

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS  
REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF  
NATIONAL CHARACTER COUNTS  
WEEK

SPEECH OF

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 24, 2001*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of establishing a National Character Counts week. Developing strong character in our children today ensures the foundation of our Nation for the future.

Today's youth experience events that were unimaginable 40 or 50 years ago. Public scandals, violence by and against youth, and now for the first time in their lives they have seen a hatred for the character of our Nation. This exposure to negative influences threaten their physical and psychological well-being. Recognizing the importance of strength of character through this legislation can help us combat these negative influences.

I support funding character education and I am pleased that the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act included language authorizing the Secretary of Education to make grants for the design and implementation of character education programs. Our youth deserve our support for developing the strength of character necessary to maintain a strong nation.

Maryland has been a shining example of the benefits character education programs bring to schools. Three Maryland schools have been recognized as National Schools of Character under the Character Education Partnership. In fact, these schools reduced the number of discipline referrals and suspensions, within a caring learning environment. Also, as a result of the program, student test scores and parent involvement in student education increased.

Character education programs help students identify and develop character traits that prepare them for life. Through trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, citizenship, and honesty, our children can possess the tools for leadership. In addition, the programs recognize that character development does not necessarily begin at school, but rather at home with parents and family.

It is the responsibility of all adults to demonstrate good character traits to our young people. This includes faith communities, schools, and youth, civic, and human service organizations. All of us are responsible for the character and conduct of our young people because each of us reflects the values of our society.

Therefore, I urge all Members to support this legislation and encourage schools around the Nation to participate in character education programs, and our young people to become responsible citizens for today and tomorrow.

AIR TRANSPORTATION SAFETY  
AND SYSTEM STABILIZATION ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. ADAM SMITH**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 21, 2001*

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, it is with great disappointment that I vote against this legislation before us tonight.

The tragic events of September 11, 2001, have shocked and saddened all of us. In the weeks, months, and even years ahead, they will challenge us to fight for our freedoms and our values, and to figure out precisely how best to do that. As a Member of the U.S. Congress, representing not just the 650,000 people of my district, but the Nation as a whole, I want to do my part to decide what action must be taken and to constantly work with the people I represent so that their views and concerns can be heard, and so that I can keep them informed of the actions our Nation is taking and plans to take.

Last week, I voted to authorize necessary and appropriate force in response to the attacks, and I voted for \$40 billion in emergency funding to assist the victims and fund the investigation. I looked forward to supporting a package that would keep America's economy strong, by providing assistance to the American airline industry, helping our workers, and improving safety so that Americans feel confident in our skies again.

I looked forward to doing all of this in a bipartisan way. I know there are many differences of opinion in this body, even in times of great national emergency, regarding corporate liability, job training, federal control of aviation security, and other critically important issues, but I hoped that both sides would be able to give a little and compromise so that we could quickly put forth a package that would help heal the economic wounds that have been inflicted since September 11.

The leadership of both parties in both the House and the Senate and their staffs have worked tirelessly to put together a package that could garner bipartisan support and address all of these issues I've outlined, and I appreciate that. However, I don't believe this package in front of us tonight is nearly well-balanced enough because it doesn't address the worker concerns or safety concerns. I am opposing it because I think we need to go back to the drawing board and fix it. If it takes until tomorrow, or Monday, or Tuesday, we need to get this right.

This legislation provides \$5 billion in direct aid to the airlines, \$10 billion in loan guarantees to airlines, government aid with insurance for airlines, and caps the airlines' financial liability. I support all of these provisions.

However, I believe it would be irresponsible not to also address safety issues and employee issues. After all, we cannot have a strong and vibrant airline industry in this country without people who want to fly, and that

will require both people who have money in their pockets to buy airline tickets, and a dramatic improvement in consumer confidence that will only come with real safety improvements.

This legislation will cost over \$15 billion. I find it unbelievable that we could not find one dollar to cushion the blow for the workers who will be affected—by latest estimates, approximately 100,000 workers will be laid off as a direct result of the attacks on September 11. Bolstering the airline industry so that we can minimize these layoffs is imperative, but the sad truth is, even this \$15 billion will not save very many of the jobs lost due to the terrorist attacks. Many workers in my district, who work at Boeing's 737 plant in Renton, fear a layoff notice as early as next month. I'm sure the thousands of Alaska Airlines and SeaTac Airport employees in my district are worried too. I have faith that the industry and the economy will recover, but that won't help with these workers' mortgage, electric bill, or car payment.

Right now, if a group of workers can prove that their job was lost due to trade, they are eligible for a series of benefits including job training and income support. Why can't we extend the same benefits for the thousands of workers who will lose their jobs and have trouble finding a new one right away? Can't we send just a few dollars to the men and women who will no longer fly the planes, sell the tickets, load the bags, attend to the passengers, or build the planes?

Before he passed away, my father was one of those men. He worked for thirty years as a ramp serviceman for United Airlines at SeaTac Airport, so I know firsthand how important these jobs are to Americans, and I can't imagine what my father would have said if, after this attack, Congress had passed a relief package that gave \$15 billion to the airline industry and not a dollar for the thousands of workers who will be impacted within the next weeks.

Let me just say a few words about safety and security issues. I strongly support the U.S. airline industry, and I believe that we should, at this critical moment in history, stand behind them. However, I think we have to fairly and reasonably examine the events of September 11. Our current airport security system allowed four U.S. planes to be hijacked by men with knives, some of whom were on the terrorist watch list. It's safe to say that the airport security system failed us.

If we are passing legislation to improve the condition of the airline industry, shouldn't we also address this issue? Perhaps airport security should truly be a security issue, not merely a business issue that, until last week, was mostly considered in terms of a company's bottom line. Don't get me wrong—the bottom line is important to our capitalist economy, but I have come to the conclusion that airport security should not be subject to those concerns. There are many interesting ideas out there for

• 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.

how to improve it, but I believe first and foremost we need to make airport security a responsibility of the Federal Government: perhaps under the Department of Transportation, or the Coast Guard.

In conclusion, I want to again express my disappointment at having to oppose this bill. I sincerely hope that the President, Senate leaders, and House leaders will work to address these important concerns before a package is signed into law.

AIR TRANSPORTATION SAFETY  
AND SYSTEM STABILIZATION ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 21, 2001*

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues and constituents my reasons for voting against H.R. 2926, the Air Transportation Safety and Stabilization Act. I believe it is important for every member to make known their thinking behind such an important vote.

The terrorist attacks on Sep. 11 devastated the American aviation industry. Hundreds of passengers, dozens of airline employees and thousands of innocent people on the ground died in the fiery crashes of the four airliners. America's commercial airlines were grounded for 3 days. Most of general aviation was grounded for more than a week, and some components of the general aviation industry remain grounded today. Insurers of aviation airlines are canceling their policies, and banks are refusing to extend loans to keep the system intact. Under these circumstances some form of assistance to the airline industry is essential for our economy and national security.

H.R. 2926, however, is the wrong form of relief. What should have been immediate relief from the effects of the attacks has become a golden parachute for the aviation industry, indemnifying many airlines from the effects of calamitous business decisions made long before Sep. 11. In a time of tragedy for our nation and the world this Congress has failed to closely examine this bill.

The airline industry takes in at most \$400 million a day. With a grounding of 3 days, and the continued closure of Reagan National Airport, the direct losses to the industry by government action can be calculated at roughly \$2 billion. This act makes available cash in the amount of \$4.5 billion for the passenger airlines, more than twice the direct losses of the airlines. Furthermore, this cash will be apportioned among the airlines, not according to how much revenue they lost because of the attacks, but how much capacity they had. This preference for available seat miles over revenue passenger miles can only benefit those carriers whose own bad business decisions before September 11 had left them with too much capacity and too little sales.

H.R. 2926 supposedly contained extra funding for security. The \$3 billion authorized for security measures, however, has already been appropriated by Congress from the \$40 billion emergency spending package, which I supported. To claim that this bill had any new funding for security is simply not true. Without needed security improvements it is impossible

to see how airline traffic can return to normal levels. The bailout legislation should have waited for a security package in order to comprehensively deal with this situation.

H.R. 2926 would have been constitutional if it had been drafted as a focused bill to keep our airlines flying in the wake of the devastating attacks on our country. The creation of an entitlement fund, the overcompensation of the airlines, rewards for inefficient carriers, and lack of new funding for airline security all combined to make this a deeply flawed bill. For all of these reasons and more I voted against H.R. 2926 and urged my colleagues to do the same.

HONORING SERGEANT DANIEL P.  
O'SHEA

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, to place your life in the line of duty day in and day out for the sake of others is an honorable and noble task, yet that is exactly what police officers do regularly. I would like to take the opportunity to recognize Sergeant Daniel P. O'Shea for his outstanding service to his community as a member of the Denver Police Department.

Sergeant Daniel P. O'Shea has been named one of America's finest at the upcoming TOP COPS Awards ceremony. Officer O'Shea is one of only twenty officers to be honored at the ceremony. I'm proud to know that the State of Colorado is so well represented with Sergeant O'Shea being named in the top echelon of police officers across our entire nation.

Mr. Speaker, Sergeant Daniel P. O'Shea has acted with great professionalism in all that he has done. His top priority is the safety and protection of the people in his community. It is my pleasure to acknowledge Sergeant O'Shea's accomplishments. He is a role model for all Colorado law officers and I wish him the warmest regards and best wishes in his continued service to his community.

TO HONOR MR. RICHARD FIMBRES  
AS A RECIPIENT OF THE 12TH  
ANNUAL PROFILES OF SUCCESS  
HISPANIC LEADERSHIP AWARD

**HON. ED PASTOR**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize a special individual who was honored for his leadership qualities and service to his community. On September 5th, Mr. Richard G. Fimbres was honored by his peers at the Annual Profiles of Success Hispanic Leadership Awards presentation in Phoenix, Arizona. This event, coordinated by Valle del Sol, a local non-profit community based organization, kicks off National Hispanic Heritage Month in Arizona and is now in its twelfth year of honoring worthy individuals.

Honored in the category of Exemplary Leadership, Mr. Fimbres, of Tucson, Arizona, was recognized for his work as a community lead-

er. He serves as a board member of Pima Community College, which helped to raise funds for the Hispanic Student Endowment Fund, create the Amigos de Pima, and partnered with the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) to create and fund a year-round program to assist young students with their reading skills. He is dedicated to various organizations such as LULAC, the Metropolitan Education Commission, the Knights of Columbus, and the Tucson Pima Arts Council. He also devotes his time to serving on the State's Behavioral Health Planning Council, Arizona Supreme Courts Juvenile Detention Advisory Committee and the University of Arizona's Diversity Action Council.

Mr. Fimbres' standing as a community leader is evident by his commitment to these organizations and countless hours of volunteer work throughout the community. Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in recognizing this outstanding citizen and community leader for his fine work and dedication.

SPEECH BY U.N. SECRETARY  
GENERAL KOFI ANNAN

**HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, as the Congress continues to move forward following the horrific and tragic events of September 11, 2001, I would like to insert for the RECORD a recent and I think timely speech given by United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan.

Mr. Annan's speech is about the contributions and vision of former U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld. While the speech was given on September 6th, five days before the attacks, I believe it provides for interesting reading as we examine our notions of international security and multi-lateral cooperation.

DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD AND THE 21ST CENTURY  
(By Kofi Annan)

As Secretary-General of the United Nations, I have to give many speeches, and even quite a few lectures. But I can think of no invitation to speak that is a greater honour, or a greater challenge, than this one.

It will not surprise you to hear that Dag Hammarskjöld is a figure of great importance for me—as he must be for any Secretary-General. His life and his death, his words and his action, have done more to shape public expectations of the office, and indeed of the Organisation, than those of any other man or woman in its history.

His wisdom and his modesty, his unimpeachable integrity and single-minded devotion to duty, have set a standard for all servants of the international community—and especially, of course for his successors—which is simply impossible to live up to. There can be no better rule of thumb for a Secretary-General, as he approaches each new challenge or crisis, than to ask himself, "how would Hammarskjöld have handled this?"

If that is true for any Secretary-General, how much more so for one of my generation, who came of age during the years when Hammarskjöld personified the United Nations, and began my own career in the UN system within a year of his death.

And how much more true, also, for one who has the special relationship that I do with this, his home country!

So you see, it is quite a solemn thing for me to give this lecture, especially so close to the 40th anniversary of Hammarskjöld's death. And I feel all the more solemn about it coming here, as I do, directly from the part of Africa where he met that death—and where, 40 years later, the United Nations is again struggling to help restore unity and peace to the Democratic Republic of Congo.

I can tell you that the Congolese have never forgotten Dag Hammarskjöld. Four days ago, during my visit to the Congo, I met with representatives of the parties involved in the Inter-Congolese Dialogue. Their spokesman began the meeting by telling me how much they appreciated the late Secretary-General's dedication, and the fact that he gave his life for peace in their country. And he asked us to pay tribute to Hammarskjöld's memory by observing a minute of silence. I found it very moving that people could feel like that about him after 40 years.

In Zambia, too—which, as you know, was where he actually died—Hammarskjöld's death is commemorated annually. The Zambian government, together with your own and with the United Nations system, has launched a "living memorial", which includes a programme to educate young Africans as "messengers of peace", as well as a Centre for Peace, Good Governance and Human Rights. There could be no better way to commemorate him than by promoting these ideals, which he held so dear.

If Dag Hammarskjöld were to walk through that door now, and ask me what are the main problems the United Nations is dealing with today, I could easily answer in a way that would make him think nothing much had changed.

I could talk to him not only about the Congo, but about the Middle East, or Cyprus, or the relations between India and Pakistan, and it would all seem very familiar.

But I could also tell him things that he would find very unfamiliar—though some would surprise him less than others, and some would gratify him more than others.

He would probably be relieved, but not surprised, to hear that China is now represented at the United Nations by the government that actually governs the vast majority of Chinese people.

It would surprise him much more to learn that the Soviet Union no longer exists. But he could only be pleased to find that there is no longer an unbridgeable ideological difference between the permanent members of the Security Council.

He might be struck by the number of conflicts the United Nations is dealing with today that are within, rather than between, States—though the experience of the Congo would have prepared him for this—and also by the number of regional organisations that have developed as partners for the UN in different parts of the world.

I feel sure, in any case, that he would be pleased to see the way United Nations peace-keeping has developed, from the model that he and Lester Pearson so brilliantly improvised in 1956 to something much more diverse and complex, which is often more accurately described as "peace building".

And I imagine he would be equally impressed by the wide range of issues that the United Nations is now called upon to face outside the traditional security arena—from climate change to HIV/AIDS.

He would be gratified, and perhaps not all that surprised, to hear that human rights and democracy are now generally accepted as world norms—though he might well be distressed to see how far, in many countries, the practice still falls short of the rhetoric.

He would definitely be distressed to learn that, within the last decade, genocide had

again disfigured the face of humanity—and that well over a billion people today are living in extreme poverty. I think he would see preventing the recurrence of the former, and putting an end to the latter, as the most urgent tasks confronting us in this new century.

He would no doubt be impressed by the speed and intensity of modem communications, and momentarily confused by talk of faxes and sat-phones—let alone e-mails and the Internet. But I'm sure he would be quick to grasp the advantages and disadvantages of all these innovations, both for civilisation as a whole and for the conduct of diplomacy in particular.

What is clear is that his core ideas remain highly relevant in this new international context. The challenge for us is to see how they can be adapted to take account of it.

One idea which inspired all his words and actions as Secretary-General was his belief that the United Nations had to be a "dynamic instrument", through which its Members would collectively "develop forms of executive action".

During his time in office he became increasingly sensitive to the fact that some Member States did not share this vision, but regarded the United Nations as only "a static conference machinery for resolving conflicts of interests and ideologies with a view to peaceful coexistence".

In the Introduction to his last Annual Report—a magisterial work, which reads almost as if he was consciously writing his political testament—Hammarskjöld argued that those who regarded the Organization in this way were not paying adequate attention to certain essential principles of the Charter.

He showed that the Charter clearly implies the existence of "an international community, for which the Organization is an instrument and an expression". The overriding purpose of this community was to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, and to do this it had to follow certain key principles.

These were:

First, "equal political rights"—which encompassed both the "sovereign equality" of all Member States, in Article 2 of the Charter, and "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms", in Article 1.

Second, "equal economic opportunities"—spelt out in Article 55 as the promotion of "higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development", as well as "solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems".

Third, "justice"—by which he meant that the international community must be "based on law . . . with a judicial procedure through which law and justice could be made to apply".

And finally the prohibition of the use of armed force, "save in the common interest".

These principles, Hammarskjöld argued, are incompatible with the idea of the United Nations as merely a conference or debating chamber—as indeed is the authority the Charter gives to its principal organs, and particularly to the Security Council, which clearly has both legislative and executive powers.

The context in which he put forward these arguments was, of course, the Cold War, and particularly the Soviet campaign against him during the Congo crisis of 1960-61.

That campaign is happily long past. But we still face, from time to time, attempts by Member States to reduce the United Nations to a "conference mechanism".

Those attempts no longer come systematically from one particular ideological camp. Instead, they tend to vary according to the subject under discussion.

Broadly speaking, industrialised countries remain reluctant to see the United Nations act on Hammarskjöld's second principle—the promotion of "equal economic opportunities". And the governments of some other countries are equally loath to see it actively promote "respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all".

In both cases, I believe the Secretary-General has no choice. He has to follow in the footsteps of Hammarskjöld, upholding the right and duty of the United Nations to pursue the aims laid down for it by the Charter.

Of course there is always a need for negotiation and discussion on the appropriate forms of action. But the United Nations will fail in its duty to the world's peoples, who are the ultimate source of its authority, if it allows itself to be reduced to a mere "static conference", whether on economic and social rights or on civil and political ones.

The same applies to Hammarskjöld's exalted view of the "international civil servant", which he also pursued in that last annual report, and in a lecture given that same summer at Oxford University.

His argument here was that the people charged with carrying out the executive functions of the United Nations could not be neutral in relation to the principles of the Charter. Nor could they be regarded, or allowed to regard themselves, as nominees or representatives of their own nations. They had to represent the international community as a whole.

Here too, Hammarskjöld based his argument on a very careful reading of the Charter itself—in this case Articles 100 and 101.

Article 100 forbids the Secretary-General or any of his staff either to seek or to receive instructions from States. And Article 101 prescribes "the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity" as "the paramount consideration in the employment of the staff".

Once again, Hammarskjöld was arguing in the context of the Cold War, in which first one side and then the other had tried to insist on the right to be represented, within the Secretariat, by people who were loyal to its political or ideological point of view.

Again, the context has changed, and I am glad to say that States today, while extremely keen to see their nationals appointed to senior positions, no longer seek—or at least, not in the same way—to exercise political control over them, once appointed.

But the principle of an independent international civil service, to which Hammarskjöld was so attached, remains as important as ever. Each successive Secretary-General must be vigilant in defending it, even if, on occasion, changing times require us to depart from the letter of his views, in order to preserve the spirit.

To give just one example: Hammarskjöld insisted that the bulk of United Nations staff should have permanent appointments and expect to spend their whole career with the Organisation.

That may have been appropriate in his time. It is less so now that the role of the United Nations has expanded, and more than half of our employees are serving in missions in the field. This is a development which Hammarskjöld would surely have welcomed, since it reflects a transition from the "static conference" model to the "dynamic instrument" model which he so strongly believed in.

But what is clear is that his ideal of the United Nations as an expression of the international community, whose staff carry out decisions taken by States collectively rather than bending to the will of any one of them, is just as relevant in our times as in his.

And that, of course, has very important implications for the role of the Secretary-General himself.

Hammarskjöld pointed out that Article 39 of the Charter—which allows the Secretary-General, on his own initiative, to bring matters to the Security Council's attention when in his view they may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security—makes him clearly a political rather than a purely administrative official.

In practice, successive Secretaries-General, including Hammarskjöld, have invoked this article very sparingly. I myself have never yet found it necessary to do so. But the fact that the Secretary-General has this power crucially affects the way he is treated by the Security Council, and by the Member States in general.

Few people now question the responsibility of the Secretary-General to act politically, or to make public pronouncements on political issues.

In fact, the boot today is if anything on the other foot: I find myself called on to make official statements on almost everything that happens in the world, from royal marriages to the possibility of human cloning!

I do my best to satisfy this demand with due respect for the decisions of the Security Council and General Assembly. But those bodies would find it very strange if on each occasion I sought their approval before opening my mouth!

Their members can, and do, take exception to some of my statements—and thank goodness they do. There must be freedom of speech for governments, as well as for international officials! But they do not question my right to make such statements, according to my own understanding of the purposes and principles of the United Nations as set out in the Charter.

No doubt Dag Hammarskjöld would also disagree with some of the specific positions I have taken. But I suspect he would envy me the discretion I enjoy in deciding what to say. And I have no doubt he would strongly endorse the principle that the Secretary-General must strive to make himself an authentic and independent voice of the international community.

What he might not have foreseen is the way our concept of that community has developed in recent years. In his time it was essentially a community of separate nations or peoples, who for all practical purposes were represented by States.

So if we go back to the things about today's world that we would have to explain to him, if he unexpectedly joined us now, probably the most difficult for him to adjust to would be the sheer complexity of a world in which individuals and groups of all kinds are constantly interacting—across frontiers and across oceans, economically, socially and culturally—without expecting or receiving any permission, let alone assistance, from their national governments.

He might well find it difficult to identify the precise role, in such a world, of a body like the United Nations, whose Charter presupposes the division of the world into sovereign and equal States, and in which the peoples of the world are represented essentially by their governments.

He might find that difficult—and if so, he would not be alone! But I am convinced he would relish the challenge. And I am sure he would not stray from his fundamental conviction that the essential task of the United Nations is to protect the weak against the strong.

