to the efforts of the country's leadership headed by President Nursultan Nazarbayev.

Realizing that the majority, of peoples of Kazakhstan subjected to mass repression at the time of stalinism and fascism have been deprived of possibility to develop their culture and language, the Government of Kazakhstan encourages creation of ethnic and cultural centers in all regions of the country. The Jewry is not an exclusion. The only Jewish school in the Central Asian region successfully functions in our country, construction of 10 new synagogues is underway in the largest cities of Kazakhstan. In general, 3000 religious organizations of 46 confessions function in Kazakhstan. None of the other countries in the region can demonstrate such achievements.

In our sincere belief the Kazakhstan Government's aspiration to preserve and

strengthen stability and interethnic concord both in the country and the whole region should be encouraged by the USA. We proceed from the fact that a country which liberated the minds of people would be to a larger extent successful in achieving prosperity than a society burdened with heavy heritage of the past, such as amendment of Jackson—Vanick.

In this context the Jewish community of Kazakhstan calls upon you to exert your influence in freeing Kazakhstan from this rudiment of the past, which would undoubtedly strengthen relationship between our countries and testify to the fact that voices of tens of thousands of the Kazakhstan Jews have been once again heard by our American friends.

Yours Sincerely,

A. MACHKEVITCH,
President.

RETIREMENT OF REV. LEO J.
O'DONOVAN, S.J. AS PRESIDENT
OF GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, Leo J. O'Donovan, S.J. leaves Georgetown University on June 30th after twelve splendid and productive years as the president of the oldest Catholic university in the United States. I know I am joined by the Members of the House in recognizing Father O'Donovan's very distinguished service to Georgetown, to higher education, to this city, and to his Catholic faith.

Father O'Donovan, a summa cum laude graduate of Georgetown College, a Jesuit institution, returned to his renowned alma mater, himself a distinguished Jesuit. He has led the University in the tradition of scholarship, faith, and service, as if it were second nature to him.

I have had the opportunity to observe Father O'Donovan at work because I was a tenured member of the faculty of the Law Center when he became president in 1989 and have continued as a faculty member, teaching a course every year. I watched first hand as Father O'Donovan strengthened a university that was already acknowledged to be one of the best in the country, and at the same time, deepened its strong commitment to its religious mission and to this city.

Father O'Donovan managed simultaneously to raise the university's academic standing and enrich the religious mission of one of the world's foremost Catholic universities. He leaves the University significantly expanded both academically and physically, with 37% more full time faculty, a 25% increase in library holdings, and a doubling of endowed chairs. Among the most significant capital improvements during Father O'Donovan's tenure are an \$82 million renovation of all undergraduate housing and his initiation of a \$169 million Southwest Quadrangle, which will contain new residences for undergraduates and for the Jesuit community. His signature especially is on the religious identity of the institution to which he has brought fresh and innovative emphasis.

I am particularly grateful to Father O'Donovan for his leadership in making Georgetown an especially good D.C. citizen.

These contributions have been plentiful and varied, from the University's D.C. Reads literacy tutors and faculty and student support for our catholic elementary schools, to the university's \$1 million investment that helped launch a community bank, the City First Bank.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot pretend to summarize Father O'Donovan's magnificent accomplishments in a terse statement before the House or even in the longer statement of his accomplishments that I am submitting for the record. The achievements of the O'Donovan presidency will continue to roll out for years to come. Suffice it to say that in 1989, the challenge for a top university was to find a top president and that after a dozen years, no one can doubt that Georgetown was fortunate to meet that high standard in the man who became its 47th president. Father Leo J. O'Donovan will always be remembered at the university, in this city, and in our country for his gallant and loving spirit and for his unique contributions to education and to the District of Columbia, while reinforcing the values of his religious faith in the institution he has superbly lead into the 21st century.

LEO J. O'DONOVAN, S.J.—LEADERSHIP FOR
GEORGETOWN

The Reverend Leo J. O'Donovan, S.J., became Georgetown University's 47th president in 1989, 33 years after he graduated summa cum laude from Georgetown College. A member of the Society of Jesus since 1957, Fr. O'Donovan is a specialist in systematic theology and holds advanced degrees in theology and philosophy from Fordham University, Woodstock College, and the University of Münster, Germany. At the time of his election to serve as president of Georgetown, he was a professor of systematic theology at Weston Jesuit School of Theology in Cambridge, Massachusetts, a visiting fellow at the Woodstock Theological Center on Georgetown's campus, and a member of Georgetown's Board of Directors.

Under his leadership in the past twelve years, Georgetown University has continued to flourish and grow as a world-class university with a vibrant Catholic and Jesuit identity. As president, Fr. O'Donovan has sustained and enhanced Georgetown University's traditions of scholarship, faith, and service—advancing teaching and research, strengthening the University's commitment to educating "men and women for others," and ensuring that Georgetown serves as a strong non-profit citizen in Washington, D.C.

ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

Ranked among the top 25 universities in the nation every year in the 1990s, as well as in 2000-2001, Georgetown has continued to strengthen academic excellence and deepen its longstanding commitment to teaching and research.

Georgetown's outstanding students continue to achieve distinction nationally, earning some of the most prestigious awards in higher education, including 11 Rhodes Scholarships, 7 Marshall Scholarships, and 8 Luce Foundation Scholarships since 1990. Georgetown's Law Center ranks first in the nation in the number of graduates who go into public interest and public service law. And 64 judicial clerkships have recently been awarded to Law Center graduates.

At the School of Medicine, students continue to perform exceptionally well in residency assignments they receive through the National Residency Matching Program.

In 2000, more than half of graduating seniors received their first choice for residency, and 80 percent received one of their top two choices. These figures are higher than the national average.

SUPPORT FOR FACULTY

Fr. O'Donovan has funded faculty-development grants for interdisciplinary research and course development and made a priority the creation of new endowed faculty positions. The number of Georgetown's endowed professorships and endowed chairs has doubled in the past twelve years. Among the new chairs were the University's first in computer science, music, and Japanese language and culture, as well as the John Carroll Distinguished Professorship in Ethics, the Ryan Chair in Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy, and a chair to support the scholarship and teaching of a visiting Jesuit scholar.

From Fall 1988 through Fall 2000 the number of Main Campus full-time faculty (both tenure track and non-tenure track) increased 37%. From Fall 1990 through Fall 2000, the number of full-time faculty at the Georgetown University Law Center increased 38%. Georgetown Law Center has the largest faculty in the United States.

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

Georgetown's faculty include some of the nation's leading scholars in a wide array of fields—from linguistics to constitutional law to cancer research to health care policy.

Georgetown was classified by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching as a Research I institution in 1994 and a Doctoral/Research-extensive university in 2000.

From FY90 to FY99, research and development funding support has increased by 119 percent.

Georgetown's library holdings have increased by more than 25% in the past ten years.

ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND INNOVATIONS

In the past 12 years, Georgetown has steadily expanded its academic programs. Currently, there are more than 90 undergraduate and graduate degree programs, including 20 doctoral programs. In recent years, numerous new interdisciplinary graduate programs have been instituted, including programs in the neurosciences and molecular and cell biology. The undergraduate curriculum has been augmented by new minors in areas such as Catholic studies and environmental studies, a new major in political economy, and a joint program in Communication, Culture, and Technology. New graduate and professional initiatives include the Asian Law and Policy Studies Program at the Law Center, and an International Executive MBA Program at the McDonough School of Business. In 1995, the Main Campus also completed a major reorganization of academic programs, incorporating the Faculty of Languages and Linguistics into the Georgetown College.

Under Fr. O'Donovan's leadership, innovative academic and philanthropic planning has allowed Georgetown to create a number of new teaching and research initiatives, including:

Law Casa, a center for research on Latin American law and policy issues, and the Supreme Court Institute in the Law Center;

The Center for Clinical Bioethics in the Medical Center;

The Center for German and European Studies, the Center for Australian and New

Zealand Studies, and the Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding in the Walsh School of Foreign Service; and

The Center for Social Justice Research, Teaching and Service on the Main Campus.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN ADMISSIONS & FINANCIAL AID

As Georgetown's academic programs and faculty have advanced in stature, the admissions process has become increasingly more competitive. Georgetown accepts between 20 and 25 percent of its approximately 15,000 undergraduate applicants each year and thus ranks among the nation's most selective institutions.

