EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PAYING TRIBUTE TO SARA DARNELL

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Sara Darnell on earning the prestigious Fulbright Award, which will allow her to teach and study in the United Kingdom during the upcoming academic year.

Established by Congress in 1946, the Fulbright Award program is the oldest U.S. Government sponsored academic exchange program. Recipients of Fulbright Awards are selected on the basis of academic and professional achievement as well as leadership potential in one's respective field. In receiving this award, Ms. Darnell was one of only 200 teachers out of 750 applicants to earn the Fulbright Award.

Therefore Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking Sara Darnell for her continued devotion to excellence in education and congratulate her for receiving the Fulbright Award.

PROCLAMATION FOR ROBERT GREGORY EISNER

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize one of New York's outstanding young men, Robert Eisner. The Boy Scouts of his troop will honor him as they recognize his achievements by giving him the Eagle Scout honor on Friday, October 12.

Since the beginning of this century, the Boy Scouts of America have provided thousands of boys and young men each year with the opportunity to make friends, explore new ideas, and develop leadership skills while learning self-reliance and teamwork.

This award is presented only to those who posses the qualities that make our nation great: commitment to excellence, hard work, and genuine love of community service. Becoming an Eagle Scout is an extraordinary award with which only the finest Boy Scouts are honored. To earn the award—the highest advancement rank in Scouting—a Boy Scout must demonstrate proficiency in the rigorous areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the recipients of these awards, as their activities are indeed worthy of praise. Their leadership benefits our community and they serve as role models for their peers.

Also, we must not forget the unsung heroes, who continue to devote a large part of their lives to make all this possible. Therefore, I salute the families, scout leaders, and countless others who have given generously of their time and energy in support of scouting.

It is with great pride that I recognize the achievements of Mr. Eisner, and bring the attention of Congress to this successful young man on his day of recognition. Congratulations to Robert and his family.

TRIBUTE TO WALESKA MARTINEZ

HON. DAN MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my following statement be entered into the RECORD. It is with great sadness that I inform my colleagues of the loss of a committed public servant, Waleska Martinez. Waleska was a passenger on the United Airlines Flight 93 that was hijacked on September 11, 2001, and crashed outside Pittsburgh, PA.

Waleska Martinez's career with the Census Bureau spanned 13 years during which she worked with strong commitments to excellence and innovation on all major Regional Office automation operations in support of the Current Survey programs, the Decennial Census, and Census Tests.

She began her career in 1988 as a clerk in the New York Regional Census Center. Within a matter of months she was promoted to an Assistant Manager for Administration position and then to an Administrative Specialist position. During the 1990 Census, Ms. Martinez provided exemplary payroll/personnel support and other administrative support and guidance to all areas of the Regional Census Center and the District Offices. In addition, she developed specialized automation reports and spreadsheets that provided managers with valuable, easy-to-use information on the status of critical administrative activities.

In 1991, upon the successful completion of her 1990 Census Administrative Specialist duties and responsibilities, Ms. Martinez was transferred to the New York Regional Office as a Special Survey Technician. On the basis of her considerable academic and technical background and experience in the areas of computer science and management information systems, Ms. Martinez was called upon to serve as the Regional Office Computer Specialist in early 1993. During the following years of major expansion in Regional Office automation and the introduction of Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing for the major Current Survey programs, Ms. Martinez kept the New York Regional Office in the forefront of automation support, training, and performance.

In 1998, Ms. Martinez was selected to serve as the Census 2000 Automation Supervisor for the New York Region and was given full technical, operational and managerial responsibility for the entire range of automation hardware, software, and support including a complex telecommunications network for the Regional Census Center and the 39 Census 2000 Local Census Offices.

During her career with the Census Bureau, Ms. Martinez was the frequent recipient of performance awards and special act awards in recognition of her outstanding technical and managerial skills and innovative contributions in all areas of automation. She received the Bronze Medal Award, the highest honorary award granted by the Census Bureau in 1998.

THE 41ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, October 1, 2001, marks the 41st anniversary of the Independence of Republic of Cyprus. It was on this date in 1960 that Cyprus became an independent republic after decades of British colonial rule. Cyprus and the United States have much in common. Both countries achieved their independence from Britain, and commemorate the anniversary of that independence as their national holiday. Moreover, both the United States and Cyprus maintain close relations with Britain today.