In the long term, the vitality and viability of the Organization depend on its ability to perform that task, by adapting itself to changing realities. That, I believe, is the biggest test it faces in the new century.

How would Hammarskjöld approach that task?

First of all he would insist, quite correctly, that States are still the main holders of political authority in the world, and are likely to remain so. Indeed, the more democratic they become—the more genuinely representative of, and accountable to, their peoples—the greater also will be their political legitimacy. And therefore it is entirely proper, as well as inevitable, that they will remain the political masters of the United Nations.

He would also insist, I am sure, on the continuing responsibility of States to maintain international order—and, indeed, on their collective responsibility, which their leaders solemnly recognised in last year's Millennium Declaration, “to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level”.

And he might well say that, with a few honourable exceptions, the more fortunate countries in this world are not living up to that responsibility, so long as they do not fulfill their longstanding commitments to much higher levels of development assistance, to much more generous debt relief, and to duty- and quota- free access for exports from the least developed countries.

But then he would also see that his own lifetime coincided, in most countries, with the high watermark of State control over the lives of citizens. And he would see that States today generally tax and spend a smaller proportion of their citizens' wealth than they did 40 years ago.

From this he might well conclude that we should not rely exclusively on State action to achieve our objectives on the international level, either.

A great deal, he would think, is likely to depend on non-State actors in the system—private companies, voluntary agencies or pressure groups, philanthropic foundations, universities and think tanks, and, of course, creative individuals.

And that thought would surely feed into his reflection on the role of the United Nations.

Can it confine itself, in the 21st century, to the role of coordinating action by States? Or should it reach out further?

Is it not obliged, in order to fulfill the purposes of the Charter, to form partnerships with all these different actors? To listen to them, to guide them, and to urge them on?

Above all, to provide a framework of shared values and understanding, within which their free and voluntary efforts can interact, and reinforce each other, instead of getting in each other's way?

Perhaps it is presumptuous of me to suggest that this would be part of Hammarskjöld's vision of the role of the United Nations in the 21st century—because it is, of course, my own vision.

No doubt if he were alive today he would offer us something nobler and more profound.

But I like to think, Ladies and Gentlemen, that what I have just described would find some place in it.

Thank you very much.

#### HONORING MS. GARLAND MILLER

### HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I have a longstanding commitment to supporting women who venture out into the professional world. Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing and honoring a constituent, Ms. Garland Miller, as a woman who has had im-

mense success in founding and running her own company.

Ms. Miller is the President of Schoolfield and Associates, a highly successful book-keeping and association management firm in my district. I would like to congratulate Ms. Miller, who is celebrating 25 years of business in Chevy Chase and Bethesda, Maryland. A graduate of the University of Maryland, Ms. Miller and her family have lived in my district for generations. She has over 100 clients, and employs several people. Thanks to leaders like Ms. Miller, women entrepreneurs have made great strides in the business world. She serves as a role model for other women in the business community. On behalf of my colleagues, I would like to wish Ms. Garland Miller many more successful years.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. ED BRYANT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was inadvertently delayed getting back to Washington from my district, and as a result missed Rollcall votes 349 and 350. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on both votes. As an original co-sponsor of H.R. 717, I regret being unable to cast a vote in favor of this important legislation that will have a positive effect on those children who suffer from Duchenne muscular dystrophy.

#### HONORING HUBERT TABOR FOR HIS DEDICATED SERVICE

### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, to place your life in harms way in order to defend our Nation is indeed a noble and honorable action. Hubert Douglas Tabor dedicated himself by serving in World War II and is certainly worthy of the praise and admiration of this body. During the campaign in Northern Burma, Hubert placed his well-being before all else in order to ensure a victory for the Allies in that war-stricken area.

Hubert was raised on a farm in Colorado. Throughout his time there, he grew tired of horses and wished to escape from the farm life by signing up for the Army. However, after entering the Army, the Army recognized that Hubert possessed superior riding skills and was sent to Ft. Riley, Kansas to be a member of the 124th Cavalry. This unit was the last mounted cavalry in the Army and it was with the 124th that Hubert deservingly received his silver spurs due to his accomplishments in the service. Upon his relocation to Burma, his role was that of a packer.

The 124th Cavalry, teamed with the 56th Cavalry and the 613th Field Artillery Battalion, was charged with the duty of opening the Burma Road that was closed by the Japanese. As the team trekked across the Himalayan landscape, the Japanese enemy was encountered at night. Although Hubert had several close calls during his service, perhaps

none was as serious as one that occurred during this battle. Hubert and a fellow soldier were assigned the duty of attracting the attention of the Japanese to distract them while the rest of his team was able to penetrate the enemy's flank. His friend was killed in the line of duty while Hubert survived, but not without debilitating injuries.

Due to his bravery and courage, Mr. Speaker, Hubert Tabor was awarded the Purple Heart and Bronze Star. This battle was brutal, but Hubert offered his patriotism to our country and fought for its sake in Burma. I would like to take this moment to recognize the incredible sacrifices that Hubert made for our country and thank him for his service to our Flag. Hubert helped to make our country great and I extend my warmest regards and best wishes to Hubert for many years to come.

TO HONOR MS. ELVIRA ORTIZ AS  
A RECIPIENT OF THE 12TH ANNUAL  
PROFILES OF SUCCESS  
HISPANIC LEADERSHIP AWARD

**HON. ED PASTOR**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

MR. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize a special individual who was honored for her leadership qualities and service to her community. On September 5th, Ms. Elvira Ortiz was honored by her peers at the Annual Profiles of Success Hispanic Leadership Awards presentation in Phoenix, Arizona. This event, coordinated by Valle del Sol, a local non-profit community based organization, kicks off National Hispanic Heritage Month in Arizona and is now in its twelfth year of honoring worthy individuals.

Honored in the category of Exemplary Leadership, Ms. Ortiz, of Phoenix, Arizona, was recognized for her civic activism in raising awareness of the issues that Latinos face today. She has risen to her position as Publisher and Editor-in-Chief at Ashland Media from humble beginnings, immigrating to this country from Mexico nearly twenty years ago, and has played an active role in addressing many civic issues. She was the co-founder of Cambio Magazine, a magazine addressing Latino issues in Arizona, and continues to work with Alma de la Gente's Mexican Independence Day to replicate and promote the traditions and culture of Mexican-Americans.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Ms. Ortiz, who truly represents the determination of the new immigrant enriching this great country of ours with love and compassion for her family, community and profession.

THE BROWNFIELDS REDEVELOPMENT  
ENHANCEMENT ACT OF  
2001 (H.R. 2941)

**HON. GARY G. MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, last Friday, I introduced the "Brownfields Redevelopment Enhancement Act of 2001 (H.R. 2941)."

I would like to thank my colleagues U.S. Representative MALONEY, Chairman MIKE OXLEY and Chairwoman MARGE ROUKEMA for joining me in supporting this important measure.

The biggest barrier that cities and communities face when trying to acquire and redevelop contaminated "Brownfields" properties is their lack of access to adequate and affordable capital to carry out critical activities including site assessment, remediation planning, cleanup and initial redevelopment activities.

This legislation is designed to facilitate the provision of assistance by the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the cleanup and economic development of Brownfields.

For nearly 25 years, HUD's Section 108 Loan Guarantee program has encouraged local economic development by giving cities access to the up-front financing needed for key site preparation and infrastructure projects that make an area ready for revitalization. This bill would, in essence, improve the ability of local governments to use HUD's Section 108 Loan Guarantee program and the Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) program to address Brownfields projects by recognizing one of the new realities of the redevelopment process—that environmental evaluation and cleanup activities have become a necessary part of the process for reusing old, often abandoned sites, and that the public sector frequently must jump start that process.

This legislation will modify HUD's existing Section 108 Loan Guarantee program to make it a more flexible and usable tool for Brownfields projects and provide BEDI grant funding in a more flexible form.

First, it authorizes, for the first time ever, appropriations specifically for the BEDI program, to clarify through the conventional authorization and appropriation process that Brownfields redevelopment assistance is a congressional priority. The authorization of such sums as may be necessary is for fiscal years 2002–4. This 3-year authorization would result in need for authorization after 3 years and prompt a timely congressional re-examination of the need for such funding and funding levels.

Second, it establishes the BEDI program as an independent program by separating it from the requirement that local governments obtain Section 108 loan guarantees in order to obtain BEDI grant funding. While Congress has funded the BEDI program at a level of \$25 million annually since FY 1998, the program has existed solely as a line item in appropriations. This "de-linking" of BEDI funding from the Section 108 program will help to improve its visibility as a key source of Federal funds to trigger Brownfields redevelopment activities. Additionally, it establishes the BEDI program as an independent program by separating it from the section 108 (q) economic development initiative program as a new section 123 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Third, it increases the allowable guarantee limit for Section 108-backed loans used in conjunction with Brownfields activities—cities and states could access an additional five times their annual entitlement for Brownfields cleanup and redevelopment. This provision will provide smaller communities with the opportunity to assemble a capital pool of sufficient size to cover the costs of Brownfields site

preparation. It also gives cities more practical options to pursue Brownfields reuse strategies—for example, to acquire and clean up sites themselves, and assemble them into tracts that best fit markets and uses they have identified. The increase in the allowable guarantee limit for section 108-backed loans for Brownfields activities applies only prospectively to obligations guaranteed after the date of the enactment of the legislation.

Fourth, it promotes Section 108 Loan Guarantee Brownfields activities by better addressing the developmental realities of this type of real estate development. This will be achieved by clearly identifying Brownfields redevelopment activities as eligible activities under the Section 108 program, thereby enabling the loan funds to be used for a wider range of activities that support Brownfields reuse. It also encourages communities to identify and coordinate other public and private funding sources for Brownfields projects by allowing them to count as leverage in terms of award criteria.

Fifth, it implements HUD's Community Empowerment Fund (CEF) Pilot program. The CEF Pilot is designed to use the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program in combination with the Economic Development Initiative (EDI) grant program. It is noteworthy that several years ago, HUD issued a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) and guidelines, but failed to implement the CEF Pilot program. The CEF Pilot is designed to mitigate or even eliminate the risk of loss to a community's CDBG program inherent in making business loans funded by the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program. The CEF Pilot combines modern private sector financial engineering with privatization of much of the administration of business loans. The EDI grants are to provide a pooled cash loan reserve to cushion against losses resulting from defaults on business loans funded through the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program and reducing the risk to the community's CDBG program.

Sixth, and finally, it directs HUD to undertake a comprehensive study of Brownfields redevelopment issues on a nationwide basis. While Brownfields redevelopment has become a critical community and economic development issue over the past five years, it seems that there has not been a thorough Federal effort to collect data and analyze key issues in a manner which would serve as the foundation for Legislative and Executive branch decision-making in this area.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation which will foster and promote the revitalization of American communities.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JOHN S. TANNER**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like for the RECORD to indicate that had I been present on Monday, September 24th I would have voted "yea" on both rollcall votes 349 and 350, the Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy bill and the continuing resolution. My plane was delayed as a result of inclement weather in the Washington, D.C. area.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, due to tornado warnings, my flight was diverted to Philadelphia, and I was unavoidably detained on September 24, 2001. As a result, I missed Recorded Votes #349 (H.R. 717, Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy Childhood Assistance, Research and Education Amendments of 2001), and #350 (H.J. Res. 65, Continuing Appropriations for FY2002).

I ask that the RECORD reflect that, had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on all of the above motions on September 24, 2001.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM  
ADAMS**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to honor the bravery and military service of William Adams, a great American who currently resides in Montrose, Colorado. William Adams learned very important lessons about life and death when he was faced with the challenges of self-preservation and patriotism in the South Pacific during WWII.

At the young age of nineteen, William Adams, along with the rest of his advance landing unit of the 4th Marines landed on Saipan. There he struggled through one of the bloodiest campaigns his Division had seen and finally took control of the small island. By the end of the battle, 3,400 American soldiers had lost their lives. William managed to survive several other battles including the invasions at Tarawa and Tinian. He finished his tours in the South Pacific having been wounded three times and being awarded the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star. William is a proud servant of his nation, exemplified by several accounts of bravery including putting his own life on the line to rescue a fellow soldier.

William is no longer the young man who landed the many shores of the Pacific Theater to defend freedom and liberty in the United States. Amidst all of the violence and death, William Adams returned to the United States although many of his friends did not. William now lives a peaceful life as a resident of Colorado but the sacrifices he made while serving our nation will never be forgotten. Mr. Adams fought selflessly for the ideals and protection of all Americans. He helped to ensure that our freedoms and way of life would live on. It is my pleasure to honor William Adams for the great sacrifices that he has made and assure him that his countrymen are grateful for his service.

SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY  
TRANSFER PROGRAM REAU-  
THORIZATION ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 24, 2001*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of reauthorizing the Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) Program. Continuing this program will encourage the development of small businesses and help strengthen our economy.

I have been a long time supporter of this program. It helps small businesses, including minority and women owned businesses, to participate in the research and development of new technologies. Various businesses in my district have benefitted from the STTR program as they work with the many research institutions and federal agencies located in the Washington region.

The STTR program has been successful since the launch of its pilot program in 1992. This success was recognized as funding for the pilot program was twice reauthorized in 1994 and 1996. Now, we can make this a permanent program and encourage participating agencies to implement outreach programs to small businesses and research institutions that will enhance the STTR program.

The STTR program has helped small businesses benefit the economy by encouraging technology innovations and job creation. This program has been credited for promoting collaborative efforts in research and development. Under this program, small businesses are exposed to the scientific knowledge available at our nation's research institutions. In addition, the STTR program helps move academic theories from research institutes to viable commercial use that benefit our nation and the world.

Furthermore, in a recent GAO report that examined 102 projects under the STTR program, companies and research institutions indicated that they felt both contributed significantly to the research and development of new technologies. Their collaborative effort contributed to the construction and testing of prototypes and in providing equipment and facilities. Most of these projects were successful. For those projects that were discontinued, companies indicated insufficient funding for further technical development as a basis for terminating their projects.

This piece of legislation, encourages the continued viability of the STTR program. The legislation increases the percentage of the extramural budget required to be expended by agencies participating in the program from 0.15 percent to 0.3 percent. The permanent nature of the program is acknowledged by striking the word "pilot" as previously used to describe the program. Also, the amount a small business can receive under a Phase II award increases from \$500,000 to \$750,000, in line with the Phase II awards of the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program.

In addition, the legislation requires participating Federal agencies to collect and maintain information. This will allow for a quick oversight of the program's progress. Also, the information would be kept in similar databases

that agencies have already created to monitor the SBIR program.

By passing this legislation we will endorse a program that has been successful since 1992. The STTR program will ensure that the partnership between research institutions and small businesses, which adapts research technologies for commercial use, continues till at least 2008.

Therefore, I urge all members to support this legislation that encourages the development of small businesses and the continued cooperation between federal agencies and small businesses in the research and development of new technologies that benefit the nation.

GENE AUTRY DAY FESTIVAL IN  
TIOGA, TX**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the first annual Gene Autry Day Festival this weekend, September 28 and 29, 2001, in Tioga, Texas, in the Fourth Congressional District. Tioga is Gene Autry's hometown, and I join all those in Tioga and Grayson County, as well as friends and admirers throughout the Nation, in celebrating the life of this legendary American.

Gene Autry was born on a ranch near Tioga, Texas, on September 29, 1907, to Delbert and Elnora Autry. Gene's grandfather, William T. Autry, was a Baptist preacher who taught Gene to sing when he was five years old. At the age of twelve, Gene bought his first guitar from a Sears and Roebuck catalog for eight dollars. In his autobiography, *Back in the Saddle Again*, Gene noted that by his fifteenth birthday he was comfortable singing and performing before audiences at school and around his hometown.

At a young age, Gene began working as a telegraph operator at the old Tioga railroad depot, where he reportedly sang and played for local townsfolk and passengers on the railroad. By the late 1920s, Gene was working as a telegrapher for the railroad in Oklahoma. While singing and playing in the office one night, Gene was discovered by the great cowboy humorist, Will Rogers, who recommended that he try performing on the radio. And thus began a career that would span more than 60 years in the entertainment industry and that would bring fame and fortune to this young man from Tioga, Texas.

Gene Autry was successful in radio, recordings, motion pictures, television, rodeo, and live performances. He is the only entertainer to have five stars on Hollywood's Walk of Fame—one each for radio, records, film, television, and live theatrical performance, including rodeo. Gene appeared in 94 feature films and made 635 recordings, over 300 of which he wrote or co-wrote. Some of his best known movies are based on his hit records, including *South of the Border* and *Back in the Saddle*. He sold over 60 million records, including more than a dozen gold records and two platinum records, *Here Comes Santa Claus* and *Peter Cottontail*. Another record, *Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer*, remains the second best selling single of all time, with sales totaling more than 30 million. From 1950 to 1955

Gene produced and starred in The Gene Autry Show and produced other popular television series as well.

In addition to his success in the entertainment industry, Gene was successful pursuing another passion—a love of baseball. In 1961 he purchased the American League's California Angels (now the Anaheim Angels) and held the title of Vice President of the American League until his death in 1998.

Gene Autry was always proud of his hometown, Tioga, and he would have been honored by this Festival and by the efforts of local citizens in memory of him. Proceeds from activities associated with the Gene Autry Day Festival will be used to build a Tioga Heritage Museum, featuring Gene Autry, and to benefit Boys & Girls Clubs through United Way of Grayson County. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the citizens of Tioga for planning this tribute to their hometown hero and to a legendary American whose contributions to our culture will long be remembered and appreciated—the late, great Gene Autry.

#### CHILLING INDICATORS OF THE TERRORIST ATTACK

### HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, in the events that have followed the tragic attack on our Nation, we have seen a flurry of activity in both responding to the attack, and attempting to uncover the network, financing, and planning behind the attack. Though I believe our law enforcement and intelligence agencies understand and are closing the apparent gaps that may have aided the terrorist's ability to launch the attack on September 11, there is a recent piece in the September 21 edition of Washington Times that gave me pause.

The Inside the Beltway column titled "Signs in Cyberspace" alleged that indications of the impending attack might have existed in certain registered domain names, recently expired, on the Internet. Some of the domain names quoted in the article were:

worldtradetowerattack.com;  
nycterroriststrike.com;  
pearlharborinmanhattan.com; and  
terroristattack2001.

It is indeed chilling that no one appears to have taken notice until it was too late. Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that our federal agencies, along with Congress, continue to take a hard look at where our intelligence system failed and make the difficult and necessary decisions.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JIM DeMINT

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. DeMINT. Mr. Speaker, on September 24, 2001, 1 missed rollcall vote No. 349 and rollcall vote No. 350 due to a delay in my flight. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on H.R. 717 and "yes" on H.J. Res. 65.

IN RECOGNITION OF SISTER JOAN  
MCKEE FOR HER 50 YEARS OF  
SERVICE TO THE SISTERS OF  
CHARITY

### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sister Joan McKee, who, on Sunday, September 30, 2001, will be honored at a special ceremony for her 50 years of service to the Sisters of Charity organization. The Sisters of Charity organization assists in ensuring adequate access to quality social services and educational opportunities for the poor and disadvantaged. The ceremony honoring Sister McKee will take place at Saint Joseph's Church in Jersey City, New Jersey.

A native of Jersey City, New Jersey, Sister McKee is a graduate of St. Mary's Elementary School and St. Dominic's Academy.

Throughout her career, she has demonstrated a remarkable ability to assist those in need. As a schoolteacher and school administrator for 50 years, she has instructed and counseled thousands of poor and underprivileged students in the Jersey City school system. Countless school children throughout Jersey City have prospered and excelled academically under Sister McKee's guidance and supervision.

Later this year, Sister McKee will officially retire as Principal of Saint Joseph's Elementary School in Jersey City. During her years as Principal of Saint Joseph's, she has implemented and coordinated several education initiatives that have fostered and enhanced the intellectual and learning capabilities of Jersey City students. Sister McKee's 22 years as Principal of Saint Joseph's ranks as one of the longest tenures for a school administrator in Hudson County history.

Outside of her teaching and administration obligations, Sister McKee has served as an essential contributor to the viability and successes of the Jersey City community. She has actively participated in programs dedicated to assisting disadvantaged women get back on their feet. In addition, she has donated her time to projects dedicated to providing quality social services to the needy.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Sister Joan McKee for her tireless work on behalf of the community of Jersey City, New Jersey.

#### VERMONT HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT CONGRESSIONAL TOWN MEETING

### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the outstanding work done by participants in my Student Congressional Town Meeting held this summer. These participants were part of a group of high school students from around Vermont who testified about the concerns they have as teenagers, and about what they would like to see government do regarding these concerns.

I am asking that these statements be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as I believe

that the views of these young persons will benefit my colleagues.

REGARDING NAPSTER

(By Hydie Buchanan)

I am here today to talk about whether it is right to shut down Napster over the record companies' feeling it infringes on the copyrights of artists.

This case first started in April 1999 when the recording industry brought a lawsuit against Napster, saying that Napster violated copyrighted material. Since then, just recently, district courts ruled that Napster has to put blocks on copyrighted material, which Napster has complied with.

However, although it is against Napster's file-sharing rules to change file names to get around the copyrighted blocks, people change a song, they add letters or numbers to the file name, and therefore it can pass the block. And although Napster says that they will warn people and then kick them off the Napster community, there is over 500,000 users, so it is kind of hard to keep track of them all.

It's not that many artists are intimidated by Napster. Many artists actually support Napster. It is the recording industry that thinks they are losing profits, when, in all reality, profits were up in 1999 because of Napster.