At the same time, Fr. O'Donovan has worked to ensure the accessibility and affordability of a Georgetown education, sustaining its need-blind/full-need admissions policy and increasing significantly the amount of University funding appropriated annually for undergraduate aid. Institutional scholarship aid for undergraduates increased from \$14 million in 1989 to more than \$34.5 million in 2000-01. Each year more than 55% of the undergraduate students at Georgetown receive some form of financial assistance. Including federal and private, grant, loan, and work-study programs, Georgetown awarded a total of \$67.5 million in undergraduate financial aid in 2000-01. Among the recent additions to financial aid resources are the Pedro Arrupé, S.J., Scholarship for Peace fund, established by a generous anonymous gift to enable students from war-torn regions of the world to attend Georgetown, and a special scholarship fund financed by the Office of the President for graduates of District of Columbia schools.

In 2000-01, the Law Center again received more applications than any law school in the nation, and more than 8,000 students applied for 171 seats in the School of Medicine. One of every four medical school applicants in the country applies to Georgetown. In addition, applicants' GPAs and MCAT scores continue to be well above average. Average LSAT scores of entering law students are in the 95th percentile nationally.

DIVERSITY AT GEORGETOWN

In 2001, in an independent survey published in *Black Enterprise*, Georgetown was ranked second among non-historically black colleges and universities as a place where African American students feel that their aspirations are supported. In 1999, the publication *Hispanic Business* ranked MBA programs and law schools in terms of places where Hispanics were most likely to succeed. Approximately 22% of Georgetown's undergraduate class of 2004 are international students and students from minority and ethnic backgrounds. Each year Georgetown ranks either first or second among highly selective private institutions in the number of applications by African Americans.

Georgetown's Law Center has become one of the most diverse in the nation, second only to Howard University in the number of African American attorneys graduated in the U.S. During Fall 2000, minorities made up 29.3 percent of the students in the J.D. program. The percentage of minority students in the School of Medicine has increased from 20 percent in 1994 to more than 28 percent in 2000.

Of the undergraduate students enrolled during Fall 2000 who indicated a religious preference, more than half (55.3 percent) indicated that they are Roman Catholic. About 23 percent reported another Christian de-

nomination, while about five percent indicated they are of the Jewish faith. About three percent of the undergraduates stated that they are Muslim, two percent are Hindu and one percent reported that they are Buddhist. About seven percent indicated no religion and about four percent indicated some other religious preference. About eight percent of all undergraduates did not specify a religious preference and about 2.5% indicated some other religious preference.

Georgetown also has made significant strides promoting diversity within the faculty and administration. Among Fr. O'Donovan's administrative appointments have been the first women to serve as Provost, Dean of Georgetown College, Dean of the School of Medicine, Vice President and Treasurer, and Vice President and General Counsel.

GEORGETOWN'S CATHOLIC AND JESUIT IDENTITY

Fr. O'Donovan has led Georgetown's efforts to develop further the spiritual dimension of Georgetown's campus and intellectual life. During the past 12 years, in addition to the new academic centers listed above, the University has launched innovative initiatives in Catholic Studies and Jewish Studies. Georgetown's nationally recognized retreat programs have grown significantly, offering a broad range of retreat options to all members of the University community, with specific retreats for those of the Catholic, Protestant, Muslim, Orthodox Christian, and Jewish faiths. The University has hosted a wide range of conferences, symposia, and lectures devoted to religious issues and topics. Georgetown's Third Century Campaign has set a target of \$45 million for initiatives related to Georgetown's Catholic and Jesuit identity, including five endowed chairs in the Catholic intellectual tradition.

In 1995, Fr. O'Donovan initiated a University-wide dialogue about ways in which the University might further deepen its Catholic and Jesuit identity. As a part of that process, in 1997, he charged a faculty-led task force to make specific recommendations about steps Georgetown could take to enhance its identity for the future. That task force filed its report in 1998. Fr. O'Donovan then invited the entire University community to respond to this report and in May 1999 appointed four faculty committees to begin developing implementation strategies for some of the recommendations. Following the work of the faculty committees, in September 2000, Fr. O'Donovan launched a series of initiatives aimed at enhancing Georgetown's Catholic and Jesuit identity. These included:

Inaugurating a second chair in Catholic Social Thought using a new endowment obtained by the University—the first chair, inaugurated last academic year, is currently held by the Rev. John P. Langan, S.J.;

Promoting dialogue among faculty about Jesuit pedagogy through the work of the Center for New Designs in Learning and Scholarship (CNDLS), a new center that will make these discussions a part of its overall mission;

Supporting Jesuit recruitment through the establishment of a standing committee of Jesuits and other faculty members;

Enhancing faculty diversity with increased funding for recruitment—Georgetown has already successfully recruited three new minority faculty members; and

Establishing a Center for Social Justice Research, Teaching and Service to focus on expanding the ways that Georgetown integrates research and service into academic life.

To articulate the strong Catholic and Jesuit foundation of the University, Fr. O'Donovan also chaired a faculty committee led by the Provost Dorothy Brown to draft a University mission statement. In September 2000, Georgetown's Board approved the mission statement submitted by the committee and previously reviewed by the University community.

NEW INVESTMENTS IN SPACE AND FACILITIES

Throughout his tenure, Fr. O'Donovan has been dedicated to developing strategies for effective long-term campus development. More than \$82 million dollars has been invested in the renovation of all undergraduate student housing. In Fall 2000, the University broke ground for the Southwest Quadrangle, which includes a 780-bed residence hall, a dining hall, an underground parking garage, and a new Jesuit community residence. The \$168.5 million construction project is on schedule for completion in the fall of 2003. On November 8, 2000 the District of Columbia's Board of Zoning Adjustment (BZA) approved Georgetown University's 2000 Campus Plan. The approval allows the University to proceed with construction and renovation plans for all buildings proposed in the plan, including modifications to hospital facilities proposed by MedStar Health. New facilities for the sciences, performing arts, and the McDonough School of Business are also a part of the Master Plan, and major gifts for these have been raised through Georgetown's Third Century Campaign.

Recent campus development at the Law Center includes the completion of the Gewirz Student Center, which provides the campus' first on-site housing for law students, and the opening of a new wing of the campus' central building, which includes technologically advanced classrooms and seminar rooms and expanded student activity space. Current projects include construction of a new academic facility and health fitness center on the Law Center property Georgetown purchased two years ago.

Important new strategic investments include the acquisitions of the Wormley School building on Prospect Street and the National Academy of Sciences buildings on Wisconsin Avenue. At the Medical Center a new wing was completed at the Hospital in 1993, and a new research building was dedicated in 1995.

GROWTH AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN ATHLETICS

During Fr. O'Donovan's tenure as president, Georgetown's Athletic Program has regularly undergone reviews, has been found in compliance with Title IX, and has received NCAA certification. Georgetown instituted women's soccer as a varsity sport and elevated women's lacrosse to a national level sport. The University also expanded the number of scholarships for women athletes. Men's lacrosse has grown in stature to become a Final Four program, and, in 2001, the football team began competing in the Patriot League. In the 1990s, fourteen different teams ranked in the top ten in the nation, and graduation rates for athletes continue to be outstanding. During the past 12 years, philanthropic support has also increased significantly. Annual Fund contributions to the Athletic Program have more than doubled, and two endowed coaching positions and an endowed chair, the Francis X. Rienzo Athletic Director Chair, were established.

MAJOR ADMINISTRATIVE PROJECTS

With the rise of managed care, the decline of government funding for health care, and other factors, Georgetown faced serious financial challenges at the Medical Center throughout the 90s. To address the Medical Center's increasing budget deficits, Fr. O'Donovan established a strong focus on cost cutting, revenue enhancement, and other management strategies. In March 1999, he signed a letter of commitment to pursue exclusive negotiations to form a clinical partnership with MedStar Health, a non-profit regional health system. On June 30, 2000, Georgetown instituted an historic partnership agreement with MedStar in which MedStar assumed full responsibility for the operations and finances of the clinical enterprise, which includes a 535-bed hospital, a faculty practice group, and a network of community physician practices. Georgetown continues to own, operate, and have financial responsibility for the education and research enterprises, including the Medical School, the Nursing School, and the biomedical research enterprise.

The partnership allows Georgetown to realize major strategic goals:

It preserves and supports the University's mission of first-class medical education and research, as well as the Hospital's Catholic identity.

It transfers the clinical operations to MedStar, thereby protecting Georgetown from future clinically-related losses in an increasingly competitive health care economy while providing the opportunity for future earnings if MedStar's Washington, D.C., system meets certain financial targets.

It saved 3,800 jobs in the clinical enterprise, and it strengthens our relationship with the District of Columbia by continuing to provide opportunities for employment and medical care.

