

techniques that help those who cannot conceive on their own. It would be irresponsible to cut short these procedures by legislation that mistakenly addresses these treatments as the equivalent of reproductive cloning.

The proponents of H.R. 2505 argue that their bill will not prohibit these procedures. However, access to infertility treatments is so critical and fundamental to millions that we should make sure that it is explicitly protected here. We must not stifle the research and treatment by placing doctors and scientists in fear that they will violate criminal law. To do so would deny infertile couples access to these important treatments.

Whatever action we take, we must be careful that out of fear of remote consequences we do not chill valuable scientific research, such as that for the treatment and prevention of infertility or research into new contraceptive technologies. The essential advances we have made in this century and prior ones have been based on the principles of inquiry and experiment. We must tread lightly lest we risk trampling this spirit. Consider the example of Galileo, who was exiled for advocating the theory that the Earth rotated around the Sun. It is not an easy balance to simultaneously promote careful scientific advancement while also protecting ourselves from what is dangerous, but we must strive to do so. Lives depend on it.

Mr. Speaker, we must think carefully before we vote on this legislation, which will have far reaching implications on scientific and medical advancement and set the tone for congressional oversight of the scientific community.

A TRIBUTE TO JUSTICE CLINTON
WAYNE WHITE

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of our nation's Civil Rights' Leaders, the Honorable Clinton Wayne White.

Justice Clinton Wayne White was born on October 8, 1921. Between 1942–1945, he proudly served in the United States Army Air Corp.

After World War II, Justice White attended the University of California, Berkeley and received his Bachelor's Degree in 1946 and later he earned his LLB from the University's Boalt Hall School of Law. In 1949, he, along with one other African-American, was admitted to the California State Bar. It was at this time that Justice White truly became an inspiration to African Americans and future African American leaders.

Justice White was a prominent defense attorney who publically criticized and challenged the criminal justice system's biases against African-Americans. He knew how to use the law to fight for social, economic and political progress for people of color. He was a warrior and a crusader, who truly believed in equality for all persons.

It was his strength and determination for equity, which led Justice White to become President of the Oakland NAACP in the 1960s. He waged a successful campaign to change the Alameda County's jury selection system to include minorities.

After several successful years as a leading civil rights attorney, Justice White was elevated to serve as a trial court judge in the Alameda County Superior Court and was later appointed to the State Court of Appeal.

Even with his hectic schedule, Justice White still found the time to participate in many community organizations such as Men of Tomorrow and the Charles Houston Club. He was certain to make time to coach youth baseball teams in Oakland, because he cared about our youth and their future. In 1978, Justice White became the founder of the Clinton White Foundation which seek to enable and empower people to live their lives away from poverty and despair.

Justice White was considered a mentor to current leaders in Alameda County, but to me, he is also and will always be my hero. I knew him when I was still a student in the early 1970s. His guidance and wisdom helped me through some very difficult times. I will always remember his kindness and compassion.

I am proud to stand here alongside his family, friends and colleagues to salute Justice Clinton Wayne White, a man who was a legacy for all.

INTRODUCTION OF THE
"TEACHERS FOR TOMORROW" ACT

HON. JAY INSLEE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, today I proudly introduce the Teachers for Tomorrow Act of 2001, a bill to address the serious teacher shortage in our nation's schools. We have over 53 million students in America's elementary and secondary schools—a new enrollment record. Unfortunately, we lack the most important part of the equation—teachers! Nationwide, we will need an additional 2 million teachers over the next ten years. There are particular shortages in specific subject areas such as math, science, bilingual education and special education. For the first time in my district in Washington State, teaching positions have remained vacant.

We cannot afford to allow the current trend to continue where our best and brightest students ignore the teaching profession or leave it altogether. A million teachers are expected to retire over the next ten years, and they are leaving the classroom faster than new teachers are graduating from college. Even more troublesome is the fact that only half of new teachers in urban public schools are still teaching after five years. These are serious warning signs of a teacher shortage and an upcoming crisis if we do not act to recruit and retain teachers.

We must do more to empower new college graduates to choose education as a career. My legislation would permit every public elementary and secondary school teacher to apply for 100% federal loan forgiveness. Current law only applies to teachers that teach specific subject areas or in low-income schools. For teachers of disabled students, specific subject areas, or in low-income schools, my bill would guarantee loan forgiveness over three years. All other teachers would be eligible for loan forgiveness over five years.