I have a few quotes to share about artists who support Napster. Dave Matthews Band, in July 2000, said: "There are a lot of bigger problems in the world than whether Napster succeeds or fails. I don't think there is a malice coming out of Napster. We allowed people to tape our concerts from the beginning, and the record company questioned us about allowing that."

My thinking was that it only makes people want to buy more, and increases the devotion of people who are really going to listen to us." Which, in this case, shows that he supports Napster because it promotes the music, not takes away profits, but actually increases them.

Another quote: "We're not afraid of the Internet. We think it is a very cool way to reach our fans. If a band sells 12 million albums, what are we supposed to say? 'Oh, maybe we could have sold 13 million if we had just been Internet Nazis.'"

At a certain point you have to say, Let the people have the music."

Dexter Holland, from Offspring: "Many of the bands that support Napster are maybe not the manufactured bands created as boy bands, the popular music of today." A lot of people think that Napster doesn't infringe on copyrights. And it really doesn't. Napster does not copy the MP3s. The people that are on Napster, they're the ones that create the MP3s, either from the program that they downloaded off the Internet or burning the—ripping the CD onto their hard drive. So, really, it's not Napster. They just created a community where people can swap everything, and that is not necessarily so wrong.

A lot of people that use Napster use it as a way to find out more about an artist. Like, say they hear one song on the radio and they want to hear more about the band before they go out and buy the CD. So that's actually helping the profits. So, really, the recording industry, they shouldn't stop people from doing that, because it is promoting the music.

Also, Napster is not the only company of its sort. There are many other file-sharing companies out there, such as Scour or Livewire, that also have the same sort of system with filesharing. It is also the same thing as, say, burning a CD for your friend, or recording a tape of songs off the radio. It is all the same thing. And, sure, they said

that recording CDs and tapes is illegal, but never really did anything about it.

In order to shut Napster down, I think you would have to stop selling the recordable CDs and recordable tapes, because it is all the same thing. And you would also have to go out onto the Internet and search for every site like Napster in order to shut them all down, because shutting one down out of thousands isn't really fair.

REGARDING ABENAKI AND NATIVE AMERICAN ISSUES

(By Fellicia Gagne)

I am here today to talk about the lack of academic success among minorities, specifically Abenakis. Basically what I'm going to be talking about is from last year's Vermont Framework of Standards, which all schools are supposed to take, show that 19 percent of tenth grade Native Americans met the reading and knowledge interpretation. This means that 81 percent can't read a one- to two-paragraph passage and understand and interpret what they have read.

In mathematical skills, the test shows that American Indians fall 52 percent below standards. Only 14 percent meet the standards, which is really low. The difficulty is with fractions, multiplying, et cetera. What that means is they have difficulty with basics, rather than what normal students would be able to do.

Continuing, I would like to talk about why this is happening. Abenakis are a majority of my school, and like over 50 percent fall below standards. And I don't see why that should be happening. If Abenakis aren't meeting standards now, then how do they expect to go to college, get a degree, and have a good life? That means that my people, Abenakis, would be lower in poverty, wouldn't be able to support their families, and it is just going to keep happening over and over and over again.

This has been happening for years and years, and I feel that it should have been changed long ago. What are the reasons that this is happening? Racism, maybe. It has been in society and schools for years, and probably never will leave. Also, Eugenic Survey. This could also prove what had happened during the 1920s through the '40s.

A professor at UVM thought that he would improve Vermont. He thought that he could cleanse or change genetically inferior people. Because we were different, we had to go through a phase where you had to feel uncomfortable, you couldn't be proud of who you are or what you have been as an individual, and you lost a lot of your dignity, your pride.

And, in 1931, Vermont had a sterilization law, and it remained until 1973. The effects of the survey were loss of pride, dignity, and loss of heritage. Many students today that are Abenaki either don't know it or they don't know about their heritage, because it has been lost, because of the Eugenic Survey. If someone can't be proud of who they are or who they come from, then how do they expect to show proudness in everything that they do?

Another reason why Abenakis lack the academics is because of courses in teaching at my school, students feel separated and intimidated at school. People are put in certain classes and special groups where they feel that they're not intermingled enough. They don't have the right people to be around them, where they will feel that they fit in with all these topics.

I would like to talk about how we can make things better. There will be core-plus classes next year, which means that our school is trying core-plus classes. Whether you are an honor student or an applied stu-

dent, you are going to be in the same class. That could start issues with honor students being bored or people being rushed into things.

Mr. Barnett, a teacher at my school, he tries to teach reading and writing in all of his classes. He tries to help students improving the skills that they need in everyday life. And he is one of the many at my school that are trying to change. But I think you need the whole school to help make a difference, or it's not going to—it's not going to have an effect.

Another way that you could make things better is through volunteer work. My family and I help out at a learning center. It is the Abenaki Learning Center in Swanton. Four days a week, we help kids with homework, and we try and help them understand the basics of what they need for when they get into high school. We open kids to Native American arts and crafts, and we do cooking with them.

And I feel that, if you are Abenaki or if you are not, you should know a little about the background of the Abenakis, and try and pass it on to more people. Because, as the years go by, more and more people are forgetting, and they're losing everything.

I feel that these things will help the Abenakis, and even other races of our school. Like I said, you need everybody to work together, not just a few here and there.

I want to thank you for inviting me here to speak on a topic that concerns me greatly. And I think that one day the Abenakis will earn their pride back.

HONORING RON BORSKI

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the efforts made by Mr. Ron Borski on behalf of all war veterans of the great State of Colorado. Mr. Borski single-handedly started a campaign to create a veterans memorial in Carbondale, Colorado. After fourteen months of maneuvering his way through the state legislature, he has succeeded in his mission.

A resolution was adopted by the state legislature on April 17, 2001 to rename the Highway 133 Bridge in Carbondale. On Memorial Day, it has become tradition that veterans throw a wreath from the bridge in remembrance of soldiers whose lives were lost in battle. This "Veterans Memorial Bridge," seems an appropriate tribute. Due to Mr. Borski's noble efforts there will be a formal dedication ceremony for the renaming of the bridge on November 11, 2001. A monument will also be dedicated at the Scenic Overlook off of Highway 82, which looks out to the bridge.

Mr. Speaker, this project was the vision of one man who worked tirelessly in the name of all veterans. He undertook this mission on his own and saw it through to the end. I would like to recognize Ron Borski for his commitment to such a worthwhile cause. The State of Colorado and veterans across the country appreciate Ron's contribution.

CHILDREN'S VISION AWARENESS DAY

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, in honor of Children's Vision Awareness Day. Vision Services Plan, which is headquartered in Sacramento, California, has joined forces with several non-profit organizations to develop the Sight for Students program. This charitable program is designed specifically to help children in need of vital eyecare services. I ask my colleagues to join me in support of Vision Services Plan and their tireless work and determination to bring proper vision care to our nation's underprivileged children.

Whereas, our children represent the future of this great nation and deserve every opportunity to succeed in the classroom, at play and life in general;

Whereas according to the United States Center for Health Statistics, only 14 percent of children in the United States under the age of 6 receive an eye exam;

Whereas vision problems affect one in four school-age children, according to Prevent Blindness America;

Whereas untreated eye problems can affect learning ability, adjustment in school, athletic ability and self-esteem;

Whereas Vision Services Plan which has their headquarters in Sacramento, California has a Sight for Student's Program to help low-income, uninsured children obtain the proper vision care that they so greatly need;

Whereas the Sight for Students program covers the cost of an eye examination and glasses or medically necessary contact lenses as well as vision therapy and treatment.

Whereas numerous community agencies, such as America's Promise, Prevent Blindness America, Head Start, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America and Communities in School, have joined forces with Vision Services Plan to address this issue;

Whereas these many partners have come together to hold vision awareness events across the country on September 26, 2001, National Children's Vision Awareness Day.

Since 1997 Vision Services Plan and the Sight for Students program have provided free eye exams and eyewear to nearly 90,000 children across the nation who would not otherwise have access to these services. I applaud their efforts and I am proud to lend my support to this program.

BILL BRACE HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the long and dedicated record of public service of Bill Brace, who is retiring after 31 years of working for the people of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He has served as city clerk for 29 years and for five of those years, he has also served as city administrator. He will be honored with a retirement dinner on Sept. 28.

Bill graduated from Kingston High School in 1962 and served in the Army from 1963 to 1966. He joined the City of Wilkes-Barre government as a city license clerk in 1970 and within two years, he had moved up to city clerk, the chief administrative officer for the City Council.

It is a testament to Bill's abilities that he has served under seven different mayors. It also speaks very well of him that in 1996, rather than lose Bill's services as city clerk because incoming Mayor Tom McGroarty wanted him to serve as city administrator, the City Council convinced Bill to serve in both positions. This dual role meant that Bill took on the added responsibility of serving as the chief administrative officer of a city government that employs 425 people.

Bill has also made time for extensive community involvement over the years, including his membership at Veterans of Foreign Wars Wilkes-Barre Post 6227, where he served as commander from 1973 to 1976. He is a past exalted ruler of Elks Wyoming Valley Lodge No. 109, where his fellow members recognized his contributions by naming him Elk of the Year in 1993. He is also founder and chairman of the board of governors of the Killer Bees Athletic Club, a life member of AMVETS Post 59 in Hanover Township, and a member of the North End Slovak Citizens Club, the St. Conrad's Society, and the St. David's Society. He has also served as a board member and officer of the Wilkes-Barre City Employees Credit Union for 30 years.

He has also participated in numerous professional organizations, including the International Institute of Municipal Clerks, the International Municipal Clerks' Advanced Education Academy, the Pennsylvania Local Government Secretaries Association, Pennsylvania League of Cities and Municipalities, National League of Cities and Wyoming Valley Municipal Managers Association.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the long and dedicated service of Bill Brace to the people of Wilkes-Barre, and I wish him all the best.

**CRIMINAL ALIEN VISA DENIAL  
ACT OF 2001**

**HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Criminal Alien Visa Denial Act of 2001 to ensure the State Department and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) have access to U.S. criminal databases before they let aliens into the country.

The State Department and INS currently lack the ability to access the FBI's National Criminal Information Center's Interstate Identification Index (NCIC-III) database. That means an alien can come into our country, commit a crime, leave, and get a reentry visa from our State Department or cross the border without being stopped.

There is evidence this has already happened. Between 1998 and 1999, serial killer Angel Maturino Resendiz, the "Texas Railroad Killer," a Mexican with a lengthy criminal record in the United States, was allowed to

cross the border because the INS didn't know he had a record. And when he got here, he killed at least six people before his capture. And just last week, we heard unconfirmed reports one of the terrorist hijackers may have been allowed to cross the Canadian border even though he too had a criminal record in the United States.

Strengthening national security, particularly border security, against dispersed but deadly criminals and terrorists requires interagency cooperation and coordination on an unprecedented scale. Data matches between federal agencies today are often the product of good luck and the happenstance of personal relationships. The modern threat demands a more systematic collection and dissemination of the information needed to identify suspects or prevent known criminals from entering the United States.

The gap in data-sharing between Departments is no longer simply a matter of bureaucratic inertia, but a threat to national security.

In 1996, the FBI and State Department issued a joint report recommending the State Department receive limited access to the NCIC-III database so the State Department could better identify aliens with a criminal background in our country and prevent their entry. Nevertheless, for four years this report lay dormant while the Departments could not find a mutually agreeable way to institute their recommendations. The language in this bill should meet with the approval of both the Justice and State Departments.

Last year the House Committee on Government Reform's Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations, began a series of meetings and briefings to discuss data-sharing. On July 24th of this year, the Subcommittee held a hearing on Federal Interagency Data Sharing and National Security. That hearing taught us effective border security begins with our embassies, where U.S. visas are issued.

**CELEBRATING THE 250TH ANNI-  
VERSARY OF CANE CREEK  
FRIENDS MEETING**

**HON. HOWARD COBLE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, on October 7, 2001, the Sixth District of North Carolina will be celebrating with Cane Creek Friends Meeting its 250th anniversary. The Cane Creek Friends Meeting opened its doors for worship for the first time in 1751, when George Washington was just 19 years old.

The Cane Creek Friends Meeting is a Quaker Church that opened to serve 30 families. These families desired a place to worship near to their homes. It was two women, Abigail Pike and Rachel Wright, with some others, who traveled some 200 miles to the governing body of the Friends in Perquimans, North Carolina, to secure permission for the establishment of the Cane Creek Meeting. As you may have realized, this all happened before our great country had a Constitution or even its first President. Cane Creek Friends Meeting has witnessed every event in our proud history.

During the first 13 years of the Meeting's existence, it was located on a parcel of land,

which was a part of the original grant of John Stanfield. Since 1764, Cane Creek Friends Meeting has been located on a 26-acre site donated by William Marshall.

The Meeting's Sesquicentennial Committee, has planned and carried out several projects to celebrate this remarkable anniversary. Some of these projects include the publication of a pictorial history book, the design and stitching of a heritage quilt, and the construction of a memorial garden at the Meetinghouse.

Cane Creek Friends Meeting places a strong emphasis and takes great pride in its belief regarding the equality of women. Over the years there have been several female ministers, beginning with Abigail Pike in 1751. Furthermore, the Meeting prides itself on the fact that it has conducted many educational programs for children in the area.

Through the years, Quakers have had a very important input into the development of this country. Many elected officials have been Quakers. Indeed, despite the fact that I am a Presbyterian, I went to school at Guildford College in North Carolina, which is a Quaker institution, so Quakers have affected my upbringing and education as well.

On behalf of the Sixth District of North Carolina, I would like to wish Cane Creek Friends Meeting our congratulations on reaching this historic and momentous anniversary. Only a very small number of organizations in this country can claim to have been operating for 250 years. It is a truly remarkable achievement.

**HONORING THE FRIENDS OF THE  
OPERA OF MICHIGAN ON THE OC-  
CASION OF THE INAUGURAL  
OPERA PERFORMANCE AT THE  
FORD COMMUNITY AND PER-  
FORMING ARTS CENTER**

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Friends of the Opera of Michigan as they celebrate the opening of the city of Dearborn's wonderful new Ford Community and Performing Arts Center. The Friends of the Opera will christen this impressive new facility with its first opera on September 22, 2001. A performance of Verdi's *Messa da Requiem* has been chosen for this inaugural event. An impressive cast of international artists directed by the Friends of the Opera's own Quinto Milito will showcase their talents to an appreciative audience in Dearborn.

Additionally, a statue of Verdi will be unveiled at the opening. Verdi stands as a monumental figure in Italian opera and his compositions are greatly admired by the large Italian-American population in Dearborn, the communities of Downriver and throughout metropolitan Detroit. We are blessed to have such a fine facility and such extraordinary talent available to us here in Dearborn.

I am pleased to extend my best wishes to the Friends of the Opera of Michigan and to the Ford Community and Performing Arts Center for many years of beautiful performances.

SERMON BY PASTOR CAROL  
CUSTEAD

**HON. BILL SHUSTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring this great chamber's attention to a sermon I recently heard at Zion Lutheran Church in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. I fully believe that there is a message in the sermon for all of us to learn. There are many people across the United States of America who are continuing to deal with the effects of the recent deadly terrorist attack on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. I believe this sermon may help those people deal with this tragedy.

THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND

(By Pastor Carol Custead)

The scene is etched in our minds. It entered over our television screens in the safety and comfort of our homes, schools, and places of work; and it left us feeling vulnerable and shaken. The scene seemed surreal: a beautiful blue September sky over Manhattan, those magnificent human-made towers of the World Trade Center gleaming in the sunshine, with a jet airliner in the background—and then, suddenly we realized that that airplane was headed right for the towers at full speed. It struck with explosive force which ultimately toppled the tower with its thousands of innocent people in a cloud of dust on the floor of lower Manhattan. At first it looked like Hollywood's special effects at work on our screens. But soon the reality of this horrific scene sunk deeply into the American collective consciousness—indeed into the world's: America was under attack!

Those headlines Tuesday morning were so unbelievable. For those who lived through Pearl Harbor the headlines, and the feelings that accompanied them, brought back memories of December 7, 1941. For those younger who have never experienced an attack on our great and powerful nation, it left us feeling helpless, frightened and confused like never before.

What do we make of these things? So much has been said and written these past few days in an attempt to answer that question. I add my preacher's words in these short minutes to suggest a few spiritual things to keep in mind in the aftermath, and as we bravely face an uncertain future together.

First, God is still good. These terrible acts of terrorism are in no way a part of God's plan. They are not God's will. What we have seen in the acts is that radical evil exists. Let me quote a basic definition of evil, which I have found to be helpful. "Evil is anything that twists, blurs or destroys the goodness of God in His creation". I repeat: Evil is anything that twists, blurs or destroys the goodness of God in His creation. God is good, and God's good will is ultimately accomplished, but that does not mean that everything that happens in this world is God's will. Evil runs its course in opposition to God's will.

We can illustrate this in this way. Picture a stream running its course down the mountain and into the ocean. Someone could try to stop that stream from coming down the mountain. They might take some large rocks and build a dam across the course of the stream. But we know what would happen. The water would simply be diverted and find another way down the mountain. It will get to the ocean one way or another. So it is with God's will. We human beings can ob-

struct God's plan, intentionally or unknowingly, but it will ultimately reach its goal.

We saw the face of evil on Tuesday. There are evil people in this world. The hijackers were trained to be killer pilots and indoctrinated with fanaticism—with an extremely twisted understanding of God's will which made them embrace mass murder and suicide, believing it to be a part of God's plan. Make no mistake: this is not what traditional Islam teaches. The Islamic or Muslim faith does not condone violence or suicide. These Islamic extremists are very sick people who have twisted their religion—we should keep in mind that the strong majority of Muslims are good people who seek to do God's will within a moral code shared by Muslims, Christians, and Jews alike.

Yes, we have seen radical evil at work this week, but goodness exists even more strongly. God is still good, and the goodness of God will ultimately prevail.

Second, God is still in control. Part of what is so frightening in all this is that sense of helplessness, that sense that we have lost control. While evil seems to have struck a huge blow we need to keep in mind that God is at work healing and restoring goodness and order to our world. This can be seen through the many actions of good people following the attacks. Even though the scenes of horror have been etched into our minds, so have the countless scenes of heroism, bravery, mercy, kindness, compassion and goodness as the American people and people across the world have come to the aid of those directly affected. We must keep these scenes before us and remember them. We must dwell on the goodness and not on the evil so that evil will not win the day. Look at all the good things that God is still working even in the midst of this enormous tragedy. The world community is coming together in a common bond against the evil. The people of this huge nation are coming together like a close knit family to face the task of grieving and healing and getting on with our lives, knowing that if we stop living because this happened then we give the terrorists what they wanted. The words of encouragement from the people of Oklahoma City to the people of New York and Washington D.C. were well stated: "Have hope. Life and goodness will return." Yes, God is still in control.

Third, God is still our God. God is not some remote force out there that leaves us on our own in this desperate and broken world. He calls and gathers us into communities of faith where we can seek mutual comfort, assurance, and guidance. This week more than ever we can see why religion is not a private matter. We need these communities of faith. We need each other especially at times like this and God has not left us alone. We have the good resources of our faith—the faith that has been passed down by countless generations that have faced adversity. As the palmist has written long ago, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble . . . The Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our stronghold." (Psalm 46)

Finally, let me shift gears to answer a question that has been asked of both Pastor Scott and me this week. "Would it be the Christian response to retaliate?" While pacifistic Christians may answer "no"; our answer is deeply steeped in the theology of Martin Luther—and St. Augustine and others before him. It is the God-given vocation of good government to maintain order, peace, and safety so that civilization can function. Civilized society is based upon the free movement and gathering of people for work, for school, and for the basic production and exchange of goods and services. Terrorism undermines the basic function of civilization—the free and safe movement and

gathering of people for these purposes. The nations of this world do need to hold accountable and responsible those governments that allow these terrorists to function.

A look back in history makes this clear. When the Roman Empire fell, and when the Empire was no longer able to provide for the safe movement and gathering of people; the economy, education, and culture collapsed. Then, what we now call the "Dark Ages" began—that period when Barbarians ruled the forests and no one was safe to leave their homes.

Another example: What if some one was wandering the streets of this town and randomly shooting and killing innocent people? Would we not need the police to act to put an end to that so that we could safely leave our homes and go about our business again?

The situation we face in our world today is much the same only on a much larger scale. More than ever, today we exist in a global community or a global society. This means that all governments must participate in fulfilling the basic function of government—that is to maintain the peace and order needed for civilization to function for the common good of all people. That is their God-given calling.

The nations of this world will need to come together to take action as best we can against this new illusive enemy of terrorism that has attacked not only America but all of the civilized world. We must act not for the sake of vengeance or retribution, but for the sake of restoring safety, order and peace to our world. The very core of civilization has been threatened this week. The Christian response is not one of vengeance and retribution but one that will best restore order to our world—and that may only be possible in this broken world through military action. It is time for us to band together to pray earnestly for clarity in this matter by our nation's leaders, by all responsible and civilized national leaders of this world, and by the military. God help us! Amen.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002

SPEECH OF

**HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 20, 2001*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2586) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes:

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Chairman, on September 20, 2001, during debate on the Defense Authorization bill for fiscal year 2002, H.R. 2586, I entered into a colloquy with Representative SKELTON regarding the Marine Corps Air Station Tustin. I have attached related correspondence between myself and the Department of the Navy which was inadvertently left out of the RECORD.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

*Washington, DC, July 19, 2001.*

Hon. DUNCAN HOLADAY,

*Deputy Assistant Secretary, Installations and Facilities, Department of the Navy, Washington, DC.*

DEAR SECRETARY HOLADAY: When you met with me and representatives of the Santa Ana Unified School District in my office on

March 20, 2001 to discuss the Base Reuse Plan for Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Tustin, we discussed the local resolution of the City of Tustin's failure to include public benefit conveyances to Santa Ana Unified and Rancho Santiago Community College District in its Base Reuse Plan. You assured me then, and in your follow-up letter dated March 26, 2001, that the Department of Navy would not convey MCAS property until the parties concerned come to an agreement on the allocation of land.