In the past 12 years, Georgetown has made major investments in improving the technological infrastructure of the University and expanding the ways in which technology can enhance teaching and research. Georgetown is among the first universities in the nation to use the latest fiber optic technology in its residence halls, all of which are now wired for advanced computer and Internet use. In addition, 100% of Georgetown faculty have access to the world wide web. Library services include web-accessible catalogues and databases, as well as a broad array of research assistance online. While advancing its technological resources, Georgetown is also moving ahead as a higher education leader on such innovative projects as Internet 2.

BUILDING SUPPORT FOR THE NEXT CENTURY

In October 1998, Georgetown formally launched its \$750 million Third Century Campaign, to support faculty, enhance facilities and financial aid resources and strengthen every area of the University. Based on its strong record of success, the Board approved the increase of the campaign goal to \$1 billion in September 2000. As of December 31st, 2000, the campaign already had secured more than \$640 million in gifts and pledges, including a gift of \$30 million to name the Robert E. McDonough School of Business. Established in 1996, Georgetown's Blue and Gray Society, which comprises donors who give \$10,000 or more annually to the University, increased its membership from more than 780 in 1997 to nearly 1500 in 2000. The campaign effort will further bolster Georgetown's endowment, which has already grown from \$232 million in 1989 to more than \$772 million in October 2000.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE D.C. COMMUNITY

Georgetown's fulfillment of its commitment to the Jesuit educational principle of educating "men and women for others" has also grown in breadth and depth. Of the more than 180 programs dedicated to community service, several have been launched in the past decade, including:

The Center for Social Justice Research, Teaching and Service, and the Center for Urban Research and Teaching on the Main Campus;

The Law Center's Office of Public Interest and Community Service; and

Collaborative ventures such as the Georgetown Public Policy Institute's D.C. Community Policy Forum, a research partnership between the University and District of Columbia agencies.

Fr. O'Donovan created a series of grants to support faculty in their efforts to create new and enhance existing service-learning courses and to undertake research projects that directly benefit the District and its residents. Two of those grants expanded the work done by Georgetown faculty and students in the Archdiocese's Catholic elementary schools, which are also served by Georgetown's large corps of DC Reads literacy tutors. Dedicated as well to responsible non-profit citizenship, the University also made a \$1 million founding investment to help launch City First Bank, which opened in 1999 to assist individuals and businesses in under-served areas of the city.

Fr. O'Donovan led the development of a comprehensive strategy to build stronger relationships between the University community and its surrounding neighbors. He created the position of Assistant Vice President for External Relations to promote improved communication and collaboration between the University and the local D.C. community. In recent years, Georgetown has decreased the number of undergraduate students living off campus, instituted special bulk trash pick-ups at the beginning and close of each academic year, and advanced its plans to build a new 780 bed residence hall complex.

Finally, to serve the children of faculty, students, and staff, the Hoya Kids Learning Center, a child development and pre-school facility, was established in 1997 on the Main Campus. Scholarships for families in need are funded by the Office of the President.

HONORING STANTON ENGLEHART

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to honor a man who stretches the imagination, and who uses paint to express what words cannot about Colorado, and about the beauty of our nation. Stanton Englehart has been providing the world with refreshing insight into nature for over forty years, and has been an active participant in bringing art to communities around Colorado.

Stanton Englehart has long been recognized as one of the most prominent painters of the Southwest. He carries the honor of Professor Emeritus of Fine Art at Fort Lewis College, and his popularity and enthusiasm has brought him international recognition. He says, "I hope my paintings express some of the beauty and mystery of the earth and the sky above it. . . . The paintings are most about energy and its power as a creative force in all things."

Stanton selflessly shares that energy with just about anyone who asks him. Charlie Langdon of The Durango Herald, says that when asked by an audience member at a lecture if he would be willing to exhibit in more Colorado arts centers, he answered, "Just call me, and tell me how much wall space you have. I'll pack a show for you and truck it to your door." Incredibly, Stanton turns out "about a hundred paintings a year. Many of them are enormous." All told, he has created more than 1200 paintings, some 21 feet wide. To ensure that those without the funds to enjoy his art can do so, he donates many paintings to public institutions.

Stanton has made a huge impact in Colorado art, and has brought international attention to the glorious landscapes of Colorado. He works with the art community to act as a model for the young and the old, for the artistic and the admirer. Mr. Speaker, I ask to thank Stanton Englehart on behalf of Congress for his ongoing contributions to this important creative aspect of Colorado. He deserves our congratulations.

TRIBUTE TO MELANIE STOKES

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Melanie Stokes and all women who have suffered in silence from postpartum depression and psychosis with the introduction of the Melanie Stokes Postpartum Depression Research and Care Act.

Chicago native, Melanie Stokes was a successful pharmaceutical sales manager and loving wife of Dr. Sam Stokes. However, for Melanie, no title was more important than that of mother. Melanie believed motherhood was her life mission and fiercely wanted a daughter of her own. This dream came true on February 23, 2001 with the birth of her daughter, Sommer Skyy. Unfortunately, with the birth of her daughter, Melanie entered into a battle for her life with a devastating mood disorder known as postpartum psychosis. Despite a valiant fight against postpartum psychosis, which included being hospitalized a total of three times, Melanie jumped to her death from a 12-story window ledge on June 11, 2001.

Melanie was not alone in her pain and depression. Each year over 400,000 women suffer from postpartum mood changes. Nearly 80 percent of new mothers experience a common form of depression after delivery, known as "baby blues." The temporary symptoms of "baby blues" include mood swings, feelings of being overwhelmed, tearfulness, and irritability, poor sleep and a sense of vulnerability. However, a more prolonged and pronounced mood disorder known as postpartum depres-

sion affects 10 to 20 percent of women during or after giving birth. Even more extreme and rare, postpartum psychosis, whose symptoms include hallucinations, hearing voices, paranoia, severe insomnia, extreme anxiety and depression, strikes 1 in 1,000 new mothers.

Postpartum depression and psychosis afflicts new mothers indiscriminately. Many of its victims are unaware of their condition. This phenomena is due to the inability of many women to self-diagnose their condition and society's general lack of knowledge about postpartum depression and psychosis and the stigma surrounding depression and mental illness. Untreated, postpartum depression can lead to self-destructive behavior and even suicide, as was the case with Melanie. As was seen recently in the case of Andrea Yates of Houston, Texas who drowned her five children, postpartum depression and psychosis can also have a dire impact on one's family and society in general.

In remembrance of Melanie Stokes and all the women who have suffered from postpartum depression and psychosis, as well as their families and friend who have stood by their side, I am introducing the Melanie Stokes Postpartum Depression Research and Care Act which will:

Expand and intensify research at the National Institute of Health and National Institute of Mental Health with respect to postpartum depression and psychosis, including increased discovery of treatments, diagnostic tools and educational materials for providers;

Provide grants for the delivery of essential services to individuals with postpartum depression and psychosis and their families, including enhanced outpatient and home-based health care, inpatient care and support services.

It is my hope that through this legislation we can ensure that the birth of a child is a wonderful time for the new mother and family, and not a time of mourning over the loss of yet another mother or child.

INSULAR AREAS OVERSIGHT AVOIDANCE ACT

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to reintroduce the Insular Areas Oversight Avoidance Act, legislation I previously introduced during the 106th Congress.

This legislation, which is cosponsored by Congresswoman DONNA CHRISTIAN-CHRISTENSEN from the Virgin Islands and Resident Commissioner ANIBAL ACEVEDO-AVILA of Puerto Rico, seeks to hold the federal government more accountable in the manner that federal policy is developed towards the insular areas, which include Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The bill would require that the Office of Management and Budget explain any omission of any insular area from treatment as part of the United States in any policy statement issued by the Office of Management and Budget on federal initiatives or legislation.

The impetus for the bill is to improve federal-territorial relations and to encourage

greater use of government resources in a more cost-efficient manner. Given our geographical distance from Washington, D.C., and our political status as territories, it is very difficult for insular area officials to sometimes be heard at the federal level. We face repeated challenges in ensuring that the insular areas are not forgotten in federal initiatives and policies on a daily basis, whether it be international treaties, Presidential Executive Orders, proposed legislation by the Executive Branch or Congressional Members, or federal regulations.

It is my belief that the U.S. insular areas should be considered at the outset of the development of federal policies, including Presidential initiatives. I believe that such consideration would be a more effective way of ensuring that all Americans—in the fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the insular areas—are treated fairly.

The failure of the federal government to contemplate the impact of the insular areas in federal initiatives often results in the need for insular area governments to expend an exorbitant amount of resources and energy to either rectify the "oversight" through legislation or through extensive and sometimes futile negotiations with federal agency officials.

An example of such a situation is the way in which U.S. Treasury Department officials negotiate international tax treaties. There are around 75 international tax treaties that the U.S. has negotiated with other countries. The treaties govern the bi-lateral relationships the U.S. has with other countries on tax matters, including foreign investment withholding rates.