Loan forgiveness would be granted for continuing education loans, in order for teachers to pursue advanced degrees. Moreover, rather than allowing these financial incentives to unfairly push teachers into a higher tax bracket, any loan forgiveness would be granted tax neutral status.

Finally, our teachers deserve to use the benefit of their experience and be able to guide their classrooms and schools with local control. My bill maintains the ability of local schools to make hiring, firing and other decisions as they see fit.

Our teachers deserve our highest accolades for educating our nation's children. We ought to thank them for the meaningful work they do every day. I hope that by forgiving federal loans, this legislation will draw more successful students into the teaching profession, and help to retain their experience.

I submit to my colleagues a plan to recruit and retain qualified teachers. We cannot shirk our duty to provide a high quality education to every child. I urge my colleagues to meet this challenge and support this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO DELORIS CARTER
HAMPTON

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Deloris Carter Hampton, a resident of Northern Virginia, who passed away on July 15, 2001, while attending a family gathering in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. I first met Deloris over ten years ago and was immediately impressed by her generosity of spirit, boundless energy, sense of humor, and devotion to her family and friends. As a young student, she fulfilled her dream of becoming a dancer by dancing for Martha Graham. She graduated from Tuskegee Institute and received her master's degree from New York University before beginning her teaching career in Huntsville, Alabama and in Englewood, New Jersey. Deloris was a caring wife, mother, friend and teacher. She was dedicated to children and teaching, and spent 27 years as a physical education instructor before retiring in 1996 from the public schools in Prince William County, Virginia. Deloris was an activist in her community, in the State of Virginia and in civil rights. In Prince William County, she was a member of the Service Authority, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Committee of 100, the Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA), and a founding member of Women in Community Action (WICA). She was active in the National, Virginia and Prince William County Education Associations, the American Association of University Women (AAUW), the Fairfax County Retired Educators Association as immediate past President, in the Virginia Education Association of Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance, in Carousels, Inc., and in Celebrate Children. She was a hard working member of her church, Good Shepherd United Methodist Church. Deloris leaves a loving family, her husband, George M. Hampton, Sr., a retired Army officer, her father, George L. Carter, Sr., a son George M. Hampton, Jr., a daughter Sydney T.

Hampton, and a granddaughter, Desiree D. Hampton. Deloris will always be missed by those who knew her but her selfless, giving spirit lives on in her community, and with her family and her friends.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 31, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2647) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my support for the fiscal year 2002 Legislative Branch Appropriations bill. During the last few years, Congress has led a historic effort to reduce the deficit and incorporate fiscal responsibility into federal spending. We reviewed programs and guidelines to make them more efficient and effective and explored alternatives to get the most of each tax dollar. We have also adopted many proposals that have saved taxpayers billions of dollars. Today, we again have the opportunity to reaffirm our message of fiscal responsibility and deficit reduction by passing this legislation.

As many of my Colleagues know, since 1991 I have, along with several other Members, introduced an amendment to the Legislative Branch Appropriations bill that simply requires unspent office funds to be used for deficit or debt reduction. This amendment has always received strong bipartisan support and I am proud to report that the committee has included this provision in the base bill.

In the last few years we have achieved what has eluded Congress for 30 years—a balanced budget. The fiscal year 2002 Legislative Branch Appropriations bill continues our assault on the national debt and holds the line on spending. I believe this measure provides a good incentive for Members to spend taxpayer funds responsibly and lead by example in our efforts to reduce the national debt. Without this provision, Members' unspent office funds can be "reprogrammed" for other budget purposes, frustrating the frugal efforts of many Members. Let's keep practicing sound spending practices and keep moving towards reducing our enormous national debt.

I thank the Chairman for his support and for including the unspent office funds provision in H.R. 2647 and I urge all Members to support this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO EARNEST L. RICE

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Earnest L. Rice, who is about to retire after a long career with United Parcel Service and will soon relinquish his post on my Military Advisory Board.

Earnie Rice has had a long and distinguished career with UPS, starting in 1967 as a package car driver. Over the years, he rose within the ranks of his company and eventually reached the post of Operations Manager. Now, at the end of his career, Earnie is the Community Relations Manager for the Metro New York District, a position he has held for the past eight years.