We also discussed the possibility that, in implementing any such agreement, the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Base Reuse Plan may be required to be amended, to substitute a public benefit conveyance to the Districts in place of commercial development, or otherwise to accommodate a compromise among the City and the Districts. You stated in our meeting that such an amendment to the ROD would not create a significant problem for the Department of Navy. Furthermore, you stated that such a change may not even require an amendment to the ROD, but that if an amendment were required, that the Department of Navy could approve such an amendment to the ROD expeditiously and without undue delay.

Could you please affirm these statements to me by way of a short confirming letter. I would appreciate hearing from you by August 3rd, 2001. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

LORETTA SANCHEZ,  
*Member of Congress.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
*Washington, DC, August 3, 2001.*

Hon. LORETTA SANCHEZ,  
*House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN SANCHEZ: Thank you for your letter of July 19, 2001, regarding the need for local resolution of the reuse-related issues concerning the conveyance of Marine Corps Air Station Tustin to the Local Reuse Authority, the City of Tustin.

As you requested, I am re-affirming the statement I made to you in my letter of 26 March: The resolution of the issues surrounding conveyance of MCAS Tustin property for educational needs is critical to any conveyance decision. This is why the Navy continues to encourage a local agreement addressing all requests for property for these requirements. The lack of an agreement on educational transfers seriously complicates any Navy decision to convey MCAS Tustin property.

Regarding the Record of Decision (ROD), we continue to believe that the final resolution of the issues between the City of Tustin and the Santa Ana Unified School District can be accommodated within the ROD as presently configured. If the two sides reach a solution that would materially affect the ROD, then Navy would have to reevaluate the issue.

As always, if I can be of any further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

DUNCAN HOLADAY,  
*Deputy Assistant Secretary,*  
*(Installations and Facilities).*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, DC, August 7, 2001.*

Hon. DUNCAN HOLADAY,  
*Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Installations and Facilities, Department of the Navy, Washington, DC.*

DEAR SECRETARY HOLADAY: Thank you for your letter of 3 August 2001 reaffirming that the Navy will not convey any Tustin MCAS

property until the parties concerned come to an agreement on the allocation of land. I appreciate your prompt and helpful response. I write to again seek your assistance on another matter, directly relating to the Record of Decision (ROD).

In our meeting of 20 March 2001, you indicated to me that the following two potential compromise solutions to the impasse between the City of Tustin and the Santa Ana Unified/Rancho Santiago Community College District would not require an amendment to the ROD. Or, if an amendment would be necessary, that it could be approved expeditiously.

(1) A compromise involving swapping the zoning of approximately 40 acres of commercially-designated land within the Districts' boundaries for 40 acres of educationally-designated land within the "Learning Village."

(2) The re-designation of approximately 100 acres of commercially-designated property within the Districts' boundaries to educational uses.

Your written confirmation of this would be very helpful relative to negotiations between the parties at this juncture and, for that reason, I ask that you please respond to my inquiry no later than August 14, 2001. Thank you, again, for your continued assistance with this difficult matter, and for your timely attention to this further request.

Sincerely,

LORETTA SANCHEZ,  
*Member of Congress.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
*Washington, DC, August 14, 2001.*  
Representative LORETTA SANCHEZ,  
*House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SANCHEZ: Thank you for your letter of August 7 inquiring about the Department of the Navy's Record of Decision (ROD) regarding MCAS Tustin.

Let me assure you that the Department's principal interest is that the parties directly involved—the City of Tustin, the Santa Ana Unified School District, and Rancho Santiago Community College—reach an agreement rapidly on how to allocate the land so that we may begin to transfer the property.

The potential effect of an agreement on the ROD should not stand in the way of the negotiations. The Department is prepared to work with you and the parties directly involved if doing so would help answer questions or resolve issues associated with any proposals being considered.

We will review any agreement to determine whether we need to amend the ROD; if that proves necessary, we will do so expeditiously. If I may be of further assistance, please let me know.

DUNCAN HOLADAY,  
*Deputy Assistant Secretary,*  
*(Installations and Facilities).*

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the House floor during yesterday's roll call votes on H.R. 717, the Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy CARE Act, and H.J. Res. 65, making continuing appropriations for the 2002 fiscal year.

Had I been present, I would have voted in favor of both H.R. 717 and H.J. Res. 65.

HONORING THE STAFF OF THE  
OREGON FARM SERVICE AGENCY

**HON. GREG WALDEN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary efforts of the Oregon Farm Service Agency staff as they assist the farmers of the Klamath Basin in dealing with the crisis that arose earlier this year from the denial of irrigation water by the federal government.

In April of this year the Bureau of Reclamation announced that, based on biological opinions rendered by the National Marine Fisheries Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the farmers of the Klamath Basin would be denied irrigation water for agriculture from Upper Klamath Lake. This decision, coupled with a severe drought in the region, has subjected local farmers to extreme financial hardship. The devastating combination of drought and poor management decisions by the federal government has literally put the future of their way of life in doubt, as farming as it has existed in the Basin for over 100 years has virtually ceased.

Long before the full impact of this decision upon Klamath Basin farmers was understood, the Oregon Farm Service Agency was hard at work in delivering relief, guidance, and information to those affected. State Executive Director Larry Frey was in touch with my office almost immediately. He and his exceptionally competent staff made themselves available at any time, day or night, to keep me informed. They worked tirelessly to identify federal programs to help the farmers survive this season.

Mr. Speaker, on July 20, 2001, the Congress passed a partial relief measure of \$20 million to be disbursed to the devastated Klamath Basin farmers. The Klamath County office of the Oregon Farm Service Agency is now in the process of signing up farmers for that relief. Manning their offices in Klamath Falls from before dawn until late into the evening, they are dispatching the requests for relief quickly and efficiently. This is just the latest effort in a long-standing record of outstanding service to farmers by the Klamath Falls office, which is headed by County Executive Director Denise Martin. Denise's unflagging efforts serve as an inspiring example of a federal employee going the extra mile to meet the needs of her clients with compassion and professionalism.

Denise Martin would be the first to tell you that she has not delivered this tremendous service alone. Indeed, she has been assisted by a staff whose effectiveness is matched only by its dedication to the farmers of the Basin. Throughout this crisis she has relied heavily on fellow professionals Harvey Bush, Josh Hanning, and Kristen Bingaman. Additionally, the efforts of Anna Flemming, Linda Watson, Lindsay Miles, Dorothy Scull, and Rowena Chase have been invaluable to the operations of the Klamath Falls Office.

An effort of this magnitude, which has entailed many weeks of 13-hour days, could not proceed as smoothly as it has without the help of Farm Service Agency staff members brought in from all over the State of Oregon. These talented and committed individuals assisting the Klamath Falls office are: Lois Loop,

Janice Knutz, Linda Miller, Kelsey Hanning, Toni Williams, Ilene Berry, Patti Anderson, Charley Newhouse, Alycia McCord, Marty Hamilton, Bret Harris, and Lee Go.

Delivering these urgently needed funds to Klamath Basin farmers in a fair, accurate, and efficient manner is a monumental task. What makes this effort even more remarkable is the fact that the program for disbursing the funds, designed by State Office Specialist Fred Ringer, does not require one dime in administrative fees for the Farm Service Agency.

Mr. Speaker, we should all take pride in this selfless group of federal workers whose tireless efforts have made the difference between despair and hope for so many of the farmers in the Klamath Basin. They truly represent the best of what our government stands for. Their hearts are guided by compassion and they have the personal commitment to do their job to the fullest, regardless of the extreme effort required. I offer them both my praise and my most sincere gratitude for caring for the farmers in the Klamath Basin who have faced such significant trials.

Many hurdles remain in the path of Klamath farmers, and I am delighted that the Oregon Farm Service Agency will be working with us throughout the challenges that lie ahead.

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TRIBUTE TO MARTIN STEWART  
NIEDERER

**HON. ERIC CANTOR**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity today to pay tribute to Martin Stewart Niederer.

Martin Niederer was young, he was a hard worker, a loyal citizen, and represented the bright, young future of America—the next generation. Martin's life was robbed from him, and from us, by the hand of terrorists—radical extremists, seeking to rule the world by instilling fear and spreading hatred. Henrico, and indeed the entire Richmond area, has experienced a great loss. Our entire community mourn along with Martin Niederer's parents and his loved ones.

On Tuesday, September 11, 2001, a precious life was ripped from our midst. Martin Niederer forged his way as a leader—in his case, a leader in the center of the world's economic capital. Sadly, Martin Niederer reported for work on September 11, as he always did, to Cantor Fitzgerald at the World Trade Center—only on that day, America was to become victim to a set of horrific terrorist atrocities. Martin was conducting the nation's economic business, when he and the World Trade Center were attacked.

Because Mr. Niederer lived as a symbol of American greatness and success, he was attacked. Not because he, as an individual, was hated, but because he stood with his colleagues as a symbol of America's prosperity and our democracy. We owe Martin Niederer for paying our price for freedom. We must forever honor his memory. Mr. Niederer's memory will be honored as America secures its future, fights against a maniacal hatred of freedom and human rights, and continues to demonstrate strength.

AMERICAN HEROES AT PENTAGON  
FROM BAKERSFIELD AND KERN  
COUNTY

**HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the real contributions of many individuals from California's 21st District to the relief effort because of the horrible tragedy on September 11, 2001. I am continually encouraged by the courageous and unselfish acts of our communities.

Yesterday, I visited a group of American heroes at the Pentagon. Over the past two weeks, a tireless and dedicated crew of 11 firefighters and Forest Service personnel from Bakersfield and Kern County in California has helped with the rescue and cleanup efforts at the Pentagon. Facing, long days of work in a stressful environment, they kept their resolve. The display of internal fortitude by these heroes serves as a great example of generosity and selflessness.

Soon, this talented and brave group returns home, and I would like to express my appreciation to Steve Gage, Kevin Harper, Nick Dunn, Ken Stevens, Bob Klinoff, Bob Lehtreck, Dean Clason, Pat Caprioli, Steve Shoemaker, Jim Scritchfield, and Dan Kleinman for all their hard work in assisting with the rescue and recovery efforts at the Pentagon. I would also like to thank their families for the sacrifices they also endured during these uncertain times.

I am extremely proud of these firefighters and our communities for the compassion shown to the victims of this horrific act of terrorism. The blood, sweat, and tears shed throughout our history in the quest for life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness have never been in vain. That is why I am certain the American people will rise to the occasion and triumph in these most trying of times. Together, there are no difficulties we cannot overcome as the greatest example of freedom and democracy in the world.

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THE SAFE SKIES ACT OF 2001

**HON. ANDER CRENSHAW**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, by now we are all aware of the events that took place on September 11th and the many actions that took place before the tragedy. One circumstance that I found troubling was many of the terrorists at the controls of the commercial airliners used in the attacks received training in our own flight training schools.

The United States attracts men and women from throughout the world looking to acquire the skills needed to pilot an aircraft. There are several factors that make the United States an ideal place to receive flight training: it is inexpensive to rent aircraft, fuel is reasonably priced, landing fees are nonexistent, and it is quick and easy to be accepted for flight training.

We have now witnessed firsthand the destruction that can be wrought when the skills

acquired in our flight training schools are used for evil purposes. Currently, The Federal Aviation Administration does not require a background check of any type for individuals seeking civilian instruction to fly an airplane or helicopter in our nations' skies.

In order to close this loophole, I have introduced the Safe Skies Act of 2001, which will require background checks of all those seeking civilian instruction to fly airplanes or helicopters. It is my hope that we can stop international and domestic terrorist groups from using innocent and necessary skills for purposes other than innocence and necessity. Mr. Speaker, I realize not all terrorist organizations are those that infiltrate our borders from the outside, but also threaten us domestically. For that reason, we must ensure that the best information from the FBI and CIA is used to comb all civilian aviation applicants' history for criminal activity, espionage, or links to terrorist organizations.

The skies over this great land belong to its hard-working, law-abiding citizens. Let's help ensure that it stays in their hands.

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RECOGNIZING THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS AND NATIONAL PUBLIC LANDS DAY

**HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the Civilian Conservation Corps on the occurrence of their upcoming 60th anniversary. This Saturday, ceremonies around the country will commemorate the work and sacrifice of the members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, these unsung heroes who built over 800 of America's national and state parks. In addition to these ceremonies, volunteers will work to restore original CCC projects. The achievements and contributions of the CCC to our nation are still being realized nearly sixty years after the program ended. I also would like to recognize the efforts of thousands of volunteers who will donate their time on Saturday, September 29, 2001. These volunteers, participating in National Public Lands Day, will put in a day of real work on projects ranging from trail construction and repair to habitat restoration and making public lands more accessible for disabled visitors. In short, the volunteers participating in National Public Lands Day will work on projects much like the projects that the Civilian Conservation Corps completed so many years ago. I express my deep gratitude to the volunteers and to the men who made up the CCC.

Following the stock market crash of 1929, the United States, and the entire world, slid into depression. Banks failed, loans and mortgages were foreclosed, unemployment soared as factories closed their doors, farms were abandoned and bread lines grew in cities. In 1933, to help get men out of bread lines and back to work, newly elected President Franklin D. Roosevelt engineered the passage of legislative measures which created government work programs designed to lift the country out of the Depression. One of these programs was the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The CCC would work in every state as well as in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Although one of the most recognizable and remembered CCC projects is Skyline Drive, in Virginia's Blue Ridge Mountains, the CCC's roots are planted firmly in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The CCC was based on a program that was already put in place by Pennsylvania Governor Gifford Pinchot. Pinchot, a Yale graduate who went to France and became recognized as the first American trained in forestry, served as Governor from 1923 until 1927 and again from 1931 to 1935. The work camps that he created throughout the Commonwealth are credited with building 20,000 miles of paved roads. Governor Pinchot's work camps would become the model for President Roosevelt's CCC. Because of Governor Pinchot's early leadership, Pennsylvania would have 113 CCC camps, second only to California. A total of 194,000 Pennsylvania citizens served in the CCC nationwide. The CCC transformed the forests and natural areas of Pennsylvania and greatly enhanced the Pennsylvania Bureau of State Parks.

The CCC, officially formed in 1933, would instill a unique blend of military-style discipline and social responsibility in every man that served. From 1933 until 1942 millions of men, mostly youths but also World War I veterans and some skilled laborers, gathered to complete civil engineering projects for a mere thirty dollars a month, twenty-five of which was sent back home to their families. This work would not only earn them money to help their families through hard times but would teach them the value of their labor and challenge their minds. Upon introduction to the CCC the men would be given military-style physicals and then transported to Army training camps where they would be subject to a basic training and orientation program conducted by military personnel. From there they would be transported to the CCC district where they were assigned. Aside from the strong military presence there were also civilian teachers and ministers that would teach the men more useful skills that they would use throughout their lives.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that the CCC had a great impact not only on the lives of its members but on the country as a whole. It was a program that put men to work building roads, walls, bridges, parks and countless other projects at a time when other nations put their populations, equally touched by depression, into work building bombs, planes and tanks. The same bombs, planes and tanks that former CCC men would face in Europe and the Pacific. The CCC worked to pull the nation out of depression but it also unified the country for the trying times to come.

I urge every American to take the opportunity to find out about the CCC. Use the internet to look up the accomplishments of the CCC or take a trip to the Allegheny National Forest, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Skyline Drive, the Appalachian Trail, the Pacific Crest Trail or any of the thousands of CCC sites to see the results of their commitment. Most importantly, seek out a person who served in the CCC. There are fewer every year and the knowledge and wisdom they possess is invaluable. Mr. Speaker, let us all recognize the CCC and its men for their contributions, and also recognize the volunteers of National Public Lands Day who are working to bring the accomplishments of the CCC to light.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL EDWARD C. GRUETZEMACHER

### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to speak of the recent retirement of Colonel Ed Gruetzemacher, 1107th Aviation, Classification and Repair Activity Depot commander, Missouri National Guard. Colonel Gruetzemacher retired after over 30 years of service to the United States military. He has distinguished himself, the military and our nation with dedicated service.

Colonel Gruetzemacher began his career in 1967 when he was drafted into the U.S. Army. After basic training, Colonel Gruetzemacher was selected for officer training school and then flight school. Upon completion of flight school, Colonel Gruetzemacher flew COBRA helicopters in the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, the same unit his father served in years earlier. After service in Vietnam, Colonel Gruetzemacher was assigned to Fort Knox, Kentucky, where he deployed an attack helicopter company to Europe for restationing.

In 1974 Colonel Gruetzemacher joined the Missouri National Guard as deputy at the Transportation Aircraft Repair Shop, now known as the 1107th AVCRAD. During his 27 years in the Missouri National Guard Colonel Gruetzemacher has served in the 142nd Transportation Battalion, the 1107th AVCRAD, the 635th Aviation Group and the State Aviation Office.

Mr. Speaker, Colonel Gruetzemacher has dedicated 34 years of his life to the military, serving with honor and distinction. As he prepares to spend more time with his wife Jean and daughter Eve, I know the Members of the House will join me in wishing him all the best in his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO MARGARET ANSLEY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA

### HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great joy and personal pride that I give tribute to a great American, Margaret E. Ansley of San Bernardino, California on the occasion of her 100th birthday.

The history of one person can be a deep sea of history, as is the case with Margaret. Margaret was born in 1901 Norwalk, Connecticut. The daughter of Hungarian immigrants, Margaret grew up in Connecticut and moved to San Bernardino, California in 1926 with her husband Alex. Like many others of that simpler and more dedicated time, she commuted to work from Connecticut to New York City everyday. When she moved to California, Margaret and her sister Anne ran a grocery store in San Bernardino next to the Santa Fe Railroad. Unfortunately, in 1933 her husband Alex passed away from tuberculosis, but she remarried in 1936 to Howard Ansley. Together Margaret and Howard bought some land in Bloomington to grow grapefruits and raise a family. Since then, she has been a lov-

ing wife, active member of her parish, and a good citizen. Margaret and I attend Saint Catherine of Sienna Catholic Church on Sundays. I've gotten to know this wonderful lady over the years and I can say without a doubt, Margaret is one of the most decent and fine examples of our community.

Margaret lives in the Inland Empire to this day. She is an active and distinguished California resident that has brought credit and distinction to her family. It is because of her legacy of commitment to our region and the value of hard work that she has demonstrated every day of her life, that I pay homage and tribute to this wonderful woman.

EXPRESSING APPRECIATION TO JONATHAN Y. THOMAS

### HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Jonathan Y. Thomas, a former member of the Los Angeles Board of Harbor Commissioners and the Alameda Corridor Transportation Authority Governing Board.

Between 1994 and 2001, Mr. Thomas provided seven years of distinguished public service as a Port of Los Angeles representative to the public agency undertaking the Alameda Corridor, a rail cargo expressway critical to speed the movement of goods from the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach into the stream of commerce. At the time, the Corridor needed to develop a financing package, and given Mr. Thomas' well-known expertise in public finance, he was appointed to the Governing Board specifically to develop the financing concepts to underpin the Corridor.

Utilizing his expertise, Mr. Thomas has played a vital role in developing a unique financing package for the Alameda Corridor. In fact, this package has become a model for other major public works projects across the country. Mr. Thomas was also instrumental in generating political support for the project when it was little more than a concept.

This body identified the Alameda Corridor as "a project of national significance" in 1995. The Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles comprise our nation's busiest port complex, and cargo volumes are projected to triple by the year 2020. The Alameda Corridor will link the ports to the transcontinental rail yards near downtown Los Angeles, creating a more efficient and timely way to distribute cargo into the stream of commerce, thus allowing our ports and our mainstream economy to maintain competitive advantages.

It is a testament to the distinguished service of Jonathan Y. Thomas that the Alameda Corridor is now in full-scale construction, on budget and on schedule to open in April, 2002.

We owe a debt of gratitude for his dedicated service.

TRIBUTE TO EARL MIDDLETON

### HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Earl Middleton of South

Carolina, who was recently named Orangeburg South Carolina's Citizen of the Year. Mr. Middleton is recognized for his noteworthy contributions to the community as a successful realtor, businessman, political history-maker, and respected citizen of South Carolina.

Along with having served the country during World War II as one of the Tuskegee Airmen, Mr. Middleton has displayed incredible service to his church and college. After returning to his hometown after his service during World War II, Mr. Middleton embarked on a career in business and politics. His hope was that through his career he could overcome the social inequalities that faced him as an African American during that time.

In 1974, he became the first African-American to represent Orangeburg County in the South Carolina State House of Representatives since the Post Reconstruction Era. He would go on to serve in the legislature for 10 years.

Mr. Middleton worked as a barber and an insurance salesperson while contributing his time and effort toward various social causes and political campaigns. Later, his business grew to include real estate sales. In 1985 his real estate business, Middleton Agency, would grow to include a franchise of Coldwell Banker, becoming its first black-owned affiliate. Honorably, Mr. Middleton accepted an invitation to serve on the governing committee of Middleton Place, a plantation near Charleston, South Carolina where his great grandfather had been held in servitude before the Civil War.

Mr. Middleton is a life member of the NAACP. He has served on the trustee board of The Methodist Home, the mayor's and the governor's commission on employment of the handicapped and the Salvation Army board. His many awards include: being named to the Claffen University Hall of Fame and becoming a recipient of the Edisto Award.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me today in honoring my good friend and confidant, Earl Middleton for the dedicated service he has provided to the citizens of South Carolina and the noteworthy contributions he has made in the real estate business. I sincerely thank Mr. Middleton for his service to the country and to the state. I congratulate him on his recent recognition as Orangeburg's Citizen of the Year and truly wish him good luck and Godspeed in all of his future endeavors.