In its definition of the term "United States", there are several definitions used by U.S. negotiators. The most commonly employed definition explicitly excludes Guam and the other insular areas by name. Another definition explicitly includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia as comprising the "United States."

Currently, the Congress is considering legislation I introduced, H.R. 309, the Guam Foreign Investment Equity Act, which is trying to rectify Guam's exclusion in these international tax treaties. H.R. 309 provides the Government of Guam with the authority to tax foreign investors at the same rates as states under U.S. tax treaties. The bill passed the House on May 1, and is awaiting Senate consideration.

I would not have to be pushing for the Guam Foreign Investment Equity Act if the federal government had contemplated its impact on the insular areas, including Guam, when the current U.S. tax treaties with other countries were negotiated.

To understand why this "oversight" is detrimental to Guam and the federal government, let me give you an overview of how this action has stymied economic development on Guam. Currently, under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, there is a 30% withholding tax rate for foreign investors in the United States. Since Guam's tax law "mirrors" the rate established under the U.S. Code, the standard rate for foreign investors in Guam is 30% since Guam is not included in the definition of "United States" for international tax treaties. As an example, with Japan, the U.S. withholding rate for foreign investors is 10%. That means while Japanese investors are taxed at a 10% withholding tax rate on their investments in the fifty states, those same investors are taxed at

a 30% withholding rate on Guam. As 75% of Guam's commercial development is funded by foreign investors, such an omission has deprived Guam of attracting foreign investment opportunities.

Other territories under U.S. jurisdiction have already remedied this problem or are able to offer alternative tax benefits to foreign investors through delinkage, their unique covenant agreements with the federal government, or through federal statute. Guam, therefore, is the only state or territory in the United States which is unable to provide this tax benefit or to offer alternative tax benefits for foreign investors.

The Insular Areas Oversight Avoidance Act would be helpful to insular area governments and the federal government by requiring that situations like the U.S. negotiations on international tax treaties are for the good of all U.S. jurisdictions in the country, not just the fifty states. I understand that the U.S. government is currently renegotiating with Japan on the tax treaty between our two countries. While I hope that Guam is not excluded from being part of this treaty, the record of U.S. negotiators on previous tax treaties does not provide me with any level of comfort. This is a perfect example of why the bill I have introduced today is needed.

KLAMATH BASIN GOVERNMENT-CAUSED DISASTER COMPENSATION ACT

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, principles of fairness and justice demand that the Government not force some people to bear burdens, which should rightfully be borne by the public as a whole. However, that is precisely what is happening in the Klamath Basin in northern California and southern Oregon because of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and today I rise, joined by my Oregon colleague, Congressman GREG WALDEN, to introduce legislation to address that.

The ESA has strayed far from its original mission. It was never intended to sacrifice human health and safety and economic well-being. Yet, the fact remains that under the guise of species protection, constitutionally-protected property rights are being trampled, local economies are being destroyed, families are being forced into bankruptcy and, in many cases, human health and safety are being jeopardized. There is little consideration given to the human species under the ESA. Once a species is "listed," its needs must come first—before the rights and livelihoods of American people. As it is currently being implemented, the ESA requires species protections at any and all costs.

Regrettably, rural Western communities are disproportionately bearing the burdens and costs associated with species protection, burdens which should rightfully be borne by the American public as a whole. The zero-water decision that was recently handed down in the Klamath Basin is the "poster child" for precisely these kinds of injustices. Farmers in this rural area were told on April 6, 2001 that there would be no Klamath Project water for agri-

culture this year, because, in the opinion of a few government biologists, it was needed to protect two species of fish that may or may not be endangered.

The decision does not come without significant social and economic impacts. The Klamath Project supports approximately 1,500 hundred small family farmers and ranching operations and scores of related businesses. This agricultural area generates in excess of \$250 million in economic activity annually. The annual value of crops produced is estimated at more than \$110 million. All of this human activity has come to a grinding halt because of an ESA mandated decision that is based only on speculation and guesswork. Preliminary estimates place total economic damage in the neighborhood of \$220 million. Regrettably, all of the costs and economic hardships associated with this decision will be borne solely by the people who live and work in the Klamath Basin, many of them veterans of World War II who were promised a permanent supply of water and land, and their sons and daughters.

It is important to note that this is not simply a Klamath Basin problem. Nor is it a new problem, or one that is specific to the agriculture industry in general, or to federal project irrigators in particular. Small businesses throughout the Sierra Nevada mountains in California face potentially debilitating economic losses because of forest management restrictions associated with extremely dubious concerns about the status of the California Spotted Owl. Water users throughout California have faced extreme hardship as the government has exercised what amounts to federal takings by reducing contractual water deliveries to a mere percentage of their contract amounts because of pumping or other water use restrictions driven by the ESA. A rural area in my northern California Congressional District has incurred millions of dollars in extra costs on critically important infrastructure improvement projects because of ESA-mandated mitigation. In this same area a much-needed high school continues to be delayed at taxpayer expense because of the ESA. There are many examples, but the fact remains that people are suffering economically because of the implementation of the ESA.

These requirements and restrictions are, simply, an unfunded federal mandate. The federal government should not force some to bear the costs, but should bear the burden itself, or, if it cannot pay or is not willing to pay, then it should avoid the action altogether. Or, it must find some middle ground. That is simple accountability.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation—the "Klamath Basin Government-Caused Disaster Compensation Act." It requires the Secretary of the Interior to fully compensate the individuals of the Basin who have been economically harmed as a result of the restrictions that have been placed on the operations of the Klamath Project. Such Payments would come from within the Department of Interior's budget. This legislation sends a resounding message to Washington that if the federal government is going to force this kind of social and economic harm on rural American through its laws, it will be held accountable. And if it rebukes those costs as unacceptable, then it will face the question of whether this kind of species protection—recklessly imposing requirements that may or may not benefit species, but that will certainly

carry significant costs to real people—is a goal all Americans truly want, and if so, whether they're willing and prepared to share the impacts.

Ultimately, the ESA itself must be modernized if we are to ensure that people and communities come first. However, real people have been significantly harmed as the direct result of the federal government's actions in the Klamath Basin, and while the long-term social and other hidden impacts from this decision can never be fully mended, fairness and justice demand that the federal government step in to rectify the economic harm that it has caused.

TRIBUTE TO McNEIL FAMILY FOR 2001 NATIONAL WETLANDS AWARD

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to offer my congratulations to a couple that has taken extensive efforts to promote land stewardship, wetlands conservation, research and education in the Monte Vista area of Colorado. Mike and Cathy McNeil have truly exemplified the ideals honored with the 2001 National Wetlands Award of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Environmental Law Institute and I would like to add my thank you and appreciation to their labors.

Nestled on the edge of Rock Creek just south of Monte Vista and neighbored by the Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge, the McNeil ranch persists as a fourth-generation operation. Understanding the importance of responsible development and the intersection with environmental preservation, the McNeils launched the Rock Creek Heritage Project—an effort which protected nearly 15,000 acres of farm and ranch land in the Rock Creek Watershed. This collaborative effort, involving 27 landowners, accentuates 5 aspects including land protection, watershed enhancement, training in holistic management, community building and support for value-added marketing of agricultural products. Extending beyond land matters, the McNeils have adopted innovative calving patterns to provide their 800 mother cows warmer birthing periods during June and July rather than throughout the cooler winter months utilized by most ranchers in the area. In all of these endeavors the McNeils have exhibited innovation, excellence and outstanding effort.

Mr. Speaker, Mike and Cathy have been united in matrimony for 20 years and have the blessing of their daughter Kelly who is 14 years of age. The teachings of her parents are allowing Cathy to value and preserve the heritage from which she comes. Through the extraordinary contributions of the McNeils, wetland protection and land stewardship has been heralded and an example has been established for others to follow in order to obtain ecological health while not compromising agricultural profitability. The National Wetlands Award will be one of many awards that the McNeils have garnered from their hard work—alongside the distinct recognition of being the Colorado Association of Soil Conservation District's Conservationists of the Year in 1999

and the 2001 Steward of the Land Award issued by the American Farmland Trust.

The McNeils deserve to be applauded on a job well done and I, along with my colleagues, thank them for their sustained efforts in this critically important realm and foundation to life.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak today about an organization, which is headquartered in my district and has had an immeasurable impact on America. The history of Junior Achievement is a true testament to the indelible human spirit and American ingenuity. Junior Achievement was founded in 1919 as a collection of small, after-school business clubs for students in Springfield, Massachusetts.