Earnie Rice has also worked hard for his community. In the past, he served on the Board of Directors of the Harlem YMCA, and worked with the American Cancer Society as well as City Meals-on-Wheels. Mr. Rice also served his country honorably in the Vietnam War.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mr. Rice. He has been a great asset to our community and we will miss his contributions to my Military Advisory Board. I wish him luck in his future endeavors.

IN MEMORY OF DR. HARLAN
DETLEFSEN

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Harlan Detlefsen, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, who practiced in Ferndale, Humboldt County, California for more than fifty years. His contributions to horse racing and the Humboldt County Fair will be celebrated on August 11, 2001 with the dedication of an historic barn in his memory.

In his long association with the Humboldt County Fair, Dr. Detlefsen served as the track veterinarian, assistant veterinarian and volunteer. His lifelong support and service continued through the 2000 Humboldt County Fair. Highly esteemed in his community and by his colleagues for his dedication and commitment to the highest standards of veterinary practice, Dr. Detlefsen has left a distinguished legacy to his wife, Maxine, and to his daughters, Wendy Lestina, Candace Detlefsen, and Tonya Detlefsen.

After his retirement, Dr. Detlefsen established himself in the Myers Flat area as an extraordinary horticulturist, providing County Fair personnel each year with a variety of fruits and vegetables from his Southern Humboldt gardens.

The Humboldt County Fair Association and the Ferndale Jockey Club will dedicate the historic Assembly Barn, first built in 1928, to Dr. Detlefsen who helped prepare the facilities for the monitoring of racehorses in Fair competitions.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we recognize Harlan Detlefsen, DVM, for his outstanding service to his community.

IN TRIBUTE TO A PEACEMAKER,
JOHN WALLACH, FOUNDER OF
SEEDS OF PEACE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Mr. GILMAN, Mr. BALDACCI, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr.

ALLEN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. LOWEY, Mr. FILNER, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. SANDERS and Mr. NADLER, I rise to honor John Wallach, journalist and international peace-maker. Mr. Wallach has nurtured a belief that peace can be achieved when opponents humanize each other, get to know each other, and grow to respect and understand each other, and learn to live together. Mr. Wallach created a place where that humanizing and coexistence could take place. It is a camp called Seeds of Peace.

Starting in 1993, Seeds of Peace has brought together Arab and Israeli teenagers, aged 13 to 15, to learn how to stop the cycle of violence and to learn conflict resolution skills. Since then, teenagers from opposing sides in the Balkans, Cyprus and India/Pakistan international conflicts have begun to participate. They participate in person-to-person peacemaking. They create the substance of peace—daily coexistence. They confront the most difficult issues facing their nations—refugees, water, borders, holy sites—issues that in many cases their leaders have avoided. No subject is left unaddressed and their hatred is raw, the pain is fierce and real. Unlike their national leaders, Seeds of Peace participants must live every waking moment together—sleeping, eating, playing, conversing, and understanding. Seeds of Peace is a supplement to international diplomacy. While governments sign agreements, it is up to ordinary people to fulfill the meaning of those documents, and they do it through daily coexistence.

The Seeds of Peace Camp is set in Maine, a safe, neutral and beautiful environment. It is a physical location that reminds participants of what the world can be. Seeds of Peace fosters friendships among young people in order to facilitate an enduring peace in the future.

An indicator of the program's success was the first Middle East Youth Summit (organized by Seeds of Peace) at Villars, Switzerland in May, 1998. The Summit brought together Seeds of Peace graduates from Egypt, Israel, Jordan, the Palestinian National Authority and the United States to collaborate in figuring out how to end the stalemate of the peace process. The young delegates were presented with the areas in conflict, and they subsequently framed a Declaration of Principles, upholding conflict resolution methods and concepts. The final result of the Summit was the "Charter of Villars," which was proposed as a starting point for Israeli and Palestinian leaders in going about resolving conflicting issues. The Charter serves as a paradigm for future attempts at peaceful conflict resolution.

The short-term impact of the program is obvious, and its long term success will be measured by the continuing connections among graduates. Two-thirds of the teens, it is estimated, remain actively involved with each other and with the program.

A total of twenty-one delegations participated in Seeds of Peace in the summer of 2000: eight delegations from the Middle East (Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Qatar, Tunisia, and Yemen), two from Cyprus (Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot), Greece, Turkey, the Balkan nations, and the United States.

For fostering peace through the Seeds of Peace program, Mr. Wallach has been recognized for playing a significant role in the Middle East peace process. He received the