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#### TRIBUTE TO LISTON RAMSEY

### HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of the Honorable Liston B. Ramsey, a resident of the Eleventh Congressional District of North Carolina, who died on September 2, 2001.

Rep. Ramsey served nineteen terms as a Democrat in the North Carolina State House of Representatives, including an unprecedented eight years as Speaker of the House. Liston Ramsey put Western North Carolina on the political map and used his influence in the legislature, for the benefit of his constituents.

Rep. Liston Ramsey was first elected to the legislature from Madison County in 1961. In those days, before the interstate highway system served our region, legislators from Western North Carolina faced an eight-hour drive from the mountains across the state to Raleigh. Liston Ramsey faithfully made that trip for years in order to be a voice and a force for the mountain region.

In rankings by the North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research, Rep. Ramsey consistently ranked as one of the most powerful legislators in the state. Ramsey ranked as the most powerful lawmaker during his four terms as speaker, was eleventh in 1989, twelfth in 1991, ninth in 1993, twenty-third in 1995, and nineteenth in 1997.

Among projects that Rep. Ramsey played a key role in funding for Western North Carolina were: Haywood Community College; Southwestern Community College; Western Carolina University; UNC-Asheville; the North Carolina Arboretum; the Western North Carolina Farmers' Market; and countless roads.

I know all my colleagues join me in expressing condolences to his family members: daughter Martha Louise and her husband, Robert Donald Banks of Marshall; two sisters, Marie Prichard and Grace Castelloe, both of Asheville; one stepsister, Edna Sprinkle of Asheville.

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#### HONORING CALIFORNIA RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION'S 2001 DIAMOND CUISINE AWARD WINNERS

### HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Tom and Doris Chester, Lloyd and Leona Beiderwell, and Kenny and Myrna Hook for being the recipients of the Central Valley Chapter of the California Restaurant Association's 2001 Diamond Award.

In 1946, Lloyd and Leona Beiderwell opened a Foster's Freeze restaurant in Visalia, California. Today, 55 years later, the Beiderwells are still serving food at Foster's Freeze to their friends and neighbors in Visalia.

Tom and Doris Chester have owned and operated the Wagon Wheel Steak House in Visalia since 1975. In 1984, the Chesters expanded their business and began growing oranges. Most recently, the Chesters added a pizza operation to their restaurant.

Estrada's Spanish Kitchen was a Visalia landmark from the time it opened, in 1912, until its closing eighty years later, in 1992. Kenny and Myrna Hook were an integral part of Estrada Kitchen's long tradition of service and unique cuisine. The Hooks, along with numerous other members of their extended family, worked at Estrada's Spanish Kitchen for 34 years.

I am pleased to take this opportunity to congratulate Kenny and Myrna Hook, Tom and Doris Chester, and Lloyd and Leona Beiderwell on their receipt of the California Restaurant Association's 2001 Diamond Award. Furthermore, I would like to thank

them for their hardwork and dedication to providing quality food and outstanding customer service to the people of California's Central Valley.

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#### CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS LORRAINE STONE

### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a woman who has been a loyal friend and a tireless advocate of America's workers. On September 26, Lorraine Stone will celebrate 33 years and one month with the United Auto Workers. In appreciation for her long dedication, the next day, Ms. Stone will be the guest of honor at a retirement celebration organized by both family and friends.

Lorraine began working for the International Union, UAW Region 1-C Office, on August 26, 1968, in Owosso, Michigan. In 1973, she was transferred to the Lansing Sub Regional Office until 1980, where she then returned to the Flint Regional Office, where she has remained to this day. Over three decades, Lorraine has been a vital component to Region 1-C, helping to establish a solid foundation for the progress of America's labor movement, and a better way of life for autoworkers everywhere. She has worked under several Directors and International Representatives, and has worked as Secretary to the Educational Director and Secretary to the Assistant Director, the position she has held since 1998.

Lorraine's work with the UAW extends outside the office as well. She has been an important part of the Region I-C Bowling Tournament for 29 years, and an organizer of the annual Sit Downers Dinner for 15 years. She has served as Chairperson of the Sam Duncan Scholarship Committee and as a member of the Fred Meyers Scholarship Board of Trustees. Earlier this year, Lorraine was selected as one of Region I-C's three Corporate Women of Achievement.

As a Member of Professional Secretaries International for more than 25 years, Lorraine has helped represent clerical workers throughout the state. She has held several executive positions within the organization, and in 1986 was recognized for her stellar contributions by being selected Secretary of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, we in Genesee County have been extremely fortunate to have someone like Lorraine Stone live in our community. Lorraine believes that the UAW must play a role in the larger community and I am appreciative for efforts in making a positive impact in the fields of scholarship and community activism. As we in Michigan are proud of our reputation as the automotive capital of the world, we are as equally proud and grateful for the men and women who day in and day out work to provide these quality products and bolster our pride. Lorraine Stone is one of those people. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Lorraine, her husband Harold, and their family, all the best.

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN NEECE

**HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA**

OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. SAM FARR**

OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. ZOE LOFGREN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, today I join with my colleagues, Representatives STARK, ESHOO, FARR, and LOFGREN in honoring the retirement of a dedicated public servant, John Neece. John's retirement as Chief Executive Officer of the Santa Clara and San Benito Counties Building and Construction Trades Council ends 21 years of exemplary service to his community.

A native of San Jose, California, John Neece attended Lowell Elementary and Roosevelt Junior High, and graduated from San Jose High in 1962. After becoming a member of the Ironworker's Apprenticeship Program, John went on to join the Santa Clara and San Benito Building and Construction Trades Council in 1979. John became the youngest Chief Executive Officer of any council in the State, as well as the youngest delegate from the State of California to the International Iron Workers.

Through John Neece's visionary leadership, the Building and Construction Trades Council became the important organization that it is today: a source of strong advocacy for workers and labor. A former ironworker himself, John utilized his insight, energy and vision to become the Trades business agent. As an organizer and a leader, John has been successful in creating growth in the union movement and cooperation with other local unions and developers. His efforts made the Trades Council a crucial force within the Bay Area.

However, John Neece's service has not been limited to the building and construction industry. John has participated in various community programs in Santa Clara County and volunteered his time on numerous boards throughout Silicon Valley. John is an Executive Board Member and Second Vice President of the South Bay AFL-CIO Labor Council, and serves on the Board of several agencies such as the Valley Medical Center Foundation and the Joint Venture Silicon Valley Board and Visioning Council. John has also served in the past on the Boards of the Red Cross Capital Campaign Committee and the Red Cross Disaster Relief Program.

Mr. Speaker, John Neece leaves behind a life-long legacy of excellence and professionalism. It has been a great pleasure for my fellow Members and I to work with him, and it is an honor to be able to pay tribute to him here. John Neece has been a great friend to us all, and we wish him well.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION ACT FOR THE 21st CENTURY ("RIDE-21")

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, Today, I introduce the Rail Infrastructure Development and Expansion Act for the 21st Century. RIDE-21 is the first truly workable proposal for developing high-speed passenger rail infrastructure in the United States.

As Chairman of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee I have made easing congestion on the ground, in the air and on the water the top priority this Congress. I believe that construction of a true high-speed passenger rail system in the United States is an integral piece of that solution.

The United States needs safe and efficient high-speed rail, whether it is steel wheel or magnetic levitation. It will help reduce congestion on America's highways and air lanes by connecting urban centers. It will also provide the traveling public more options.

The tragedies of September 11, and the resulting short-term cessation of air travel, demonstrated the need for transportation alternatives for passengers. The increase in the amount of time it will now take to clear airport security has added to the time it takes to travel by air, potentially making high-speed rail a competitive alternative in some regional markets. Simply stated, it is time for the United States to make high-speed passenger rail a transportation priority.

RIDE-21 is not the only proposal before Congress that makes federal dollars available for the development of high-speed passenger rail. Other bills, such as H.R. 2329 in the House and S. 250 in the Senate, are well intended and are designed to address high-speed rail infrastructure needs as well; but those bills fall short. There are three significant reasons why other proposals will not get our nation any closer to a comprehensive national system of high-speed passenger rail corridors: (1) They do not provide enough funding, (2) they do not provide sufficient flexibility in the hands of States in making transportation decisions, and (3) what little money is provided comes at too high a cost to the Federal Treasury.

## HIGHER INVESTMENT

RIDE-21 generates more than \$71 billion for high-speed passenger rail infrastructure through the sale of bonds and the approval of federal loans and loan guarantees. In the hearing held by the Subcommittee on Railroads of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on July 25, we learned that Amtrak estimates that it would cost up to \$70 billion to build high-speed rail in the United States. That's what I mean when I say that RIDE-21 is the first truly credible high-speed passenger rail proposal. It gets the job done.

In addition, I am very concerned that states may misunderstand the scope of other bills. Amtrak's Northeast Corridor needs \$20 billion to upgrade the southern portion of the Northeast Corridor alone. Meanwhile, on September 12, U.S. Rail News reported that Virginia and North Carolina estimate that it will take more

than \$2.5 billion just to build high-speed rail infrastructure from Washington, D.C., to Charlotte, North Carolina. Proposals such as these and similar projects in Florida and in the Midwest would far surpass the funding level provided in competing bills.

## TOO LITTLE FLEXIBILITY FOR STATES

Under competing proposals, Amtrak has too much control over the approval and funding of high speed systems. Amtrak's financial condition is in serious jeopardy, and I am concerned about its ability to perform the tasks assigned to it under these bills, such as issuing bonds, managing a fund to repay the bonds, managing the proceeds from the bonds, and repaying the bonds. I also have doubts that Amtrak could even raise the intended \$12 billion. As the Congressional Budget Office noted in a report on H.R. 2329 issued yesterday, bond buyers would be very reluctant to pay the face value of the bonds in later years because of the high risk that Amtrak could not repay the bonds. Moreover, Amtrak should concentrate on its core business of operating passenger trains and carrying mail and express and premium traffic.

RIDE-21 puts the federal and state governments in control of the development of high-speed passenger rail and balances their roles. On the one hand, it places the federal government, through the Department of Transportation, in control over approving the basic design of the high-speed rail network in the United States. Among its roles, the DOT must determine whether a corridor is a comprehensive and viable high-speed corridor. The DOT must determine whether the proposal makes a significant step toward achieving speeds of at least 125 miles per hour on the corridor. The DOT must determine whether all at-grade rail crossings are eliminated.

On the other hand, RIDE-21 puts states and compacts of states in the conductor's seat by giving them flexibility to address their transportation needs. States are free to develop the high-speed rail proposals that the DOT will review. States can choose which technology to employ and which routes make the most sense. States can take their project proposals directly to the DOT, without having to go through Amtrak as an intermediary. States, not Amtrak, control the bond proceeds, how they are managed, and how they are spent.

RIDE-21 does not leave states holding the bag, though. In fact, the cost of RIDE-21 to the states is about the same as the cost to the states of H.R. 2329. H.R. 2329 requires states to provide Amtrak with a minimum of 20 percent of the project cost. The states' contributions are then intended to grow over time so that Amtrak can use that money to pay off the bonds. If the states use a similar "sinking-fund structure," they will need to put up about the same amount of money so that it will grow into enough to pay off the bonds. Of course, under RIDE-21 states need not use a "sinking fund," because they are given flexibility to determine how to pay off the bonds.

Finally, Amtrak benefits from RIDE-21. As the only operator of high-speed passenger trains in the United States, Amtrak will be a partner with the states in many projects. And, it will have a clear competitive advantage when it comes time to bid on contracts to operate trains on this new rail network. As owner of the Northeast Corridor, Amtrak can also benefit from infrastructure improvements there, financed by the states under this bill. Amtrak

can focus on operating trains more efficiently while the DOT and states worry about the improvement of passenger rail infrastructure. Therefore, if it demonstrates its ability to seriously compete for operation of new high speed corridors, Amtrak will actually benefit under RIDE-21.

MORE BANG FOR THE BUCK

RIDE-21 is fiscally responsible. The \$71 billion investment in infrastructure through RIDE-21 will cost the federal government about \$6 billion. The other bills, which provide for only a \$12 billion investment, will cost the treasury about \$7.4 billion, according to CBO. Any taxpayer can tell that RIDE-21 is a better value.

Finally, RIDE-21 creates jobs. \$71 billion to construct high-speed passenger rail infrastructure means good jobs for hard-working Americans.

I encourage Members to study RIDE-21 carefully and to become cosponsors of this bill.

#### TRIBUTE TO CALIFORNIA TASK FORCE 7

**HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to the California Task Force 7, Sacramento Urban Search and Rescue Unit. On September 11, 2001, just hours after the murderous attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, sixty-four members of the Sacramento Urban Search and Rescue Team departed for New York City to assist with the recovery efforts. As their family and friends gather to welcome them home, I ask all my colleagues to join with me in saluting one of America's finest search and rescue teams.

The California Task Force 7, Sacramento Urban Search and Rescue Team, is comprised of members from Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District, Sacramento Fire Department, West Sacramento Fire, and El Dorado County Fire Protection District.

The Sacramento Urban Search and Rescue Unit is considered a multi-hazard discipline, as it may be needed for a variety of emergencies or disasters, including earthquakes, hurricanes, typhoons, storms, tornadoes, floods, dam failures, technological accidents, terrorist activities, and hazardous material releases.

The California Task Force 7 has always been a leader in supporting rescue efforts throughout the United States. The Unit was one of the first Urban Search and Rescue teams mobilized after the Oklahoma City bombing, arriving thirteen hours after the blast. The Unit also played an instrumental role in the rescue and relief efforts in the 1996 Atlanta Olympics bombing, the 1996 Yosemite Rock Slide, and the 1996/1997 California Floods.

The Sacramento Search and Rescue Unit is comprised of sixty-four highly qualified and dedicated specialists divided into four groups: Search, Rescue, Technical, and Medical. Team members include specialists in structural engineering, hazardous materials, heavy rigging, search and rescue, canine response, logistics, and medical response, which includes four medical specialists and two physicians. By design, there are two personnel as-

signed to each position for the rotation and relief. This allows for round-the-clock task force operations. A comprehensive equipment cache totaling 60,000 pounds supports the task force.

For ten days, the members of the California Task Force 7 worked tirelessly and selflessly in search of survivors in the rubble of the World Trade Center towers in New York City. These outstanding search and rescue specialists courageously answered our nation's call for their assistance and compassion during this hour of need. Their bravery, valor, and patriotism in the face of such tragic events is inspiring to all Sacramentans and to all Americans, and deserves our most heartfelt gratitude.

Mr. Speaker, as the exceptional people of the Sacramento Urban Search and Rescue Unit return home, we are honored to pay tribute to some of our area's most heroic and dedicated citizens. The California Task Force 7 serves as an invaluable resource to the Sacramento Region, the State of California, and the United States of America. We ask all of our colleagues to join us in thanking the men and women of the Sacramento Urban Search and Rescue Unit for their fearless dedication and service to our country during this national tragedy.

#### EDITORIAL IN THE JEFFERSON CITY NEWS TRIBUNE

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to share with the Members of the House the excellent editorial in the Jefferson City News Tribune following Tuesday's horrific events. The fine statement is set forth as follows:

#### AMERICANS UNDER ATTACK

Abject honor does not begin to describe the reaction to this morning's attack on New York City and Washington, D.C.

Much remains unknown.

What is certain, however, is that the attack was an act of war on American people on American soil.

At this juncture, we know that shortly before 9 a.m. EDT today an American Airlines jet hijacked after take-off from Boston, struck one of the twin towers at the World Trade Center in lower Manhattan.

Within minutes, a second airplane, also believed hijacked from American Airlines, struck the trade center's second tower.

Both towers caught fire and subsequently collapsed in a massive implosion of burning debris.

Later this morning a commercial jetliner, also believed to have been hijacked, crashed into the Pentagon in Washington D.C. That was followed by a car bomb exploding outside the State Department.

In addition, another jetliner, possibly hijacked from United Airlines, crashed outside Pittsburgh, PA.

The death toll, although yet unknown, will be staggering. The World Trade Center itself houses an estimated 50,000 employees, exceeding the population of Jefferson City.

Passengers on the hijacked jet and other people on the ground also have perished. In reaction, all flights in the nation have been cancelled, key buildings have been evacuated and the military has been placed on alert.

The miscreants, presumably terrorists, who perpetrated these malevolent attacks also remain unknown.

They must be identified, and they and their ilk must be exterminated like the vermin they have shown themselves to be.

America has been attacked mercilessly. To serve notice that this must never happen again, our response must be equally merciless.

#### TRIBUTE TO TIM MCCALLION

**HON. JOE BACA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to pay tribute to my friend, Tim McCallion, who will be inducted into the Independent Telephone Pioneer Association's Hall of Fame on September 29, 2001 in recognition of his distinguished career with GTE.

Mr. McCallion is an individual of great distinction, and we join with his colleagues, family and friends in honoring his remarkable achievements in the telecommunications industry and his service to his community.

Tim's long career with Verizon, formerly GTE, began in 1976 when he joined the accounting department in Erie, Pennsylvania, as he was finishing up his MBA at Gannon University. Over the next two decades, Tim's career with GTE took him all around the country from Pennsylvania, to Indiana, Connecticut, Hawaii and finally to California.

Though Tim's career began in the accounting field, he quickly moved into public policy. Tim currently serves as the Pacific Regional President responsible for Regulatory, Government Affairs, Public Affairs and corporate interests in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Tim's colleagues refer to him as the "go to guy." A man who applies initiative and creativity to his service, Tim never fails to take on daunting tasks. When the ITPA needed to have their books audited, and incredibly demanding job with Verizon, Tim volunteered. His colleagues remark that in the fast paced and ever changing telecommunications market it is nice to know that there are people like Tim willing to help.

I personally know this to be true. As a member of the California State Assembly and Senate, I worked closely with Tim over the years on several pieces of telecommunications legislation. I could always count on Tim for his tenacity and his expertise in telecom regulation and policy. He worked to spearhead telecom legislation in California that greatly benefited my constituents and the rest of the state. It was always a pleasure and an honor to work with Tim.

Tim has continued to be a valued informational resource to me here in Congress. America leads the world in the Telecommunications Revolution, but there are still many goals to accomplish. I salute Verizon for its efforts to end the Digital Divide. Verizon has been a key supporter of HR 1542, the Tauzin-Dingell Bill, which will stimulate competition in the high speed internet market, giving consumers more choices, lower prices and more services. Tim's hard work supporting this important legislation has been critical in the two-year struggle that

I have been involved with since I came to Congress to bring this bill to fruition.

Tim is not only being recognized for his career achievements with Verizon. A man committed to his community, Tim serves on the boards of several civic and charitable organizations. He is very involved in his local Catholic Church in Thousand Oaks, California and remains highly dedicated to the United Way of Ventura County having served on the Executive Board as co-chair, vice-chair and campaign chair. He has also acted as Verizon's Executive chair on annual United Way campaigns. Tim has displayed his civic leadership on the boards of the Los Angeles Urban League, the California Telephone Association, Los Angeles Children's Museum, and the Ventura County YMCA, and as a member of the California Chamber of Commerce, and the California Business Roundtable. It is precisely this commitment to his community that makes him such a vital asset in public policy.

I have personally seen how Tim brings community service to Verizon. Tim facilitated Verizon's support of young students from my district who came to the Nation's Capitol to perform Mariachi music during Cinco de Mayo. It is employees like Tim McCallion that make Verizon a leader in community and charitable events.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I join Tim's loving family, wife, Anne, sons, Brian and Keith, and daughter in law, Melinda, numerous friends and colleagues at Verizon in admiration of Tim McCallion's long and distinguished career in telecommunications and public policy, and we express admiration that he has received this wonderful and well-deserved honor from the ITPA.

RECOGNIZING BILL IVEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

**HON. STEPHEN HORN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, as the chair of the National Endowment for the Arts, Bill Ivey's contribution to the benefit and growth of American culture and arts education is undeniable. Since his chairmanship began in 1998, Bill Ivey's determined outreach has given more people in more places in our country the opportunity to learn about America's arts and cultural heritage. Under his leadership, the National Endowment for the Arts received bipartisan support for the critical need to adequately fund our national cultural agencies. While I am sad to see him leave, I wish Bill well in his future at Vanderbilt University and have no doubt that he will continue to contribute to the arts community and public service as he has for the past 30 years.

TRIBUTE TO OFIELD DUKES

**HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ofield Dukes of Washington,

D.C., who is a recent recipient of the Public Relations Society of America's 2001 Gold Anvil Award.

First awarded in 1948, the Gold Anvil Award is the PRSA's most prestigious individual honor and is presented to the public relations professional whose contributions to the field have advanced the profession. Ofield Duke's accomplishments as a journalist, public relations executive, and as a public relations educator speak for his recognition as a reputable leader in his field and in the community.

After receiving three national Newspapers Publishers Association awards for editorial, column and feature writing published in the Michigan Chronicle in Detroit, Mr. Dukes became a member of the Johnson-Humphrey administration in 1964. Later, he would go on to serve an additional 3 years on the staff of Vice President Humphrey.

He opened his first public relations firm in 1969, with Motown as his first client and Lever Brothers as his second. In 1975, he was the recipient of the Silver Anvil Award. As noted by the Washington Post Mr. Dukes is "one of the top public relations persuaders in the city."

Mr. Dukes assisted in the organization of the Inaugural Congressional Black Caucus Annual Legislative Conference. He has served on the boards of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation and the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change. Mr. Dukes became a communications consultant for the Democratic presidential campaign in 1972 and has been a consultant for every presidential campaign thereafter. He is president and founder of the Black Public Relations Society of Washington, which was established in 1993.