As the rural-to-city exodus of the populace accelerated in the early 1900s, so too did the demand for workforce preparation and entrepreneurship. Junior Achievement students were taught how to think and plan for a business, acquire supplies and talent, build their own products, advertise, and sell. With the financial support of companies and individuals, Junior Achievement recruited numerous sponsoring agencies such as the New England Rotarians, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys & Girls Clubs the YMCA, local churches, playground associations and schools to provide meeting places for its growing ranks of interested students.

In a few short years JA students were competing in regional expositions and trade fairs and rubbing elbows with top business leaders. In 1925, President Calvin Coolidge hosted a reception on the White House lawn to kick off a national fundraising drive for Junior Achievement's expansion. By the late 1920s, there were nearly 800 JA Clubs with some 9,000 Achievers in 13 cities in Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

During World War II, enterprising students in JA business clubs used their ingenuity to find new and different products for the war effort. In Chicago, JA students won a contract to manufacture 10,000 pants hangers for the U.S. Army. In Pittsburgh, JA students developed made a specially lined box to carry off incendiary devices, which was approved by the Civil Defense and sold locally. Elsewhere, JA students made baby incubators and used acetylene torches in abandoned locomotive yards to obtain badly needed scrap iron.

In the 1940s, leading executives of the day such as S. Bayard Colgate, James Cash Penney, Joseph Sprang of Gillette and others helped the organization grow rapidly. Stories of Junior Achievement's accomplishments and of its students soon appeared in national magazines of the day such as TIME, Young America, Colliers, LIFE, the Ladies Home Journal and Liberty.

In the 1950s, Junior Achievement began working more closely with schools and saw its growth increase five-fold. In 1955, President Eisenhower declared the week of January 30

to February 5 as "National Junior Achievement Week." At this point, Junior Achievement was operating in 139 cities and in most of the 50 states. During its first 45 years of existence, Junior Achievement enjoyed an average annual growth rate of 45 percent.

To further connect students to influential figures in business, economics, and history, Junior Achievement started the Junior Achievement National Business Hall of Fame in 1975 to recognize outstanding leaders. Each year, a number of business leaders are recognized for their contribution to the business industry and for their dedication to the Junior Achievement experience. Today, there are 200 laureates from a variety of businesses and industries that grace the Hall of Fame.

By 1982, Junior Achievement's formal curricula offering had expanded to Applied Economics (now called JA Economics), Project Business, and Business Basics. In 1988, more than one million students per year were estimated to take part in Junior Achievement programs. In the early 1990s, a sequential curriculum for grades K-6 was launched, catapulting the organization into the classrooms of another one million elementary school students.

Today, through the efforts of more than 100,000 volunteers in the classrooms of America, Junior Achievement reaches more than four million students in grades K-12 per year. JA International takes the free enterprise message of hope and opportunity even further . . . to more than 1.5 million students in 111 countries. Junior Achievement has been an influential part of many of today's successful entrepreneurs and business leaders. Junior Achievement's success is truly the story of America—the fact that one idea can influence and benefit many lives.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have Junior Achievement in my district and proud of its many successes over the years. It is my hope this great organization continues to prosper and benefit many in the years to come.

FHA-INSURED HOSPITAL CONVERSION AND REINVESTMENT ACT

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "FHA-insured Hospital Conversion and Reinvestment Act." This legislation authorizes HUD to reinvest profits from FHA loan insurance programs, including those for health care, in FHA-insured hospitals.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) insures billions of dollars of loans for hospitals under the FHA Section 242 hospital loan program. According to the Administration's fiscal year 2002 budget, FHA hospital and health care loan insurance programs are projected to make a profit for federal taxpayers of some \$32 million next year. In addition, all FHA loan programs combined will make a profit of over \$2.7 billion next year for the federal taxpayer.

Currently, all of these FHA profits are used to increase the federal budget surplus. The

legislation I am introducing today would authorize HUD to use some of these profits generated by FHA to pro-actively assist FRA-insured hospitals, either for the purpose of converting excess hospital capacity to related health care use or for the purpose of paying debt service for FHA-insured hospitals.

Conversion of excess capacity helps the hospital which converts and the community it serves. It allows better use of hospital space in a way that is more responsive to the needs of the local community. Conversion also improves the ability of all hospitals in the local area to meet community health needs by reducing over-capacity and allowing some flexibility in the use to which the existing infrastructure can be put. Under my proposed legislation, conversion of excess hospital capacity is authorized for a range of purposes, including supportive housing for the elderly, assisted living, and nursing home beds—health care needs that may be more substantial for many communities than in-hospital care.

The authority under by legislation to use FHA surplus to pay debt service for FHA-insured hospitals is intended to safeguard FHA's pre-existing investment. Such use is contingent on a determination by HUD that such assistance would reduce the risk of default and loss on the FHA-insured loan, and would improve the financial soundness of the hospital assisted. This new authority has the effect of giving HUD similar loss mitigation tools to those it currently has with respect to single-family and multi-family FHA-insured loans.

Congress has long recognized that pro-active loss mitigation is of financial benefit to the FHA insurance fund. For example, HUD gives wide latitude to servicers of FHA-insured single-family loans to restructure debt, including making partial claims, in order to forestall foreclosures. This can be financially advantageous to the FHA fund, since foreclosures typically create a much larger loss to the fund.

The ability to conduct loss mitigation with respect to hospital loans is further complicated by the fact that many FHA-insured hospital loans are structured as public bond offerings. This makes it very difficult to restructure loans, without calling the bonds. Allowing HUD to advance funds to pay debt service obviates the need to call bonds, while allowing HUD to pro-actively address looming financial problems, and avert foreclosure.

This legislation would help FHA-insured hospitals nationwide, but would be of particular benefit to hospitals within the state of New York, which has one of the highest percentages of FHA-insured hospitals nationwide.

Hospitals within our state have adapted to a wide range of challenges, including Medicare cuts, squeezed reimbursement rates from private insurers, and the transition to a de-regulated environment. Community hospitals, with their lack of access to capital, face particular challenges. The least we can do is reinvest profits from federal hospital loans in the hospitals which have generated these profits.

This legislation does precisely that. I urge Congress to adopt it and would welcome the support of my colleagues.

TRIBUTE TO LIMERICK TOWNSHIP

HON. JOSEPH M. HOEFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Limerick Township in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania on its 275th Anniversary. Native Americans of the Delaware tribe were the original inhabitants of this area followed later by William Penn, who in 1682, purchased large tracts of land from the Native Americans. Early settlers from Wales, Germany, Holland, and France, soon began to settle here. Many important and prominent families began to arrive such as the Brookes, Evans, Kendalls, and the Ickes.

A petition to form the township of "Lymmerick" was filed in Philadelphia in 1726 and may still be found in City Hall. Education was of major importance to the citizens of the township. From the beginning many schools were constructed. There were eight one-room schools in the township in 1848 and that number continued to grow throughout the rest of the century. Currently there are four major schools within the township.

Limerick Township has been a farming community for much of its history. Development grew slowly though steadily until the construction of the Pottstown Expressway in 1985 which connects Philadelphia with King of Prussia.

As one of the oldest townships in Montgomery County, Limerick Township is now home to 18,000 residents, a nuclear generating station, an airport, and several golf courses. It is one of the fastest growing areas within Montgomery County.

I am proud to represent such an extraordinary township. This anniversary should serve as a lasting tribute to the men and women who built Limerick and now make it their home. Their dedication has made this township the wonderful place it is.

HONORING THE LIFE AND WORK
OF JOHN L. NINNEMANN**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I stand here before you today to honor a man that has made significant contributions to the artistic community, John L. Ninneman. John has not only created a legacy with his photography, but he has also shaped the future with the minds he has taught at Adams State College.

John is currently the Dean of Arts and Sciences at Fort Lewis College. He started his extensive education at St. Olaf College; he then went on to earn a Master's at North Dakota University. After completion of his Master's Degree, John received his Ph. D. at Colorado State and his Post-doctoral training at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York City. With his vast knowledge John became an accomplished research immunologist. His time spent in Colorado created a love for the State, and John eventually returned to Colorado to become a professor at Adams State College. John proved to be a

great professor, and was loved by both students and fellow professors. During his time there he served as Chair of Biology, and Dean of the School of Science, Math and Technology. In the little spare time that the John had he developed a love photography.

John started what would be an illustrious career in photography by documenting one-room schoolhouses in and around the San Luis Valley. He then began to photograph the rock canyons and mesas in the Four Corners Region. His photography has won numerous awards, and helped make others aware of the beauty in Colorado that needs to be preserved. John's artistic ability does not stop with his photos; he is also a talented violinist who performs with chamber groups, and at fundraisers. It seems that John's talent and ability is boundless.

