

more than 60 years that Mr. Frejosky resided in Garfield Heights, he was an exemplar of altruism, kindness, and service—not only to his own dear family, but also to the larger family of Garfield Heights as well.

Mr. Frejosky was a proud and loving husband, father, grandfather, and brother. Not only did Mr. Frejosky embody the principle of selflessness to his own family, but his example also sets a beautiful precedent for us all to achieve. Mr. Frejosky served his Cleveland community in numerous ways: he was employed as a service and parts manager for White Motor, Richfield Truck, and G&M Towing Co., and as a musical instrument repair artist for more than 35 years, at the diligent service of the Cleveland area.

Not only did Mr. Frejosky bestow upon us his service in these simple and selfless ways, but he also served as a Councilman to Ward 5 in Garfield Heights, and until his last days was serving on the Civil Service Board of the city. Mr. Frejosky worked tirelessly, even up until his last breath, to improve the quality of life for others. It is because of his beneficence, integrity, and diligence that Mr. Frejosky can never be effaced from Garfield Heights' memory, and it is also why we are honoring him today.

Garfield Heights' loss of Mr. Frejosky is not only a loss of a husband, father, and brother, but is also a loss of one of its shining examples of sincerity and service. Today, we honor Mr. Frejosky's past, and honor his indelible imprint on our present and future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHNNY ISAKSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 12, 2001

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, I was absent for rollcall votes 148 and 149. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on both.

INTRODUCTION OF THE THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' TRAINING ACT

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 12, 2001

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Law Enforcement Officers' Training Act, a bill to establish a program within the Department of Labor to provide grants for training of law enforcement officers.

Nearly every major study of police and law enforcement agencies conducted over the last forty years, from the Kerner Commission report in 1968 through the recent scandals in Los Angeles, has identified individual training as an essential element of police reform.

My proposal takes advantage of the Department of Labor's expertise in designing, implementing and administering effective programs to improve skills and to promote professional development of our workforce. While the Justice Department makes grants available to governmental entities for projects to fight crime and improve public safety, there has been a failure to focus on individual profes-

sional development as a factor in improving the delivery of law enforcement and public safety services.

My bill directs the Labor Department to focus on training and development in six specific areas: community policing, development of policing skills in a multi-cultural environment, officer survival and defense, the application of technology in law enforcement, supervision and mid-level management skills and techniques, and identification and management of officer fatigue and sleep deprivation.

These grants could be awarded to training institutions, educational institutions, and classrooms of law enforcement officers. Funds could be used for seminars, classes, workshops, conferences or other training sessions in accordance with guidelines developed by the Department of Labor.

The Law Enforcement Officers' Training Act will result in better relationships between police officers and the public, improved public safety, more efficient delivery of protective services, and enhanced sensitivity to our multi-cultural environment.

In developing this legislation I have had the opportunity to work with the leadership of the International Union of Police Associations, AFL-CIO. I sincerely appreciate their efforts on this proposal.

I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this legislation which will improve the security of all of our constituents.

EDUCATION FIGHTS UNDERAGE DRINKING

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 12, 2001

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Underage drinking and all kinds of distracted driving are in our headlines once again with various legal solutions being discussed both here and in our state capitols. One organization know as The Century Council, a national non-for-profit organization, funded by America's leading distillers, has dedicated itself to fighting drunk driving and underage drinking. What remains clear is that education is a vital component of our efforts to thwart impaired driving and underage alcohol consumption.

Parents, teachers, caregivers, and the community as a whole must initiate a dialogue with young people—as early as elementary or middle school—so that positive values are formed. Teens will realize the potential consequences that result from reckless alcohol consumption and, should young people chose to drink when they are adults, they will do so responsibly and in moderation.

Our former colleague, Susan Molinari, has become Chairman of the Council, working closely with Ralph Blackman, its President and CEO. Robin Carle, former Clerk of the House of Representatives is its Government Affairs Director and Steven Naclerio, an attorney for the Bacardi companies, has worked with the Council since its inception. They all would be happy to have your help and support

With education we stand a real chance of diminishing some of the persistent national problems caused by underage drinking.

IN HONOR OF THE CASE WESTERN UNIVERSITY UPWARD BOUND PROGRAM

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 12, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 35th anniversary of the Case Western Reserve University Upward Bound Program, which has been graciously serving the East Cleveland and Cleveland Public High School Districts from 1966–2001.

Throughout its 35 years, The Upward Bound pre-college program has worked assiduously to prepare and realize the full potential of low-income and first-generation college-bound high school students towards post-secondary studies geared towards professional health careers. The Upward Bound Program serves the low-income population, a sector which is all too often ignored. The Program nurtures and makes manifest the talents and capabilities of Cleveland's underprivileged youth. The year-round program imbues in our precious youngsters the skills to prepare them for successful professional health careers by readying them with a well-rounded curriculum in the humanities and sciences during their summer recesses. In addition to this, Upward Bound offers a Saturday Enrichment Program, weekly tutorials, and discussion sessions, which are all geared towards encouraging the amazing personal and spiritual qualities of our youth.

The Upward Bound Program has set an unsurpassed precedent in providing much needed, personal and individual care for our grossly underestimated low-income youth. For the past 35 years, the Program has carried the torch for unveiling and realizing the vast potential and gifts of today's low-income youth.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commemorating the 35th Anniversary of The Case Western University Upward Bound Program.

TRIBUTE TO ARCADIA UNIVERSITY

HON. JOSEPH M. HOEFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 12, 2001

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Arcadia University on officially changing its name. Formerly known as Beaver College, Arcadia University is located in Glenside, Pennsylvania and for almost 150 years has provided students with a first rate education.

Founded in 1853, Arcadia University originally began as the Beaver Female Seminary in Beaver County, Pennsylvania located northwest of Pittsburgh. It was one of the first institutions to offer a curriculum for women only. The school became co-educational in 1872, and in 1907 adopted the name of Beaver College. The college had outgrown its campus space and moved east in 1925 to Jenkinstown, Pennsylvania. This new location provided a larger campus, as well as development opportunities. Owing to the success of the school more land was needed, and a second campus was opened in nearby Glenside.

Today, Arcadia University has an enrollment of more than 2,800 students and boasts a student to faculty ratio of 12 to 1. 88% of the faculty hold doctoral or terminal degrees. There