Mr. Dukes has served as an adjunct professor at Howard University for seventeen years and was instrumental in establishing the University's public relations curriculum. For the past eight years, Mr. Dukes has been an adjunct professor in the School of Communications at The American University. He is responsible for inspiring hundreds of students to enter public relations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me today in honoring Ofield Dukes for the incredible services he has provided to his students and the field of public relations. I sincerely thank Mr. Dukes for his outstanding contributions, congratulate him on becoming a recipient of the 2001 Gold Anvil Award, and wish him well in all of his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO JAY HENSLEY

**HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Jay Hensley, a newspaperman of old-school traditions who spent much of his career with the Asheville Citizen-Times, died Wednesday, September 5, at the age of 75. Hensley was with the Citizen-Times from 1956 until 1997. He covered politics, courts and crime, local government and civil rights, took feature photos and editorialized on local, state and national issues.

It is perhaps Hensley's political coverage that he will be best remembered for. Hensley covered every state legislative session from

1967 until 1979 and was a familiar face around the state capital.

"Jay would ask that second and if necessary that third question to get to the heart of things," said former Gov. Bob Scott, who served from 1969-73. "He asked the tough questions but was always fair. At that time, the capital press corps was a crusty bunch of guys. But when the day was done and they'd filed their stories, it was a professional job."

Former Citizen-Times executive editor Larry Pope described Hensley as "an encyclopedia on local and state politics," adding "Jay probably knew more about politics than some of the people who held office."

Jay Hensley, once a three-pack-a-day smoker, chronicled his battle to quit smoking and his resulting respiratory problems in 1990 article titled "A Smoker's Last Chance."

Jay Hensley was a World War II veteran, serving with the 32nd Special Seabees in the South Pacific and China. A Madison County native, he had a degree in journalism from Stetson University in DeLand, FL.

I know all my colleagues join me in expressing our condolences to Jay Hensley's family members: Surviving are his former wife, June Murphy Hensley of Asheville; his son, Dick Hensley of Raleigh; his daughter, Teresa Hensley Wall of Asheville; grandsons, Jeremy Jay Oland and Ryan Lee Wyatt; his sisters, Pansy Watts of Asheville and Mary Sawyer of Cincinnati; and his brother, Jack Hensley of Greer, SC.

HONORING JOHN C. FREMONT HOSPITAL

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John C. Fremont Hospital for 50 years of service to the Mariposa community.

In 1947, the Mariposa county voters overwhelmingly approved the formation of the John C. Fremont Hospital District. Shortly after, the 1st meeting of the Board of Directors was held and they proceeded to purchase 20 acres of land to build a facility. In 1951, the John C. Fremont Hospital opened a 24-bed facility. As the community grew, so did the hospital facilities. A 10-bed skilled nursing facility was created in 1964. Additionally, the Ewing Wing has been added. The Ewing wing is a "home" facility that has beds to accommodate 28 residents.

In 1975, a Home Health Agency was established to serve patients with at-home health needs. In 1981, the hospital was designated a primary health service hospital by the state of California and a sole community provider by the Federal Government.

In 1994, the hospital received a complete face-lift. Revenue bonds totaling \$5.84 million allowed the hospital to expand their emergency services, build a new clinic, enlarge a heliport pad, reopen surgery capabilities, and add additional facilities. In 1995, a hospice was added to serve the terminally ill and their families.

John C. Fremont is one of the few California hospitals granted the "Critical Access Hospital" designation, which allows the health

care district to receive a higher reimbursement for its Medicare patients. The John C. Fremont Health Care District supplies education to the community by conducting CPR courses, Certified Nursing Assistant programs, and Licensed Vocational Nurse prerequisite programs. The health care district is one of the largest employers in the area with 168 employees.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor John C. Fremont Hospital for serving the health care needs in Mariposa County for 50 years. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing John C. Fremont Hospital many more years of continued success.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF LEXINGTON ELKS LODGE, LEXINGTON, MISSOURI

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to congratulate my friends at the Lexington Elks Lodge, Lexington, Missouri, who recently celebrated their 100th Anniversary as a lodge.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodge 749 has served a proud role in the city of Lexington since the lodge's chartering in 1901. The Elks have played a vital and active role in the community, sponsoring programs aimed to better the town, the people, and the people's safety.

The Elks organization is primarily involved in two community service programs, drug awareness and veteran services. Lexington Elk's are strong supporters of the D.A.R.E. program in Lexington schools. They have sponsored the purchase of D.A.R.E. signs and drug awareness programs. The Elk's also show support and appreciation to the veterans of our nation.

The Lexington Elk's Lodge has sponsored numerous other community projects. They have distributed fire alarms, hosted community Christmas dinners, donated to organizations such as the Ministerial Alliance and they sponsor a yearly scholarship for graduating high school seniors.

Mr. Speaker, the Lexington Elk's Lodge has contributed to the city for a century. I know that the Members of the House will join me in congratulating them and wishing them continued success.

SALUTE TO AL ROSS

**HON. MARK FOLEY**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has served his country bravely and who also serves as a role model in his community.

I speak of Al Ross, one of my constituents and the youngest surviving veteran of the First World War. Al, the son of Russian immigrants, enlisted in the United States Navy in 1917, when he was only 16 years old. He served as a Seaman First Class aboard the U.S.S. Richmond. In fact, Al is the last surviving member

of Barracks 507, a West Palm Beach World War One veterans group.

On October 11, 2001, my friend Al Ross turns 100 years old. He is a frequent speaker at veterans', civic, and school events and is best known for his talks about "Why We Pledge the Flag." Mr. Ross gives these talks in his original U.S. Navy uniform, which still fits him perfectly.

Al Ross has been a teacher and organizer for the National Amputee Foundation. He has worked for the Palm Beach Daily News and the Selective Service System. Most recently, Mr. Ross has been an advocate for the voting rights of U.S. military personnel serving overseas. He is also an avid golfer.

Mr. Speaker, please let the RECORD reflect this Congress' appreciation for his efforts.

TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY  
NEEDED

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues the following editorial, entitled President Needs Trade Authority, from the September 5, 2001, edition of the Norfolk Daily News, which emphasizes the need to grant the President "fast track" trade negotiating authority.

This Member is a longtime supporter of Trade Promotion Authority (TPA), or "FastTrack Authority" (as it was previously called), because TPA is necessary to enable the United States to commence, conclude, and implement trade agreements with foreign nations. Without the enactment of TPA, the United States will continue to fall further behind in expanding its export base, which in turn will cost America thousands of potential jobs. Congressional passage of TPA for the President is absolutely essential for America to live up to its export potential.

Therefore, this Member urges his colleagues not only to carefully read this editorial, but also to support granting trade promotion authority to the President now!

[From the Daily News, September 5, 2001]

PRESIDENT NEEDS TRADE AUTHORITY  
FORMER SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE OF ONE  
MIND REGARDING "FAST TRACK" ISSUE

Members of Congress ought to be impressed that 10 former secretaries of agriculture, Democrats and Republicans alike, are in agreement on an important matter of trade policy. From Orville Freeman, who served under President Kennedy, to Dan Glickman, who served under President Clinton, all were in agreement that President Bush ought to be granted "fast track" trade negotiating authority.

With some exceptions among those in farm organizations who fear only big companies find ways to profit from exports, the agricultural community seems unified regarding benefits of foreign trade. That accounts for broad bipartisan support of measures to promote it.

Presidents had fast-track authority beginning in 1974, and until congressional Republicans failed to renew it for the Clinton administration in 1994. They erred, and that error should not now be compounded. Trade negotiations are already conducted under broad guidelines approved by Congress and the president.

Having arrived at specific trade pacts under such authority, Congress must not pick and choose, second-guess and thereby jeopardize agreements. With the fast-track arrangements, it can either accept or reject an agreement, not nitpick and rewrite the terms. Thus Congress retains an overall veto; the president retains negotiating power. It is the right balance.

Through the administrations of Presidents Ford, Carter, Reagan, Bush I and early in the first Clinton term, the fast-track authority existed in the White House. The error of failing to restore it after 1994 should not be compounded now by defeat of the proposal.

America's efficiency in all phases of food production means it can compete effectively on a worldwide basis. This advantage cannot be exercised to improve the economic status of agriculture by tying the hands of the one individual who can, with a cooperative Congress, do most to encourage beneficial trading terms to reach consumers in foreign nations.

The letter to current Secretary of Agriculture Ann Veneman, signed by those 10 former secretaries, said, "American agriculture has much to gain by passage of Trade Promotion Authority and too much to lose if Congress fails to seize this opportunity."

Re-establishing this authority would do much to assure Americans, and especially those involved in farming and ranching, that their economic opportunities will not be hostage to narrow partisanship.

HONORING 76 YEARS OF THE NEW  
ENGLAND COUNCIL

**HON. CHARLES F. BASS**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the New England Council as they celebrate their 76th Anniversary of being a regional voice for the people of New England.

For over seventy-five years, the New England Council has been instrumental in uniting the region's business and political leaders to discuss and shape public policies and programs that advance the economic well-being of the region. As a non-profit alliance of schools, hospitals, corporations, public agencies and other organizations throughout New England, the Council has worked diligently to promote economic growth and quality of life in the six-state region.

I commend your leadership in looking for regional solutions on issues including energy, workforce development, health care, transportation and privacy. Under the leadership of Jim Brett and the Council's esteemed Board of Directors, the Council has played a significant role in both providing a forum and in advocating an agenda that addresses those issues impacting New Englanders and the regional economy.

I applaud the Council's efforts to promote the economic growth of New England and to improve the quality of life for those who live throughout the region.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 76th Anniversary of the New England Council and in wishing the Council continued success as it faces the challenges and possibilities of the 21st Century.

“BAND OF BROTHERS”: THE  
STORY OF EASY COMPANY, 101ST  
AIRBORNE DIVISION

### HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, it was during the early morning hours prior to the D-Day invasion of June 6, 1944 that the men of Easy Company parachuted into Normandy. Company E, as was their official designation, was part of the 101st Airborne Division that carried out many objectives during World War II. Their acts of heroism begin with their participation in Operation Market Garden and continue on to the climactic Battle of the Bulge. Their service continued through Germany, ending with the capture of “Eagle’s Nest,” Adolf Hitler’s mountain fortress. Their brave deeds, documented in Stephen Ambrose’s book, “Band of Brothers” is now an HBO television mini-series.

On Monday, September 24, 2001, we had the opportunity to meet many of the great members of Easy Company. They came from far and wide to share, with Members of Congress, their story of defending freedom across Europe. In these trying times, their story is an inspiration to the men and women of the Armed Forces.

Last evening we watched in a special screening of the television mini-series as Easy Company landed behind the German battlements and took out an artillery battery that was firing on the Allied forces at Utah Beach. By destroying four 105mm guns, and killing or running off 60 soldiers, Easy Company significantly contributed to the successful landing of Allied forces on D-Day. Because of the overwhelming success of this mission, Easy Company’s maneuvers are still studied at West Point today.

Those Members of Congress who represent the veterans of Easy Company were privileged to speak briefly of these heroes. It is my pleasure to represent Major Dick Winters. He was the commanding officer of Easy Company, and perhaps best represented the heroism of Easy Company through his courage, character, and charisma. Unfortunately, Dick could not make the event from his home in Hershey, Pennsylvania, but he sent me his remarks which I was honored to read.

Here are the kind words written by Major Winters about his fellow soldiers, “In 1942, I was assigned by Colonel Sink to Company E. Ever since then the men of Company E have been my buddies in combat, my friends, my family—forever. I shall never forget them.”

At the conclusion of the event, everyone in attendance rose in applause for several minutes to praise the heroic efforts of Easy Company. Among Members of Congress, top military personnel and guests alike, dry eyes were few and far between.

The story of Easy Company is testament to the Allied forces’ fight for freedom in World War II. Today, we benefit from their sacrifices made nearly sixty years ago, and for that, we are all eternally grateful. I know that the House of Representatives joins me in honoring these brave soldiers. Let us never forget their story.

WISR 680 AM

### HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, during the past 60 years, we have gone to war four times, landed on the moon, seen the rise and fall of the Berlin Wall. During the past 60 years, presidents have been shot and assassinated, computers were invented, presidents resigned and were impeached and the pope was shot. During the past 60 years, we’ve added two states to the union and amended the U.S. Constitution six times.

During the past 60 years, WISR 680 AM has kept residents of Butler County up to date on those events and more, becoming a part of the community in the process. WISR brought visits to Butler County by figures such as First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt and presidential candidate John F. Kennedy into people’s homes as well as provided an outlet for opinions by local residents.

WISR was licensed to broadcast by the Federal Communications Commission on Sept. 26, 1941. It was one of the first radio stations in northwestern Pennsylvania to focus on regional, local and community news as well as broadcast local editorials. It was also the first in the area to develop a local talk radio format. Hosts such as Dave Malarkey and before him Larry Berg offered the community a valuable outlet for the views.

The Rosenblum family owned the station for 55 years and the station call letters stand for Isaac Samuel Rosenblum, the father of the station founder, David. As a local, family run station, the station has supported and continues to back countless charity and community events.

I join the Butler area community in congratulating WISR for delivering quality news and talk radio to the area for 60 years. As a radio station, WISR was not only responsible for delivering the news but also took on an important role in shaping our community. I hope that the future allows many, many more generations of Butler area residents to learn to tune into to WISR.

### HONORING TWO REMARKABLE INDIVIDUALS DURING HISPANIC HERITAGE WEEK

### HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, a wonderful thing about our country is how we celebrate each other in art, custom, food and friendship.

A “nation of immigrants” might have been blighted had Pilgrims not learned from Native Americans. Proof? Check the menu for the first Thanksgiving Dinner.

Now almost everyone samples each other’s traditional dishes, catches the color and feeling of each other’s special days, senses the human goodness in each heritage and faith. This is how strangers turn into neighbors in so many ways that our ways of getting along have become unique in the world.

It is so American no one else even comes close.

Now we are joyfully in another such season of sharing and appreciation.

On September 17, 1968, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives adopted House Joint Resolution 1299, creating an Hispanic Heritage Week. Twenty years later, Public Law 90–498 was enacted expanding the Week to a month eventually stretching from September 15 through October 15 each year. The period includes the anniversary of Mexican Independence and “birthdays” of many other Latin American countries.

Cultural sharing will take many forms across the United States of America. At heart, it will reveal itself in real people not only glad they are who they are but glad to be here.

LOS AMIGOS OF ORANGE COUNTY, persons who have met weekly for 23 years to talk over community concerns in my district, asked that the two following stories be shared. Millions of people create a blur but sketches of two—a book creator and a bookseller—are offered in the hope they will convey very personal, human glimpses of America’s lively, evolving Hispanic Heritage.

[From *La Voz*, Nov. 16, 2000]

LIFE’S AN OPEN BOOK? CRACK IT

(By Galal Kernahan)

Miami? A big city in Florida? A river in Ohio?

Or is it someplace baked and a little bleached? Is it where the sun is a presence, winds sometimes mutter and deer browse on the other side of the hill? Is it where you could read the day away in an outhouse with no more interruption than a buzzing fly?

Rueben, the first of the five boys and two girls of Cipriano Marfinez and Rometia Rivas de Martinez, was born in Miami, Arizona, in 1940. There he grew to young manhood. His parents were transplanted Chihuahuenses. One took root. The other didn’t.

The children attached their mother to that small copper town, but their father blew away on the notes of an alto saxophone. He made it big with Big Bands like the Glenn Miller Orchestra. By the time the road and that life got old and he got old, his boys and girls were men and women who remembered him no more clearly than he did them.

Rueben came to love books during his school years. He took them everywhere. They took him everywhere. All in Miami.

When he was 10, the town, like other Southwestern copper towns, was coming off its World War II-hyped mining high. By the time he graduated from high school, nothing was being hauled to the smelter anymore. At 18, he went to East Los Angeles.

Beside what books taught him, what did Miami teach? What has stayed with him? “My grade school was segregated to Apaches and Mexicans, but the teachers were good. I loved shop,” remembers Rueben. “And Miami? It was so ugly, it was beautiful.”

In California, he worked and read, got married and read, attended East Los Angeles Community College and read, had children and read and got divorced and read. Also, he raised three teenagers and read and lived to tell the tale.

Then he read and read and looked up to see he had nine grandchildren.

Rueben is more than 40 years a barber, more than 25 in Santa Ana. There were places and times in human history when barbers probably ran everything. They certainly knew everything that went on.

If they loved reading, too, they were formidable forces in the life of their communities. Rueben is a formidable force in the Orange County Latino community and far beyond.

Locally? Consider that most Latino candidates for any political office hold fundraisers in his Santa Ana bookstore. And now

with a unique cross-the-alley emporium of children's books he is reaching for youngsters.

Far beyond? Six years ago, he suggested to Community Leader and Actor Edward James Olmos ideas that became the Latino Book and Family Festival. Wherever it goes—Chicago, Los Angeles, Houston, San Jose, San Diego, New York—Rueben's books anchor a "Book Village" that contributes directly to the goal of encouraging Latino parents to read to their children and children themselves to read. Families come by the thousands.

Acting on his own advice, he reaches for future generations with a unique emporium of children's books just cross-the-alley from his Santa Ana bookstore. It is full of color and lined with stories in Spanish and English . . . and Vietnamese, Cambodian, Chinese, and . . .

It all makes you wonder. Which is its purpose. Rueben's life is an open book he seems to read like a child. He turns pages, laughs and says, "What's this?" Then he tries to tell you he knew it all the time . . . that he planned it.

He is a strong believer we all should write down our goals. He writes his down. No one could have that many! And do credit to them, too.

On a coast-to-coast TV program, he commanded fathers to be perfect husbands: "Take out the trash and read to your children!" He, is a sought-after motivational speaker, a consultant to publishers, a friendly prod to writers and artists, an energizer to teachers and a media personality.

The biggest independent bookstore in Orange County, California, began as a few books for customers in a barber shop. Now he carpets the space next door with kids eager to be read to.

Rueben's life is an open book with one new chapter after another. He reads on and says, "Amazing!" And then, "That's me, too!"

VICTOR STRINGS WORDS TO COMPUTE LIFE X 13  
(By Galal Kernahan)

As Victor Villasenor emerged from adolescence, his parents sent him to Mexico City. He was overwhelmed by what he saw. The world suddenly opened, widened, deepened.

He became ill. A doctor was summoned. "You are a doctor?" "Yes." "You are a Mexican?" "Yes," answered the baffled physician. Victor thought that, though all Mexicans might not be farm workers like his friends on his father's place in Oceanside, it was unlikely they would be persons in the professions.

New realities shook him. The discovery of books catapulted him into dawning understanding of human landscapes and feelings, strivings and failures. A conflicted teenage functional illiterate he started down an endless road to finding himself. In writing.

He drove himself for decades ten hours a day, six days a week untying, re-ordering and retying strings of words. Eventually, some books reached print and modest success. Then, in 1981, he wrote the made-for-TV motion picture *THE BALLAD OF GREGORIO CORTEZ*.

Well-wishers came to the large, old Spanish colonial house on a bluff in Oceanside, California. He paid an emotional tribute to his parents, Salvador and Lupe. He promised he would write their lives. All celebrated the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) telecast. The picture was released to movie houses the next year.

In 1991, ten years later, a more-than-500 page work—parts of it laboriously rewritten more than 40 times—became a milestone in Latino literature. *RAIN OF GOLD* sold more than 200,000 copies in hardcover. Any given copy may have been read by six-to-ten people.

It recounts the Mexican youth of Lupe and Sal: surviving the Revolution, their separate journeys across the Border, how they met on this side. It ends with their marriage in Santa Ana, but not before sketching the personalities of their mothers, Victor's grandmothers. His father's scandalized the faithful at her church in Corona. Her lively conversations—even arguments—with God and Mary did not go unnoticed.

Now, more than another decade has passed. Victor has gone through multiple rewritings of his latest book. It is about Sal, Lupe and their lives in 1929, 1930 and 1931. It is published by HarperBooks.

Salvador has been dead for years. Lupe passed away in 2000. Both are very alive in pages Victor has filled. So is the cosmically talkative grandmother who, together with Sal, finally makes clear to the author what lies behind all he has been writing.

There have been tumultuous first years of marriage not made any smoother by Sal's profession. He's a bootlegger.

Victor remembers what his father often told him: *Casi todos nacen y mueren y nunca abren los ojos. Poca gente abre los ojos porque no usa todo su sentido.* ("Almost everyone is born and dies without opening their eyes. Few people open their eyes because they don't try fully to perceive things.")

What that really might mean became clear in a startling brush with the law. Salvador is driving a truck heavily laden with barrelsful of whiskey in Corona. His well-connected mother is with him. A cop pulls them over.

She begins telling God the officer will not see the barrels and that she needs help for her son and that God owes her one and that she wants it right now! The cop looks in the back of the truck and says, "Nothing here, but you better get some air at a gas station because your tires are almost flat."

Crisis over, Sal asks, "How did you do that?" "Easy," she says, and explains.

"When people finish this book," Victor claims, "They are going to think magic is possible." The title: *THIRTEEN SENSES*.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN B. GOURLEY

#### HON. JOSEPH M. HOEFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate John B. Gourley the Chairman of the East Norriton Township Board of Supervisors for twenty-four years as a distinguished community leader in this Pennsylvania community.

A forty-year resident of East Norriton, Mr. Gourley has served as vice president and twice as president of the Montgomery County Association of Township Supervisors. He was the founder and first president of the Delaware Valley Association of Township Officials which encompasses the Counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery. Mr. Gourley also founded and was the first vice president of the League of Municipalities which includes 56 Pennsylvania communities. He founded the first Township newsletter in East Norriton and initiated television coverage of township meetings.