The contributions that John has made to the artistic community of the State of Colorado, not to mention the nation, is why I believe, Mr. Speaker, that John Ninneman is worthy of the praise of Congress. The black and white photos that he has taken will live forever as a reminder to all how beautiful the United States is to all that view them. I thank John for sharing his amazing talents with the public.

"RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACT OF 2001"
("REEA")**HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, this week I introduced the "Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Act of 2001" ("REEA"). This bill is a blueprint for the House Science Committee as we develop legislative priorities for the renewable energy and energy efficiency programs at the Department of Energy (DOE). The Committee's role in the national energy debate is unique, because we are required to envision the future energy needs of our country, and determine the direction of DOE's research, development and demonstration (RD&D) programs. As the Ranking Member on the Science Committee's Energy Subcommittee, this bill is my statement on our priorities.

We must establish a more level playing field for renewable energy sources, so we can reduce our reliance on coal and fossil fuels. We must encourage the development of 'green industries' through increased emphasis on energy efficiency technologies. We must expand those energy sources that will contribute to a more sustainable, long-term energy future. Increased federal investment in renewable energy sources and energy efficiency technologies is smart public policy because for every dollar invested in current DoE sustainable energy programs, the benefits total \$200.

My vision for our energy future is that by the year 2020, twenty percent of our energy will be generated from renewable sources. Environmental groups agree, because we cannot continue to focus our priorities on limited fossil fuel sources. Unfortunately, our federal commitment to the RD&D programs that will help us meet this goal has declined significantly since 1980. This bill is a bold effort to reverse this funding scenario by outlining a robust

R&D program and fund an aggressive energy efficiency agenda.

The comment I've heard most often from the renewable energy community is that a critical element of any successful R&D program is a stable funding stream that gradually increases over time. That's why over the next five fiscal years, "REEA" authorizes total funding for DoE renewable energy programs at \$3.735 billion, and energy efficiency at \$5.185 billion with an additional \$300 million for NASA to work on aircraft energy efficiency. If Americans are to have a secure energy future, with reliable, clean and environmentally-friendly energy sources, we must invest in renewable energy sources and make great strides in energy efficiency, so we can reduce our overall energy consumption. This means increasing support for wind, solar, geothermal and biomass energy sources.

We must also ensure that promising renewable energy and energy efficient technologies, like hydrogen fuel cells, are given commercialization assistance so that individual consumers can afford to use them. My bill establishes a competitive grant program at DoE so that private sector entities can help advance development of new technologies. Many creative and entrepreneurial individuals need only access to financial assistance to demonstrate the successful application of their renewable energy or energy efficiency technology. That's why this bill directs that at least fifty percent of the \$1 billion provided for such assistance goes to small businesses and startup companies.

Mr. Speaker, for too long we have overlooked renewable energy sources when setting our energy priorities. Now is the time for a responsible energy policy that makes significant investments in clean energy sources to supplement current energy supply. We must ensure that we prevent a repeat of the energy shortages Californians and West Coast residents now face. "REEA" will be a big step toward protecting our environment, and guaranteeing a better future for our children.

IN SUPPORT OF THE LOW INCOME
FAMILIES FLOOD INSURANCE
ACCESS ACT**HON. GENE GREEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as we witnessed the damage wrought by Tropical Storm Allison after it wept through Texas and up the East Coast, the importance of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) really hit home. Thousands of my constituents suffered substantial flood damage to their homes and businesses, but some of these losses were mitigated because they had federal flood insurance.

Unfortunately, not all my constituents who needed flood insurance could afford to purchase a policy. Because of a recent redraw of Houston's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) many of my low-income folks were brought into the 100-year flood plain, but could not afford the insurance. As a consequence of my constituents' experience, I rise today to introduce the Low Income Families Flood Insurance Access Act.

This legislation helps bridge the insurance gap between those that can afford a flood policy and those that cannot. The bill would provide discounted flood insurance over a five-year term for low-income homeowners or renters whose primary residence is placed within a Special Flood Hazard Area (flood plain) by a redraw of the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). If their property is worth no more than \$75,000, they would be eligible to receive a 50% discount on their flood insurance premiums for a five-year period.

It also provides for limited retroactivity if their residence is placed within the floodplain within two years of the enactment of the legislation; otherwise, the five years would begin upon the placement of the property within the flood plain. I hope that this legislation will not only increase participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), but make its program more affordable for the economically disadvantaged. It provides an incentive for those who are most vulnerable to huge losses in floods to get the protection they need at a price they can afford.

The NFIP plays a crucial role in lessening the impact of a major flooding disaster, but to make the program operate most effectively we need greater participation. I believe my legislation will extend the helping hand associated with flood insurance down to those people in greatest need of assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that we can speed this bill through the 107th Congress.

AMERICAN SCHOLARS OF CHINESE ANCESTRY

SPEECH OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 2001

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support for H. Res. 160, which calls upon the Government of the People's Republic of China to immediately and unconditionally release Li Shaomin and all other American scholars of Chinese ancestry being held in detention. I join in asking President Bush to make the release of these scholars, who include U.S. citizens and permanent residents, a top priority in our dealings with China.

These Chinese American scholars have been accused of spying but no evidence has been produced by the Chinese government. The detainees have even been denied the basic right of meeting with their families and lawyers. Dr. Li Shaomin, Dr. Gao Zhan, Wu Jianmin, Tan Guangguang, and Teng Chunyan have been unjustly imprisoned and denied due process. We must insist on their immediate release.

The harassment and persecution of intellectuals is yet another attempt by the Chinese government to stifle any freedom of expression among its people. China's leaders should be ashamed of its government's abysmal record of human rights abuses but instead remain indifferent to the condemnation of the world community. The Chinese government regularly violates the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which it signed in October 1998.

We must make sure that the Chinese government understands that it will pay a price for

flouting international norms of behavior. This is why I support rescinding Permanent Normal Trade Relations with China and going back to an annual review. I would hope, moreover, that China's human rights record will be a factor in the International Olympic Committee's choice of which country will host the 2008 Olympics.

I urge all my colleagues to send a strong message to the Chinese government by unanimously passing this important resolution.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. MARK JOHNSON

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Mark Johnson, who will be recognized by the New Jersey Medical School's Family Practice Residency Program for his outstanding achievements in the fields of family medicine and medical research. Dr. Johnson will be honored on Friday, June 29, 2001, at a private reception at the Landmark II in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Mark Johnson graduated from Coe College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he majored in Black Literature. He furthered his studies by graduating from the University of Medicine and Dentistry at New Jersey's Medical School in Newark, New Jersey. After graduating from medical school, Dr. Johnson spent his family practice residency at the University of South Alabama in Mobile, Alabama. In addition, he was a Robert Wood Johnson Clinical Scholar at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he received his Masters Degree in Public Health.

Dr. Johnson's notable career as a family physician and medical researcher has earned him widespread praise from his peers and colleagues. The American Medical Association has recognized him on four separate occasions for his diligent work and exceptional endeavors, by presenting him with the Physician's Recognition Award. New York Magazine designated him one of the best doctors in the State of New York in 1999 and 2000.

Currently, Dr. Johnson is the Chair of the Department of Family Medicine at the University of Medicine and Dentistry at New Jersey's Medical School in Newark. Prior to his tenure at New Jersey's Medical School, Dr. Johnson taught at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the University of South Alabama, and Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Dr. Mark Johnson for his distinguished service and commitment to family medicine.

GINA UPCHURCH RECEIVES COMMUNITY HEALTH LEADER AWARD

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I want to offer my congratulations to Gina

Upchurch, one of 10 recipients of the 2001 Robert Wood Johnson Community Health Leader Award. Ms. Upchurch has earned this honor for her pathbreaking work with the Senior PHARMAssist Program based in Durham, North Carolina.

Each year, the Community Health Leadership Program recognizes ten individual who have found innovative ways to bring health care to communities whose needs have been ignored or unmet. Ms. Upchurch was selected for this prestigious recognition from a field of 577 nominees.

As founder and executive director of Senior PHARMAssist, Ms. Upchurch created a model to help seniors on limited incomes purchase expensive medications. PHARMAssist monitors the medications of their clients to help prevent life-threatening interactions and provides financial aid to those on limited incomes. The program has helped more than 2,600 seniors get the medications they need and has educated over 800 older adults about safer usage of medication.

The counseling and support provided by PHARMAssist works. A recent study conducted by the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill found that emergency room visits and over-night hospital stays had decreased by almost a third for seniors who had been in the program for at least one year.