After serving five years in the United States Navy, Mr. Gourley built a professional career as a national and executive sales manager in the chemical field. Mr. Gourley has been a dedicated member of multiple civic organiza-

tions including the American Legion Post in Jeffersonville, the Sons of Italy, the East Norriton Republican Committee, and the Boy Scouts of America. He is also a long time member of Visitation B.V.M. Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Gourley is married to Nancy Pistilli-Gourley and they are the proud parents of John B. Gourley, Jr., Esquire, William Scott Gourley and Ann Marie Gourley. I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize John Gourley for his outstanding service and commitment.

IN MEMORY OF MR. CHET OBLOCK

#### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Mr. Chester A. Oblock, owner of the infamous Pyramid Cafe and beloved friend, for a lifetime of dedicated service to his community.

Mr. Oblock, a Cleveland native, has been a lifelong resident of the city's South Side. He is perhaps best known for the delicious meals he has been serving in the Pyramid Cafe since 1964. Three years later he began sponsoring the Pyramid Cafe slow-pitch softball team. The team grew and with practice became the first Cleveland team to win the Amateur Softball Association's National Men's Open Slow Pitch Tournament in 1975. In 1987, he was inducted into the Greater Cleveland Slow-Pitch Hall of Fame.

Mr. Oblock was known by his friends for his great love and generosity to all his players, friends, and family. When the team traveled out of Cleveland, he took money out of his own pocket to pay for the families of the softball players to stay in hotel rooms. More important than any of his prized softball games was his family.

Before sponsoring his prize-winning softball team, Mr. Oblock served his nation selflessly in military service. During World War II, he served in Europe with the Army's 104th Infantry Division, the "Timberwolves."

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the memory of Mr. Chester A. Oblock, a truly great man. Mr. Oblock is a man who truly will be missed in the Cleveland community. His love for not only the game of softball, but for all his community is an inspiration to many. His warm smile and gentle spirit will be remembered by many.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES AGAINST THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RECENT ATTACKS LAUNCHED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

#### HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I, like you, have been watching in disbelief and sadness the reports from New York City and Washington, D.C. in the aftermath of the terrible attacks launched against the United States.

Never before in our history have Americans borne witness to such an egregious, savage, violent, and cowardly attack on American soil. The situation defies belief and embodies much of what had once been our greatest fear. I join with every American in support of our great country and am confident that our nation will overcome this challenge just as we have conquered past challenges.

When I swore my oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, I never imagined that this country or I would be where we are today. Each member of Congress swears our allegiance to our constituents, to one another and to the country, yet the magnitude of our oath only is truly understood when we face situations like we face today. During trying times such as these, the American Spirit shines most brightly, and we find within ourselves the ability to overcome challenges once thought unthinkable and unimaginable.

Tuesday, September 11, 2001 is a date so packed with tragedy and meaning, we have tremendous difficulty fully understanding the implications of what has been done to our country and our people.

Not since the time of my father Stewart Udall's service in the Cabinets of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, have we faced such difficult and trying issues. From the fear and terror of the Cuban Missile Crisis to the national horror following the assassination of our President to the anguish of the Vietnam War, our nation was confronted with innumerable and difficult challenges. The strength of citizens overcame all these challenges, and it will once again overcome what lies before us today.

As we see images of the devastation in New York City and at the Pentagon, we are flooded by emotions ranging from profound sorrow to unbridled anger. Yet we are also called upon to defend ourselves from unknown threats and invisible enemies. Ours is a responsibility to put our raw feeling and emotions aside and focus on the grim work at hand of responding to the attacks against us and doing everything in our power to ensure that such attacks will not be perpetrated against us in the future.

The question now arises how we may best fulfill our duty to protect the citizens of the United States and, indeed, the citizens of countries around the globe. The scourge of terrorism affects more than just the United States homeland. For years our friends and allies in Europe, Asia, the Middle East and Africa have suffered the horrors of terrorism. While offering our support and solidarity, we always believed and hoped that America would be spared from the type of tragedy which befell us last Tuesday. We hoped against hope that New York, Washington, or any American city would not be added to the infamous list which includes London, Paris, Belfast, Beirut, Johannesburg, and Tokyo. Now the fight has been brought to us, and we will respond. We must respond.

The question is how we respond. We will be quick to act, or will we be thorough, careful, deliberate, and patient?

We first responded by granting to President Bush the authority needed to prosecute this effort with the strength the task requires. The Congress will appropriate money, grant authority, and rouse popular support for the President as we take each step against terror

together and jointly exercise the Constitutional responsibilities invested by our Founders in both branches of the government.

Our efforts require and are receiving the support of the international community of responsible nations. The support is a crucial component of any action which our government may take in defense of the American People. The world must not be seen as tolerant in the least of terrorists or those who support terrorists. The strong backing of our allies is a reassuring sign that our international partners stand beside us as we jointly face this danger.

As we embark, we recognize that the Congress and the President are equal partners in the effort. We are making decisions and taking action only after tremendous consideration and deliberation. We have a profound understanding of the gravity of the situation which lies before us. We understand that the Constitutional principles upon which this great country is founded must be respected at every turn. As we defend the safety of Americans, we must also defend their liberties. To defeat terror in a way that robs us of our most cherished freedoms must be avoided. I believe that it is possible for America to be safe and free. As we continue to contemplate further actions and investigate those that have taken place, we must be vigilant in the defense of both our safety and our freedom.

As we respond to the attacks, Americans will continue to unite as we have over the past several days and in ways that we have not seen for years. We draw strength from our tremendous diversity as a nation and from our myriad experiences and abilities. We defeat terror by embracing each other in the face of those who would terrorize us and rising above the petty differences that might once have separated us. Our unity will be our strength as we confront this new challenge. The American House in which we all live will not, as President Lincoln said, be divided against itself. We will continue on, stronger and more united than ever.

The United States will meet this challenge as we have met previous challenges before. Our great nation will unite more strongly than ever, and we will prevail. My faith in our country is exceeded only by my admiration for those who place their own safety in jeopardy so that others will be free. America is great. God bless America.

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HONORING PAUL F. MARKS ON HIS  
RETIREMENT

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize, honor and salute my dear friend Paul F. Marks on the occasion of his retirement from Michigan State University Agricultural Extension, and for his many years of dedicated service to our community.

Paul began his career with Extension more than 27 years ago. Since that time, Paul has received numerous awards and citations, including the National Distinguished Service Award from the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

At heart, Paul is a teacher. He is recognized throughout the state for his expertise and skill

in the areas of vegetable crops, fruit crops and beekeeping. In his professional capacity, he has developed and implemented a large number of award-winning educational programs in such areas as cider safety, agriculture employer seminars and pesticide certification.

Paul's passion for teaching extends well beyond Extension. When working with kids in 4-H or the Junior Livestock Association, one can see Paul's gift truly shine. Paul's exemplary teaching efforts were again recognized when he received the Monroe County 4-H Alumni Award. Paul's leadership has also been outstanding in directing Monroe County's Ag Awareness Day that annually gives more than 1,300 county elementary students a better understanding and appreciation of agriculture. And when the County Fair rolls around each summer, you can be sure Paul will be there making sure that every kid has their animal ready for show.

When Monroe County was added to my District in 1982, I gained a special knowledge of Paul's ability to educate. Knowing little about farming, I paid a visit to the Extension office and met a young Extension Agent by the name of Paul Marks. I asked him to do the impossible—teach a Polish lawyer from Detroit about farming. To his great credit, Paul was up to the task.

Since then, I have come to rely greatly on Paul's advice and counsel on agricultural matters. More importantly, Paul has become a great friend. His expertise and knowledge will be greatly missed by all of us.

Mr. Speaker, as Paul leaves behind a long and rich history as an Extension Agricultural and Natural Resources Agent to spend time with his beautiful wife Jeannine and his family, I would ask that all of my colleagues salute Paul, his excellent service to his community, his wonderful sense of humor and above all his earnest good will and compassion for his fellow man.

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TRIBUTE TO FRANCESC DE PAULA  
SOLER

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Francesc de Paula Soler, a gifted and prolific musician. This world-renowned instrumentalist will grace the Library of Congress on October 2, 2001, and fill it with his music. This concert will feature music to soothe and lift our spirits during this difficult time in the wake of the national tragedy.

Francesc de Paula Soler was born in 1949 to a celebrated Catalan family of artists. He began studying music at age 6 and was dedicated to his guitar by age 11. As a young adult, he became an astute and devout student of the great Andrés Segovia, known as the father of the classical guitar. He also studied under the great Narciso Yepes for a number of years. From these musical founders, Soler was taught the classical guitar in its pure form. His music has an original, raw quality that makes it distinct and loved by many.

Although the guitar's ancestor probably originated in ancient Egypt, the version that we use today came from Spain in the early

16th century and became popular throughout Europe later in the century. Soler's first mentor, Andrés Segovia, is credited with legitimizing and revolutionizing the traditionally-regarded "Instrument of peasants" in the late 1800s. Spanish culture embraced the guitar and, as a result, the majority of music throughout Latin America is flavored with the instrument. Whether listening to Argentinian chacareras, Ecuadorian danzantes, Panamanian murgas, Mexican rancheras, a Cuban mambo, Puerto Rican salsa, or Dominican merengue, one can hear the prolific influence of the guitar. It is indeed a fundamental element of Spanish and Latin culture, which Soler has mastered and re-defined.

Mr. Speaker, Francesc de Paula Soler is routinely referred to as "The Poet of the Guitar" throughout the world, based on the way he conveys raw emotion and tells complex tales with only his fingers and the strings of a guitar. He has mesmerized audiences at the Levine School of Music and the Achison Auditorium in the U.S. State Department, and has entertained a myriad of cultural societies throughout the United States. Thousands have filled the auditoriums of colleges and universities from coast to coast to hear Francesc de Paula Soler's guitar. Beyond these American performances, Soler has engaged audiences around the world.

In commemoration of Hispanic Heritage Month and the ways that Hispanic Americans have served our country throughout history, I encourage all of my colleagues to attend the concert and enjoy an hour of exquisite music.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Francesc de Paula Soler for his contributions to the world of music and for honoring us with his art.

#### PRO BONO PROJECT

### HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the dedicated volunteers of the Pro Bono Project of Santa Clara County. The Pro Bono Project uses volunteer attorneys, judges and other legal professionals to represent low income and indigent clients in Santa Clara County in family law cases, including divorce, custody, child/spousal support, and domestic violence issues. Often, the Pro Bono Project is the last chance its clients have at securing representation.

The success of the Pro Bono Project is a direct result of 150 volunteers, through whose efforts the Project offered over 200 clients per year over \$958,000 in volunteer services. Thanks to these volunteers, the Pro Bono Project was able to staff several clinics, including a Bankruptcy clinic and a Paternity clinic. Pro Bono Project attorneys staff the Domestic Violence Collaboration in conjunction with Bay Area Legal Aid, Battered Women's Support Network, Next Door and South County Alternatives. The Domestic Violence Collaboration provides divorce, support and custody services to victims of domestic violence. The Project's Family Law Mentor Program provides a volunteer mentor attorney in the office every Wednesday to provide family law advice and help to attorneys.

With very little funding, the Pro Bono Project does an amazing amount of work. I commend the Project's founders and volunteers. On behalf of Santa Clara County, I thank these remarkable volunteers for all of their hard work.

#### TRIBUTE TO DAN TRANT

### HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, sadly today many American families continue to mourn the loss of their loved ones during the senseless tragedies at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. As each day passes, their stories are being heard by a growing number of Americans who are becoming intimately affected by these devastating losses.

I have spoken of several of these Americans here on the floor. I am also drawn to the story of Dan Trant, a former basketball legend at Clark University in Worcester, MA, and the older brother of a friend. Dan was a successful bond trader with the firm Cantor Fitzgerald at the World Trade Center.

Recently, the Boston Herald described Dan as an icon in New England college basketball who was drafted by the Boston Celtics in 1984 and went on to play professional basketball in Ireland, his family's ancestral home. Dan later played for the Springfield Fame during the inaugural season of the U.S. Basketball League, assisting his team in the first-ever league championship.

Off the court, Dan was even more inspiring. He was a father and neighbor who used his great successes in sports and in the business world to inspire hundreds of children in his church congregation, local school district and a nearby university near his home in Northport, LI. Many of the local children he helped attended his memorial service in New York, where they had an opportunity to express their love and say goodbye.

Mr. Speaker, our thoughts and prayers are with Dan's wife Kathy, his children Jessica, Daniel, and Alex, and all of those who loved him.

#### TO HONOR THE REVEREND CLARENCE D. ROBINSON

### HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize the work of the Reverend Clarence D. Robinson as he leaves St. Mark African Episcopal Church in Milwaukee after more than a decade of service. Rev. Robinson is moving to Chicago where he has been appointed presiding elder for 23 congregations in the city and its surrounding communities.

Following his ordination as an Elder in the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1959, Rev. Robinson's career took him to churches throughout the Midwest. He came to St. Mark's in August, 1991 from Ebenezer A.M.E. in Detroit, Michigan, and truly left his mark as a leader in our community.

In addition to giving his time as a board member of several Milwaukee organizations, Rev. Robinson has also served our young people as a tireless advocate and role model. St. Mark's offers the Men to Boys mentoring program, and opens its recreation center doors on Friday nights for Word Up—a night of Bible Study, basketball, board games and other activities. Rev. Robinson has helped provide productive and non-violent options for young people, linking them with positive role models and encouraging them to lead a life free of drugs and violence.

Rev. Robinson's legacy will surely be felt at St. Mark A.M.E. Church for years to come. Last September the church opened its second senior citizen housing facility. The congregation named this 25 unit building the C.G. Robinson Terrace in honor of their leader.

During his 10 years in Milwaukee, Rev. Robinson has impacted our community in many ways, and he will be sorely missed. I am proud to join the members of St. Mark A.M.E. Church in thanking him for his service to the people of Milwaukee, Wisconsin and wishing him the best of luck in his new position.

#### VOLUNTARY SEPARATION INCENTIVE PAYMENTS

### HON. DARLENE HOOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, as part of an effort to reduce the federal work force within the United States Forest Service, Forest Service employees were offered the opportunity to participate in a "voluntary separation incentive payments" program a few years ago. This program was included in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1997 (P.L. 104-180). As part of the agreement, employees were paid \$20,000; in exchange, they agreed to retire and not be employed by any federal agency for at least five years; if they were re-employed by the federal government they would have to forfeit all or part of the money from said agreement.

However, there has been a severe shortage of qualified firefighters to combat the extraordinary number of forest fires throughout the country over the past several years, specifically in the West. Many retired Forest Service employees have been asked to help fight many of these blazes, unfortunately many of them cannot without risk of forfeiting the payments they received through the buyout program.

My bill will amend Public Law 104-180 to allow former Federal employees who received voluntary separation incentive payments under the Department of Agriculture program to accept employment with the Federal Government once again, without loss of their payments, as long as their employment is directly related to fighting forest fires.

At a time when we need qualified, willing, well-trained individuals to fight these fires more than ever before, it's egregious if we do not change this law to allow these brave men and women to fight the fires that threaten our forests, wildlife, and our homes without having

to worry about forfeiting past reparations they've received from the government.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TERRORIST DISASTER RELIEF FOR SMALL BUSINESSES ACT

**HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, the tragic events of September 11, 2001, have caused a massive disruption of businesses all over the country. The most visible of the economic scars can be found in lower Manhattan, which some 15,000 businesses called home, and in the air transport industry, which the government was forced to close. But, the economic hardships caused by the September 11th terrorist attacks reach far beyond the areas immediately impacted by the attacks and involve all types of businesses.

In order to overcome their current difficulties, businesses who have suffered substantial hardship because of the September 11th terrorist attacks will need access to low-cost credit to cover their uninsured losses and to provide needed operating cash while they regain their footing. Congress has provided financial assistance to the airline industry. And, thankfully, many small businesses in the New York City area will qualify for economic injury disaster loans from the Small Business Administration. However, there are many more innocent small businesses who need the Government's help to overcome the economic difficulties caused by the terrorist attacks and the resulting turmoil in the air transportation industry.

Among the small businesses that have been injured are those that sell goods and services to the airports, airlines and airline passengers. The current crisis has also taken a heavy toll on the entire tourist industry, particularly, the many small businesses that are integral to that industry. The closing of commercial air traffic during the week of September 11th had a severe impact on many businesses that depend on the airlines and air cargo industry for the delivery of items crucial to the conduct of their enterprise. While we cannot yet measure the economic impact of the attacks on the small business community, many small businesses all over the country are clearly suffering.

The SBA has received requests for disaster assistance from small businesses all over the United States, including small businesses in the Dallas-Fort Worth area and California, and small businesses from as far away from New York City as Hawaii. But, under the current restrictions that apply to the SBA disaster loan program, the SBA cannot provide disaster assistance to businesses outside of a declared disaster area and contiguous communities.

My bill, the Terrorist Disaster Relief for Small Businesses Act, would provide needed disaster assistance to businesses all over this Nation. First, the bill gives the Small Business Administration the authority to provide economic injury disaster loans to a small business located anywhere in the United States that can demonstrate it experienced a substantial economic injury because of the terrorist attacks, including injuries caused by actions taken by the government in response to at-

tack. Additionally, the bill would permit the Administrator of the SBA to relax, as he deems necessary and appropriate, the "small business" size standards for an injured business that, as a technical matter, does not meet the size standards. These exceptions to the normal SBA criteria would only apply to businesses that have been injured by the September 11th attack.

These are extraordinary times that call for extraordinary solutions to overcome the Nation's current crisis. I believe altering the criteria for SBA disaster loans will help the Nation's small businesses to begin to recover from the economic hardships caused by the September 11th attack. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO GORDON GALVAN

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Gordon Galvan's many years of dedicated service on the San Leandro City Council.

A lifelong San Leandro resident, Gordon is a third generation San Leandran and grandson of Spanish immigrants. He is a graduate of St. Leander's School and San Leandro High School.

Gordon began his service to the local community in 1992 as co-founder and President of the Bancroft Area Neighborhood Association. He went on to be elected in 1994 to the San Leandro City council, representing District One and was re-elected by a mandate in 1998.

During his two terms on the Council, Galvan was recognized as a champion of small and large businesses and a passionate advocate for revitalization of Downtown San Leandro. He led the way for public/private partner investments in the area resulting in over \$2.5 million of improvements to downtown San Leandro.

Local and regional civic and community leaders recognized Gordon's leadership on the Council. His colleagues on the San Leandro City Council elected Galvan for an unprecedented two terms as Vice Mayor.

He served as vice chair of the City of San Leandro's Disaster Preparedness Council, and worked on San Leandro's FEMA award-winning Disaster Preparedness Campaign.

After seven years of service to the city of San Leandro, Gordon has stepped aside to devote more time to his business. Still devoted to serving his community, he is overseeing the management of the San Leandro Shuttle Program and the San Leandro Industrial Roundtable.

The Mayor, the San Leandro City Council and the Chamber are hosting a tribute to Gordon on September 27. I join in expressing appreciation for his many years of dedicated service on the San Leandro City Council.

PRESERVE U.S. JOBS IN THE PASSENGER VESSEL INDUSTRY

**HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my opposition to a proposal to amend the 1886 Passenger Vessel Services Act (PVSA) by designating Panama as a distant foreign port of call. Such designation would allow foreign-flag vessels to carry passengers from one U.S. port to another U.S. port, provided only that the vessels stop in Panama en route.

Under the existing PVSA, vessels making U.S. point-to-point services must be owned, built, flagged and manned in the U.S. This statute has served our country well for over a century, ensuring a vibrant domestic passenger vessel industry that creates and preserves jobs in the U.S. Designating Panama as a distant foreign port would create no U.S. jobs, generate no economic benefits for the U.S., and result in no new business for U.S.-flag cruise vessels. Only foreign-flag—which pay no U.S. corporate income taxes, operate largely outside of U.S. laws, and employ foreign labor—would benefit from this misguided proposal.

The PVSA authorizes the U.S. Customs Service to provide the flexibility needed to meet the needs of the cruise industry public while at the same time preserving important national interests. By arbitrarily designating Panama as a distant foreign port, Congress would supersede the regulatory authority of Customs and contravene the longstanding purposes of the PVSA to bar foreign vessels from engaging in domestic transportation. Such an act would also create a dangerous precedent that could have even graver implications for U.S. cargo transportation governed by the Jones Act.

Mr. Speaker, the proponents of the Panama proposal hope to include it as an amendment to the Coast Guard Authorization bill. I urge my colleagues to strongly oppose this misguided attempt to undermine one of our nation's most important maritime laws.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL W. IVORY, ADMINISTRATOR OF CHESTERWOOD

**HON. JOHN W. OLVER**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to commend Paul W. Ivory, who as of September 30 will retire as the Administrator of Chesterwood, the former country home and studio of sculptor Daniel Chester French in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. French was the creator of two of America's most powerful symbols: The Minute Man (1875) in Concord, Massachusetts and Abraham Lincoln (1922) for the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC.

At Chesterwood, which was designed by noted architect Henry Bacon, French executed many commissions, and he also designed the gardens and woodland walks around the grounds. French is considered to be one of

the most important artists of the late 19th century and early 20th century when our country was undergoing enormous change as an emerging world power. Playing a large role in a national movement to commemorate its heroes, French created more than 100 works of public sculpture.

In 1969, Chesterwood was donated to the National Trust for Historic Preservation by French's daughter, Margaret French Cresson. Shortly thereafter, Paul Ivory took over as Administrator of the museum and residence, and he has been its guiding force for the past 30 years. Mr. Ivory employed unparalleled dedication, expertise and commitment to excellence in overseeing the facilities and programming at Chesterwood during a time when it evolved into one of the most outstanding artistic and cultural attractions in the region, and indeed in the country.

Today, Chesterwood holds nearly 500 pieces of sculpture by Daniel Chester French, including molds, casts and studies—making it one of the largest collections of fine art devoted to a single American sculptor. Visitors to Chesterwood can enjoy a number of activities, including the studio where French worked and a residence that demonstrates the architectural elements of the Italian Villa and Colonial Revival styles. They can also walk through the studio garden with its flowered borders, sculptures and vistas of the Berkshire Hills. And they can view exhibits at the new Barn Gallery that bring the career and classical work of French to life even more. Among the other programs and exhibitions that have come to life under Mr. Ivory's charge are the Contemporary Sculpture at Chesterwood Series (22 years running), which allows visitors to compare diverse artistic styles and materials from both the past and the present, and the Sculpture in Residence, where visitors can become engaged in the art through a series of exhibitions and demonstrations, along with the Walking Tours of Contemporary Sculpture and the Annual Antique Car Show.

Mr. Speaker, Paul Ivory has demonstrated by his many accomplishments at Chesterwood that he is a man of outstanding ability and professionalism. At the same time, he has always exhibited deep respect for all of his associates and everyone connected with Chesterwood. Under his management, patronage at Chesterwood has grown to several thousand visitors every year, who come to be informed, entertained and edified. I also think it is appropriate to note that Mr. Ivory is a decorated Viet Nam veteran who earned the Army Commendation Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the Viet Nam Service Medal, and the Republic of Viet Nam Campaign Ribbon with Device. I am proud to honor Mr. Ivory today and to express appreciation on behalf of myself and the western Massachusetts community in recognizing his accomplishments as Administrator of Chesterwood.

THE DISPLACED WORKERS  
ASSISTANCE ACT

**HON. NICK J. RAHALL II**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be an original co-sponsor of the "Displaced

Workers Assistance Act" introduced today by Mr. Gephardt. This bill will provide job training skills, health care benefits and extension of income support to employees of the airlines, and related industries, who lost their jobs as a result of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

I am especially pleased that the bill has been introduced just days after the House passed the "Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act" last Friday.

I have always supported legislation to improve the quality of life for the American Worker. Last week, when the House passed the "Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act," I joined in the concern expressed by several unions that the bill did not contain provisions for displaced workers.

During floor debate on the airline stabilization bill, Speaker Hastert and Democratic Leader Gephardt pledged to address the needs of displaced workers in separate legislation as soon as possible. I voted for the "Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act" last Friday because we were given these assurances.

I am pleased that the bill we introduce today has solid provisions to provide relief and security to displaced workers. I will work as hard as I can to help to get the bill passed and enacted into law expeditiously.

Regarding job training, workers who are not expected to return to their jobs within the airline industry will be eligible for retraining benefits for other types of work.

Workers who are not expected to return to their present jobs, but who may find some alternative job within the airline industry, will be eligible for upgrade training.

Regarding health care benefits, the federal government will fully reimburse eligible workers for their COBRA premiums.

Workers who do not qualify for COBRA and are otherwise uninsured will be eligible for Medicaid. The federal government will cover 100 percent of the premiums. These health care benefits will last for a maximum of 18 months.

Regarding income support, workers who exhaust their 26-week eligibility for state unemployment insurance will be eligible for an additional 52 weeks of cash payments funded entirely by the federal government.

Workers who do not meet their states' requirements for unemployment insurance will receive 26 weeks of federally financed unemployment insurance.

Workers who are eligible for the benefits provided in this bill are employees of airlines, commercial airline manufacturers, suppliers to airlines, and airports.

Only those workers who lost their jobs as a direct result of the terrorist attacks of September 11 or security measures taken in response to the attacks, are covered under this bill.

All Americans, and all people in the civilized world, were horrified at the events of September 11, 2001. But for those workers in the airlines and related industries, the pain was even more severe because of the loss of their livelihood, through no fault of their own, but through the fault of the terrorists' heinous crimes.

It is my fervent hope that the provisions of this bill will help the fine people who lost their jobs to rebuild their financial security.

By providing these displaced workers with job training, extended health care coverage

and extended unemployment benefits, we are giving them the tools to get a new job, while receiving compensation and continued health care coverage during the process.

These benefits will provide the displaced workers with peace of mind as they rebuild their lives and financial security. They deserve our help, and we must pass the "Displaced Workers Assistance Act" expeditiously.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

RETIREMENT OF CHIEF FRANK J.  
COX WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

**HON. RUSH D. HOLT**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize retiring Police Chief Frank J. Cox of West Windsor Township, New Jersey and of his thirty-nine year long commitment to serving the people of New Jersey as a distinguished law enforcement officer.

A native of Princeton, New Jersey, Frank Cox first served on the Princeton Township Police Department from 1962 to 1968 before joining Chief Frank Maquire to create the West Windsor Township Police Department in 1968, becoming Chief in January 1980.

During his tenure with West Windsor Township's police department, Chief Cox was nominated and attended the 109th Session of the FBI National Academy and then served as the President of the New Jersey Chapter of the FBI National Academy. Additionally, he served as President of the Mercer County Chiefs of Police Association as well as serving on the executive board for the past fifteen years.

Because of his tremendous abilities, Chief Cox was even called upon to serve as the Interim Business Administrator of West Windsor Township from June 2000 to September 2001. Chief Cox's stalwart leadership for the past half century serves as an enduring example of unending commitment and selfless public service. It has been a pleasure working with him in recent years.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Chief Frank Cox on his many years of service to the people of West Windsor Township and ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing his invaluable contributions to our community and New Jersey.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CITY OF  
LA CAÑADA FLINTRIDGE

**HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Southern California community of La Cañada Flintridge. On December 8, the city will celebrate its 25th year of cityhood.

In 1843, in the wake of the Mexican Revolution, Ignacio Coronel, a Mexican school-teacher from Los Angeles, was granted a valley named "Rancho La Cañada." Later, U.S. Senator Frank Flint divided 1,700 acres south of modern-day Foothill Boulevard into large lots and called his subdivision "Flintridge."

Eventually, the valley came to be known as "La Cañada Flintridge," as it is called today.

La Cañada Flintridge experienced its most rapid growth during the 20th Century. A diverse and resourceful collection of farmers, professionals, intellectuals, and ranchers toiled to develop a prosperous city. To this day La Cañada Flintridge reflects their hard work. It is a city with extensive cultural resources and an educated population that has never abandoned the vision of its founders of successful small-town life.

La Cañada Flintridge is a bustling suburb with several important landmarks. The most recognizable institution in La Cañada Flintridge is the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, the world's leading center for robotic exploration of the solar system, which is managed for NASA by the California Institute of Technology. La Cañada Flintridge is also home to Descanso Gardens, a 165-acre botanical garden famous throughout the nation. The city also provides its citizens a full range of vital services and an excellent education in an independent school district.

On this 25th anniversary of the incorporation of La Cañada Flintridge, I offer my sincere congratulations to the city and its residents. La Cañada Flintridge exemplifies the American dream of a diverse coalition of individuals and families working together to secure business success, a high quality of life, and the friendliness and cooperation that is a hallmark of America's small-town suburbs.

FOR ALAN BEAVAN

**HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, many have discussed the national honors and medals that we should confer upon those brave souls who sacrificed themselves September 11 to bring down United Airlines flight 93 before it could reach Washington, DC, and perhaps this very Capitol building. I would like to submit the following piece for the record to highlight the actions and the life of one of those on board the flight, who was known to the family of one of my staff members. The following was written by my legislative director's brother-in-law, Michael A. Edwards, who is a director at the Ford Foundation in Manhattan:

ALAN BEAVAN, OCTOBER 15, 1952–SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

"Fear—who cares?" reads a sign on Alan Beavan's desk. Alan was my friend, and he died defending the same principles for which he lived: love, self-sacrifice, and the rule of law over the rule of violence.

Alan was a passenger on United Airlines Flight 93 that crashed in Pennsylvania on September 11th, just after 10 o'clock in the morning. Just before 10, two members of his family, separated by thousands of miles in California and Boston, had the exact same vision flash across their consciousness: Alan, with his arm around the throat of an unknown assailant, locked in a life-or-death struggle, and singing at the top of his lungs as the plane went down.

Now, of course, the world knows that this vision was reality. Alan and his fellow bravehearts overpowered their hijackers and forced flight 93 away from its intended target in Washington, DC, sacrificing them-

selves in the process. His wife Kimi will be at the White House on Wednesday, September 26th, to collect the Congressional Medal of Honor from President Bush on Alan's behalf.

Alan died the day after his eighth wedding anniversary, returning to California to prosecute his latest case against pollution in the South Fork of the American River. After a lifetime spent teaching and practicing public interest law in New Zealand, London, New York and San Francisco, Alan had risen to become the finest environmental lawyer on the West Coast. His specialty was the defense of the natural world against corporate interests, though he lost more cases than he won, especially against the oil and logging companies. Nevertheless, the evidence he presented, and the arguments he made, have helped to strengthen corporate responsibility in the public eye.

Alan leaves behind a large and loving extended family, including John and Chris, his two sons by his first wife Liz, and the exquisite Dahlia Sonali, his 5-year old daughter by his second wife, Kimi Kaipaka.

"Where is Alan?" a friend asked Sonali last week, worried that she might not understand the reality of her father's death.

"He's in court", she said, understanding perfectly well, "defending the angels."

I love that, not just because it sums up Alan exactly, but also because it reminds us to hold onto the highest as we stumble forward in the weeks and months ahead. War, even death, would be no defeat for Bin Laden and his kind. This is what they want. Only the triumph of non-violence, secured through just laws justly applied, will bring the terrorists down.

Alan's family and friends said goodbye to him yesterday, Sunday, September 23rd. We swapped our favorite stories, sang to his memory, and saw photos of the heart of flowers, rice and sesame seeds that Sonali had made and left at the crash site, amid the hills and forests of Somerset County.

"Have I told you lately that I love you?"

Have I told you there's no one else above you?

Fill my heart with gladness, take away my sadness,

Ease my troubles, that's what you do."

Alan was a great soul, and he enriched the lives of everyone who knew him.

He was love in action.

Fearless, even in the darkest of circumstances.

And always on the side of the angels.

IN MEMORY OF STAN MATLOCK

**HON. ROB PORTMAN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of Stan Matlock, a friend and Cincinnati broadcasting legend, who passed away on September 16, 2001.

Stan's WKRC-AM morning radio program, "Magazine of the Air," was a Cincinnati area institution for 27 years. It was a simple concept—he would tell human interest stories, then play a record, then tell another vignette—but he did it better than anyone. The popularity of his program was extraordinary; at times fully 50 percent of radio listeners in the Cincinnati area tuned in to Stan Matlock's Magazine of the Air.

And he was more than a great storyteller. He loved research and writing and always considered himself first a writer. It's not sur-

prising that his poignant stories were commentaries on our times. Impeccably organized, it was said that he had his vignettes cross-filed by subject and appropriateness for a particular time of day or national holiday or event. He was said to have over 30,000 "Magazine of the Air" scripts on file. Thankfully, some of his stories can still be heard on Saturday mornings in Cincinnati on WVXU-FM.

Stan grew up in Pleasant Ridge in Cincinnati, was a graduate of Withrow High School, and began his career as a news writer in 1945 at WKRC-FM while a student at the University of Cincinnati. He switched to WKRC-AM in 1946. He retired from WKRC-AM 29 years later in 1975, but returned to broadcasting with stints at WLQA-AM (now WRRM-AM) in 1976, and again with WKRC-AM in 1993.

Stan's influence on broadcasting in Cincinnati was summed up by John Soller Sr., former general manager of WKRC-AM, who said, "He set the standard for excellence in radio here."

Stan was devoted to his family, and is survived by his wife, Louise, and daughter, Anna. All of us in Cincinnati have suffered a great loss with Stan's passing, just as we so benefitted from his full life.

ECONOMIC REVIVAL PLAN FOR AMERICA

**HON. PAUL RYAN**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD a letter to the President of the United States from a large number of reputable economists and public policy advocates who have identified a pro-growth pro-jobs strategy to revive the U.S. economy.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT. We, the undersigned, believe that quick and decisive action is needed to rebuild the nation's capital stock and restore economic growth. The economic slowdown that began in the middle of last year was perilously close to becoming a recession. But, because of what happened on September 11, what was a cause for concern is now a threat to national security.

The terrorist attacks destroyed a significant amount of wealth and damaged the short-term capability of key sectors of America's economy. Recovering from these despicable assaults will be a tremendous ordeal, but dealing with this challenge is only part of the problem. Equally important is the need to restore the economy's overall performance. If America is to successfully wage war on terrorism, we will need the resources that only can be generated by an economy firing on all cylinders.

This means substantial tax reform and significant tax rate reductions. We believe the core elements of an Economic Rebuilding and Recovery Package are:

A shift toward "expensing" of business investment. It is counterproductive not to allow companies to fully deduct the expense of investments in new factories, machines, structures, and technology. Replacing the current "depreciation" rules with immediate expensing—or at least a significant shift in that direction as contemplated in the High-Productivity Investment Act introduced in the US House of Representatives—will boost capital formation and help rebuild the wealth destroyed by terrorists.

Accelerated implementation of the income tax rate reductions. The tax rate reductions enacted earlier this year constitute sound long-term tax policy, but many of the pro-growth elements do not take effect until 2004, 2006, and 2010. This means the additional growth will not take effect until that time. The rate reductions, IRA expansions, and death tax repeal should be made effective as of September 11, 2001.

Capital gains tax rate reduction. The capital gains tax is a form of double taxation that penalizes risk-taking and entrepreneurship. This tax should not exist, and it certainly imposes significant economic damage in today's uncertain environment. A large—and permanent—reduction in the capital gains tax will stimulate new investment and more productive use of capital.

We look forward to working with you to rebuild America and restore economic growth. Thank you for your attention to this critical issue.

Sincerely,

Paul Beckner, President, Citizens for a Sound Economy; John Berthoud, President, National Taxpayers Union; David Burton, Senior Fellow, Prosperity Institute; Steve Entin, President and Executive Director, Institute for Research on the Economics of Taxation; Robert Funk, Executive Director, American Shareholders Alliance; James Gattuso, Vice-President for Policy, Competitive Enterprise Institute; Tom Giovanetti, President, Institute for Policy Innovation; Lawrence Hunter, Chief Economist, Empower America; Charles W. Jarvis, Chairman and CEO, United Seniors Association; Dave Keene, Chairman, American Conservative Union; Karen Kerrigan, Chairman, Small Business Survival Committee; Jim Martin, President, 60 Plus Association.

Dan Mitchell, McKenna Senior Fellow in Political Economy, Heritage Foundation; Steve Moore, President, Club for Growth; Grover Norquist, President, Americans for Tax Reform; Duane Parde, Executive Director, American Legislative Exchange Council; Andrew F. Quinlan, President and CEO, Center for Freedom and Prosperity; Richard Rahn, Senior Fellow, Discovery Institute; Gary Robbins, President, Fiscal Associates; Paul Craig Roberts, former Assistant Secretary of Treasury for Economic Policy; Terrence Scanlon, President, Capitol Research Center; Tom Schatz, President, Citizens Against Government Waste; Lew Uhler, President, National Tax Limitation Committee.

\*Organizational affiliations are included for identification purposes only.

Identical letters were sent to the following: Speaker of the House Dennis Hastert, House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt, Senate Majority Leader Thomas Daschle, and Senate Minority Leader Trent Lott.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JIM TURNER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 21, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote 344. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

#### THE HOME EQUITY LOSS PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT

### HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation which I believe is critically necessary at this time. My bill, the "Home Equity Loss Prevention and Economic Recovery Act" or HELPER, will restore the tax deduction for personal interest, such as that on automobile loans and credit card debt. It will also eliminate the limitations on the deduction of student loan interest.

This legislation will help prevent the reprehensible practice of stripping home equity to pay nondeductible debt. I have been working on ways to stem predatory lending for years. These practices often end in families losing their homes. I decided to turn to the tax code to eviscerate this problem of predatory lending, known as home equity stripping.

Home equity loans have historically been the privilege of the middle class and wealthy, who generally have high credit ratings, income, and home equity. However, beginning in the 1980s, non-depository finance companies—lending institutions other than commercial banks, thrifts, and credit unions—began to provide home equity loans to lower-income communities, which were not served by mainstream lenders.

Persons in low-income communities typically have little disposable income, but may have substantial home equity as a result of paying down their mortgages or through the appreciation of their property values. This equity can secure sizable loans. While offering loans to low-income and minority communities can benefit these communities, predatory lending practices, which oftentimes use the borrowers' home as collateral, have milked the last drops of wealth from many of these neighborhoods, leading to increased poverty and public dependence.

When vulnerable persons incur substantial medical costs, suffer sudden loss of income, require credit consolidation, or need funds to maintain their homes, predatory lenders step in, offering loans secured by the borrower's equity. Unfortunately, predatory home equity lenders target the most vulnerable homeowners—the elderly and people in financial or personal crisis.

The primary selling tools of these loans is the need to consolidate debt on which the interest is not deductible into a home equity loan, so that the interest can be deducted. Individuals with car loans, credit card debt and certain student loans cannot deduct the interest paid on these loans from their taxes. Often, these individuals will strip equity from their homes and pay high fees in an effort to consolidate this debt into one loan on which the interest is deductible. Frequently, these transactions involve high fees which offset any tax benefit that may be realized. Furthermore, after a loan consolidation, many consumers will accrue additional credit card debt.

My bill will remove the greatest incentive for equity stripping by making the interest on personal loans deductible, meaning that people with car loans, credit card debt and student loans that fall outside of current parameters,

will now be able to deduct the interest they pay for these loans. The deductibility of the interest will lower the cost of borrowing for individuals and will prevent many individuals from overextending themselves in an effort to reap tax benefits.

I have been working on this legislation for several months, but decided that now is the appropriate time, because it has the potential to provide much needed economic stimulus. People will keep more of their money with these deductions, and will not be encouraged to pay high fees and risk losing their homes. I think that the time is right to restore the deductibility of personal interest and I would urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

#### AIR TRANSPORTATION SAFETY AND SYSTEM STABILIZATION BILL

SPEECH OF

### HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 21, 2001*

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise with troubled conscience, to vote for the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Bill. The events of September 11, 2001 marked one of the darkest moments in our country's history. On that day, terrorists struck at the heart of our social and economic fabric and the ripple effects of this tragedy are still being felt. In particular, the airline industry was severely impacted, resulting in tremendous economic hardship for the carriers, the people who work for them and the travel industry as a whole. This bill will allow the airlines to continue flying; provide for the security of our airports and airways; and grant critical compensation to the families of victims of last week's heinous and barbaric attack. For these reasons, I hesitate to vote no.

Nonetheless, the bill does little for more than a hundred-thousand workers laid off as a result of this tragedy, nor does it help the employees in associated industries, such as engine and parts manufacturers, hotels, restaurants, travel agencies, limousines and rental car services, and all the others now facing lay-offs. I have serious reservations that if these concerns are not addressed in concert with this legislation, millions of laid-off workers and their families will be left behind with no guarantee that they will retain their unemployment benefits, health care benefits or receive any re-training opportunities.

The security provisions in this bill do not go far enough. The airline industry has repeatedly fought the government tooth and nail over increased airline and airport security measures and efforts to improve customer service. We cannot afford for them to fail, but they deserve a stern warning, not just a check.

I had sincerely hoped that last week's tragic events would have brought this Congress together in a bipartisan fashion to help everyone facing economic hardship. I look forward to legislation next week that brings relief and protection to those already unemployed and to the thousands of additional workers whose jobs are in jeopardy.

AIR TRANSPORTATION SAFETY  
AND SYSTEM STABILIZATION ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 25, 2001*

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, every single member of this body and every person in this country understand fully that a functioning airline industry is vital to the functioning of our country. Yet I stand in opposition to this legislation. Why?

Because, remarkably, this bill completely ignores the heroes in the airlines industry who were and are most deeply and personally affected by the September 11 atrocities. I am speaking of the pilots who fly the airplanes, the flight attendants, the baggage handlers, the mechanics, the ticket agents—the workers who are now losing their jobs as a result of the September 11 attacks.

You can look through every line of every page of this bill and you won't find a single mention of them. But those airline executives who earn over \$300,000 will find a whole section of this bill devoted to them. It says that they can continue earning the same amount they did in year 2000, compensation amounting to \$35 million for one CEO, \$16 million for another, and \$12 million for a third. And if those CEO's decide they've had enough, this bill says their golden parachute can be twice their salary.

But not a word about the up to 100,000 airline industry workers who will lose their jobs even if we pass this bill. An angry and hurt Association of Flight Attendants says, "It's sad how quickly those who sacrifice to make our great country work, even in these times of tragedy, get left out when corporations go asking for taxpayer money." These workers are going to lose their jobs, and this bill says nothing about their loss of income, their loss of health insurance, nothing about job retaining.

Some other people are missing from this bill—passengers. Without them, no amount of

money will save the airline industry. Yet nothing in this bill addresses the reason why airports are quiet and airplanes are nearly empty, why business travelers, vacationers, families, conventioners are changing their plans and staying home or driving. That reason is simple: Fear of flying. In this entire bill there are only two sentences that refer to airline safety and then only in passing. If passengers are looking for a list of measures that will be implemented to make airplanes and airports more secure, they better not look in this bill. If they are looking for a security timetable, they won't find it here.

I stand here tonight ready to help the airline industry—but not just a part of it. Those who say they will help the workers next week or next month must be asked, Why not tonight? To those who tell consumers to wait for airline safety measures, I ask, Why can't they be part of this package? Are they less deserving, less important, less needy? We can go back and within hours add them. Then I would gladly and proudly vote yes.