Ms. Upchurch graduated from UNC with degrees in pharmacy and public health. She served in the Peace Corps in Botswana before returning to North Carolina to write her master's thesis, a policy analysis which recommended a program to provide health care to seniors throughout the state. This laid the groundwork for what eventually became Senior PHARMAssist. She now oversees a \$500,000 budget and has written a manual to help other communities establish a similar program.

Gina Upchurch has improved health care and helped those in need in our community. I am proud to recognize her achievements today.

DIRECT AIR SERVICE BETWEEN LOS ANGELES INTERNATIONAL AND WASHINGTON'S REAGAN NATIONAL AIRPORTS

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have been joined by a bipartisan group of my colleagues in introducing legislation to preserve direct air service between Washington's Reagan-National Airport (DCA) and Los Angeles International Airport (LAX).

This legislation is necessary because the Department of Transportation (DOT) decided to eliminate this critical service last Friday. Instead of permitting American Airlines, which purchased TWA, to have the TWA slots to continue to fly this route, the Department awarded them to Alaska Airlines, which will use them to start nonstop service between Washington and Seattle.

The Department's decision disappointed tens of thousands of Californians and other passengers who have come to rely on this route and its connections to Bakersfield, Fresno, Monterey, Oakland, Palm Springs, San

Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and elsewhere in the state.

Without this route, Los Angeles will be the largest U.S. city without non-stop air service to Washington's Reagan-National. In fact, California, the most populous state in the Union, will have no direct connection to DCA.

Earlier this year, 57 Members of Congress—including House Majority Leader DICK ARMEY and Democratic Leader RICHARD GEPHARDT and most Members of the California congressional delegation—wrote the DOT in support of American Airline's efforts to preserve this critical service.

The legislation introduced today allows American Airlines to use two existing slot exemptions for service between Washington's Reagan-National and Los Angeles. As such, it does not increase the total number of flights at Washington's Reagan National and permits Alaska Airlines to fly direct to Seattle.

Mr. Speaker, Californians rely upon nonstop air service between Los Angeles International Airport and Washington's Reagan-National Airport. Without congressional action, this convenient nonstop air service will end in September.

I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

HONORING THE 125 YEAR HISTORY
OF LA VETA, COLORADO

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay special tribute to La Veta, Colorado on its 125th Birthday. For over a century, the people of La Veta have contributed a rich heritage and cultural diversity to the state of Colorado. I would like Congress to wish the citizens of La Veta a very happy 125th birthday.

In 1862, Col. John M. Francisco, a former settler with the US Army at Fort Garland, and Judge Henry Daigle built Fort Francisco on land purchased from the Vigil-St. Vrain Land Grant, significantly south west of most of the San Luis Valley bound traffic. When Col. John Francisco looked down on the future site of La Veta in the mid 1850's he said, "This is paradise enough for me." The town of La Veta was incorporated on October 9, 1876.

As more settlers moved into this beautiful and fertile valley, the Fort increased in importance as shelter from Indians and as the commercial center for the area. The first Post Office, named Spanish Peaks, opened in the Plaza in 1871. By 1875 the Indian threat was almost completely gone. In 1876 the narrow gauge railroad came through La Veta several blocks north of the Fort on its way westward through the newly surveyed La Veta Pass. In 1877 the permanent rail depot was built beside the rails and the business community slowly moved north toward it. For many years, this stretch of the line between La Veta and Wagon Creek was the highest in the world. The old depot building at the summit is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range were long known by the Indians of the Southwest. Relics of the Basket Weaver Cul-

ture have also been found within the county. The Spanish Peaks are a historic landmark to travelers—from the early Indians to the vacationer. Besides being the railhead, La Veta has also been the center of local agriculture and coal mining.

Mr. Speaker, the citizens of Colorado are proud of La Veta's 125-year heritage. It is an area rich in culture, history and heritage. For that Mr. Speaker, I would like to wish La Veta happy birthday and wish its citizens good luck and prosperity for the next 125 years.

HONORING YAKOV SMIRNOFF ON
THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS
CITIZENSHIP

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Yakov Smirnov, who will celebrate his 15th anniversary as a United States citizen on July 4, 2001.

When Yakov left the Soviet Union in 1977, he arrived in the U.S. with less than \$100 in his pocket. But like so many new immigrants, Yakov quickly found a way to put his talents to use in his new country—and in only a few years he became one of America's most recognized comedians.

Yakov's brand of comedy appealed to so many Americans because it carried real insight. He poked fun at the daily consequences of Soviet tyranny, while displaying a remarkably American irreverence for our own foibles ("In the Soviet Union, I'd line up for three hours just to get a tasteless piece of meat and some stale bread; but in America, you can walk into any fast-food restaurant and get the same thing right away"). But he also reminded us of how fortunate we are to live in a free and democratic nation ("What a country!" became his signature line). In fact, Yakov has said that his comedy has helped him "share his attempts at becoming a real American with the audience."

Yakov's dream of becoming an American citizen was finally fulfilled on July 4, 1986, in a ceremony held at the Statue of Liberty. Describing his joy at the occasion, Yakov says: "I suddenly had a new revelation. You can go to Italy but never become Italian. You can go to France but never become French. But you can come to America and become an American."

When freedom came to the formerly captive peoples of the Soviet Empire, Yakov joked that "the end of the KGB eliminated 100 percent of the torture in Russia, 50 percent of the spying—and 30 percent of my punch lines." But in fact Yakov enjoys continued success in his comedic routines. In 1992, he moved to Branson, Missouri, where he owns his own comedy theater and performs to perennially sold-out shows.

Yakov says he will continue to relish having a job that allows him to encourage Americans to cherish the freedom we have to laugh at ourselves—and yes, at our government. "I've learned that the secret to being happy is discovering your gift and having the opportunity to share it with the world," he once said. "As I found out for myself, it can be quite a ride before your gift defines itself and allows you to realize what it is."

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join with me in paying tribute to Yakov Smirnov on the 15th anniversary of his citizenship. He truly embodies what it means to be an American. As we prepare to celebrate the 4th of July, the United States Congress can all join with Yakov and say, "What a country!"

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
2002

SPEECH OF

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2311) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the Bonior-Stupak-Kapture amendment to prohibit expansion of drilling in or along the Great Lakes.

The Great Lakes rank among the most precious environmental treasures in the world. The five lakes hold almost 20 percent of the fresh water in the world, and they hold almost 90 percent of the United States' fresh water supply. The United States' share of Great Lakes shoreline is longer than the coastlines of either the East Coast or West Coast of our nation. Furthermore, the lakes' ecological diversity impacts ecosystems in eight states as well as much of Canada.

All five of the Great Lakes rank among the top eighteen largest lakes in the world. In fact, Lake Superior has the largest surface water of any fresh water lake in the world, and it holds more volume than all of the other Great Lakes combined. We should not put these treasures at risk for a small amount of fossil fuel.

Some colleagues want to compare drilling in the Great Lakes to drilling in ocean waters, but this line of thought compares apples to oranges.

First, the water exchange rate in the lakes is very slow, because they are essentially self-contained. A spill under these circumstances would devastate the ecology for many years, and it simply should not be risked.

Second, drilling in the lakes threatens fresh waters not salt waters, and a spill would compromise drinking water for millions.

Third, drilling in and along the lakes would yield only miniscule increases in energy supply for our nation.

When the risks are so high and rewards so low, it makes no sense to move forward with plans to implement drilling of any kind.

Finally, I wish to highlight an often overlooked fact about Michigan's relationship with the Great Lakes. They are the foundation of our state's robust tourism industry. In fact, tourism is the second largest industry in our state.

Americans from throughout the Midwest and beyond come to our lakeshores for recreation and relaxation. Just as Florida fears significant negative economic consequences when fuel

spills threaten her coastline, so does Michigan.

The Great Lakes supply fresh water to many. They offer recreational resources to millions. They contribute to the ecology of a significant portion of the United States. We would be foolish to endanger.

Vote yes on this amendment.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2311) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, I strongly oppose drilling of any kind beneath the Great Lakes and urge my colleagues to support the Bonior amendment.

Visit Minnesota's North Shore and you will immediately know why.

Lake Superior is a constant source of wonder. It helps shape our landscape and climate, it supports our economy and it enhances our quality of life.

Mr. Chairman, water is a precious resource in my state. We have over 10,000 lakes. Lake Superior, of course, is the most identifiable of Minnesota's lakes, its familiar wolf head shape visible from outer space.

Did you know the greatest of the Great Lakes (Lake Superior) is over 31,000 square miles, the same size as the entire state of Maine? Lake Superior also holds more fresh drinking water than all the other Great Lakes combined—Lake Ontario, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, and four Lake Erie's.

Each year, millions of people from all over the world visit the lake in Minnesota for sightseeing, fishing, scuba diving and boating.

Lake Superior is also important to the economies of Minnesota and the entire Upper Midwest. Duluth, Minnesota and Superior, Wisconsin make up the busiest international inland port in America.

Our lakes, especially Lake Superior, are not isolated.

We are a part of a great chain of lakes. What happens in one lake does have an impact in all of the Lakes.

Mr. Chairman, the Great Lakes provide over 35 million people with their fresh drinking water. These lakes constitute twenty percent of the Earth's fresh water, 95% in the United States.

Why would anyone put our nation's largest source of fresh drinking water at risk?

Data from the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality shows that only 28.5% of one day's consumption of natural gas and 2.2% of one day's consumption of oil in the United States has been produced. Not enough for even one day has been produced in over 20 years.

The House last week wisely stopped the President's proposal to drill off the shores of Florida and in our national monuments. The Great Lakes are no less important.

I oppose drilling of any sort for oil and natural gas beneath the Great Lakes. Not because we do not need to find additional resources. We do. These lakes are just too vital to too many families and it's not worth the risk.

We are making progress in using energy more efficiently and reducing our reliance on oil and natural gas through energy efficiency technology and conservation. We must make bigger investments in current programs. Investments don't have to cost money either. We can and we must reduce our consumption by supporting wind and solar power and renewable fuels like ethanol.

Future generations depend on us not to jeopardize our nation's greatest natural resource. An oil spill or any related disaster on the shores of a Great Lake would impact the fresh drinking water for 35 million people. And for what? Less than a day's worth of oil and natural gas.

The Great Lakes are important to this nation. They are important to my state and to millions of families. They have been crucial in the historical and economic development of our communities and they continue to play a significant role in Minnesota, the nation and the world.

I urge my colleagues today to protect the drinking water of future generations. I urge my colleagues to support this important amendment.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2311) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my strong support for setting aside sufficient funding for Beach Protection projects, and to keep the current language in the bill which states that 65 percent of the initial construction costs of beach replenishment projects are to be financed by the Federal Government, and 35 percent of the costs are to be paid by states and local governments.

The fact of the matter is that our beaches are national assets that deserve national protection. Just like our national parks, our beaches are not enjoyed solely by those who live near or on them. Just the opposite is true: our beaches are visited by tens of millions of people from all over the country. Foreign tourists come from all parts of the globe to visit our coasts and beaches.

My good friend, Representative TOM TANCREDO of Colorado, has offered an amendment today to strike language in the bill that directs the Secretary of the Army to honor existing Federal contracts with States, counties, and cities throughout coastal America. Under the gentleman's amendment, the Federal government would essentially shirk its responsibility, and shuffle it onto the shoulders of state

and local governments, by switching the cost share ratio to 35 percent federal/65 percent local.

I rise in opposition to this amendment, because it is bad national policy, as well as bad for local taxpayers in coastal communities.

Mr. Speaker, the record is clear: states and local governments have consistently shown their commitment to assist in the preservation and replenishment of beaches along the Nation's coastlines. The proposed Federal change in cost sharing would result in the delay or elimination of several important Corps of Engineers projects, which would potentially increase the property damage from hurricanes and severe storm events. Additionally, states and localities would not be able to absorb the increased costs without raising taxes or cutting other vital priorities.

Our nation's beaches contribute to our national economy—four times as many people visit our nation's beaches each year than visit all of our National Parks combined. And yet Congress provides copious funding for national parks—as it should. It is estimated that 75% of Americans will spend some portion of their vacation at the beach this year. Beaches are the most popular destination for foreign visitors to our country as well. The amount of money spent by beach-going tourists creates an extensive economic benefit—a portion of which goes back to the Federal government in the form of income and payroll taxes.

So to suggest, as the amendment from Mr. TANCREDO does, that beach protection confers benefits to only a handful of beach-house owners, is simply false. Just look at my own State of New Jersey. Tourism is the second greatest contributor to the New Jersey economy. In 1999, tourism brought \$27.7 billion to the state. Out of the 167 million trips made to New Jersey in 1999, 101 million were to the Shore area.

I would also like to thank the Committee for setting aside \$413,000 in funds to complete the next stage of the Manasquan Inlet Project, which extends from the Manasquan Inlet to the Barnegat Inlet and includes the beaches of several coastal towns in Ocean County, which are in my district.

Additionally, the Manasquan Inlet is absolutely crucial the fishing industry and the general economic health of the New Jersey metropolitan shore. It is through the Manasquan Inlet that many large deep-sea fishing vessels gain their entry to the ocean and where they can return with their catch. Nearly 22,000 people are employed by the fishing industry in New Jersey, with an economic output of almost \$2.1 billion. Protecting the beaches and preventing erosion benefits more than just the tourism industry.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all members of Congress to protect our nation's beaches, coastal communities and tourism industry by keeping the Federal/Local cost share at 65 percent Federal, 35 percent local.

Vote "no" on the Tancredo amendment.

PCBS IN THE HUDSON RIVER

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend to my colleagues the following article written by Ned Sullivan on the issue of

PCB contamination in the Hudson River of New York. Ned is the highly respected executive director of Scenic Hudson, Inc., a 37 year-old nonprofit environmental organization dedicated to protecting and enhancing the scenic, natural, historic, agricultural and recreational treasures of the Hudson River and its valley. Ned and I have worked together for many years in pursuit of removing sediment contaminated by polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from the "hot spots" in the upper Hudson River, in order to reduce threats to public health, revive local economies, reopen recreational opportunities along the river. I appreciate Ned's thoughtful analysis of this important issue.

PCBS POSE MAJOR HEALTH THREAT TO NEW YORK CITY, AND BEYOND
(By Ned Sullivan)

For decades masses of the invisible, virtually indestructible cancer-causing PCBs that General Electric dumped from its factories on the Upper Hudson have moved down the majestic river, reaching dangerous levels in New York Harbor. They are still coming, clinging fiercely to the river's shifting silt, threatening the health of millions.

There is no question that GE has the responsibility for cleaning up the worst of them at their source, as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has ruled after years of intensive study. In doing so the EPA employed methodologies endorsed by the General Accounting Office (GAO) and worldwide peer review.

GE has mounted a massive advertising and public relations effort aimed at reversing the EPA's decision. It has a force of seventeen

high-powered lobbyists hard at work on the matter in Washington. For good measure the company's legal battalions have challenged provisions of the U.S. Superfund cleanup laws as unconstitutional.

However these are the facts of the matter:

According to the EPA, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (U.S. Public Health Service) and the World Health Organization among others, PCBs are "an acute and chronic health hazard." Humans exposed to the lethal substances are subject to skin, liver and brain cancers; respiratory impairments; severe acne-like skin rashes; impaired immune systems, adult reproductive system damage, and perhaps worst of all neurological defects and developmental disorders in the children of exposed females.

David Carpenter, the highly respected former dean of the School of Public Health at SUNY/Albany, has stated: "Our understanding of hazards from PCBs is growing much more rapidly than PCB levels are declining. So over time, the net reason for concern has only gotten greater, not less. Any time you decrease the IQ of your next generation, that's the ultimate pollution."

The PCBs enter the food chain through fish and move upward rapidly through animals and humans. EPA health risk assessments reveal that humans eating just one meal of fish from the Hudson River per week are one thousand times more susceptible to cancer. The risk of other deleterious effects also increases significantly. The New York State Department of Health advises women of childbearing age and children under age 15 not to eat any fish from anywhere in the Hudson.

Unfortunately large numbers of people, including the underprivileged who fish for sub-

sistence and not sport; ethnic groups whose cultures embrace fishing, and even upscale sportspeople whose enjoyment includes cooking the catch, continue to eat Hudson fish in quantity despite the warning signs posted up and down the river.

PCBs build up in the environment, the technical word is bioaccumulate, becoming more concentrated as they move up the food chain to the human level. Less than a month ago, scientists retained by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) released new evidence that the PCBs have been moving from the river's bottom onto land, where they are contaminating soil and animals along the banks, and in residential back yards.

This stands in sharp contrast to the advertising campaign GE has been waging on the upper Hudson, showing abundant, flourishing wildlife flying over and splashing in a sparkling river.

The public has not been taken in by GE's massive disinformation campaign. A statistically valid (plus or minus 3.5 percent) Marist College poll sponsored by Scenic Hudson reveals that 84 percent of those interviewed said the river should be cleaned up. That qualifies as a landslide.

There is no question that the Hudson must be cleaned up. Scenic Hudson has interviewed senior representatives from more than two dozen scientific, academic, governmental and environmental institutions and found every one of them in favor of a clean-up. GE stands alone in insisting that science is on its side.

It is high time General Electric honored its obligations to the public.