Cyprus and the United States also share a deep and abiding commitment to democracy, human rights, free markets, and the ideal and practice of equal justice under law. This year, the people of Cyprus and the Cypriot-American community mark Cyprus Independence Day with a heavy heart, as the shock and grief over the September 11 terrorist attacks continues to be felt. The leaders and the people of Cyprus have expressed strong condemnation for the terrorists and those who support them, while voicing their solidarity with the American people. The Cyprus government has pledged to cooperate with the U.S. Government and all the other governments engaged in the battle against terrorism. Messages from Cypriot officials and religious leaders, including Cyprus President Glafcos Clerides, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cyprus, the Ambassador of Cyprus to the United States Erato Kozakou Marcoullis, and the Primate of the Cyprus Church, Archbishop Chrysostomos, expressed shock and horror at these devastating attacks and a commitment of support and friendship in a time of need.

Within hours of the terrorist attacks, Cyprus President Glafcos Clerides—who was on his way to New York at the time for meetings at the U.N.—strongly denounced the terrorist attacks. In a message to President Bush the day after the attacks, the Cyprus President strongly condemned, ''in the most unequivocal manner, these cowardly, horrific acts against the American people and extend to the families of the victims my heartfelt condolences on behalf of the government and the people of Cyprus.'' In its September 12 statement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cyprus noted that, ''The terrorist attacks were attacks not

against the United States and its people but against the international legal order, democracy, freedom and the most fundamental of all human rights, that of the right to life. Yesterday, terrorists attacked humanity and human dignity.'' The statement continued, ''Yesterday's events underline that the members of the international community, both individually and collectively, must redouble their efforts in a more systematic and coordinated manner to fight terrorism and its sponsorship.''

The Cyprus Government, adopting a decision by the European Union, declared September 14 a Day of Mourning for the victims. Flags were flown at half-mast, while high-ranking officials and ordinary people signed a book of condolences at the U.S. Embassy in the capital of Nicosia. Many Cypriots laid flowers at the Embassy.

Overseas Cypriots have also denounced the terrorist attacks against the US, describing them as ''barbaric acts against humanity.'' The International Coordinating Committee Justice for Cyprus (PSEKA), the World Federation of Overseas Cypriots (POMAK) and all their member organizations worldwide, said they were devastated by the terrorist attacks against thousands of people in the U.S. and that ''these barbaric acts against humanity prove nothing but the apathy and sickness of those committing them. Our prayers are for the families and with those missing and unaccounted for, and we praise those individuals who have given themselves selflessly, helping to the best of their abilities.''

Sadly, at least one American of Cypriot descent was killed in the attacks. Michael Tarrou, 38, an air steward, and his fianceé Amy King, were aboard United Airlines flight 175, which crashed into one of the World Trade Center towers. United States Ambassador to Cyprus Donald Bandler expressed gratitude for the sympathy and support received from the Cyprus government and people and expressed his condolences ''to Cypriots who have lost members of their family and friends in this tragic and senseless attack.''

Unfortunately, the commemoration of Cyprus's Independence Day is also clouded by the fact that 37 percent of the Mediterranean island nation's territory continues to be occupied by a hostile foreign power, as it has been for more than a quarter of a century. On July 20, 1974, Turkey invaded Cyprus, and to this day continues to maintain an estimated 35,000 heavily armed troops. Nearly 200,000 Greek Cypriots, who fell victim to a policy of ethnic cleansing, were forcibly evicted from their homes and became refugees in their own country. 1,493 Greek Cypriots, including four Americans of Cypriot descent, have been missing since 1974; the remains of another Cypriot American were found and identified in 1997, following an investigation mandated by the United States Congress.

In 1983, in flagrant violation of international law and the treaties establishing the Republic of Cyprus and guaranteeing its independence and territorial integrity, Ankara promoted a ''unilateral declaration of independence'' in the area under its military occupation. The U.S. Government and the U.N. Security Council condemned the declaration and attempted secession. To date, no other country in the world except Turkey recognized the so-called ''Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.''

In a landmark May 10, 2001 decision, the European Court of Human Rights found Turkey responsible for continuing violations of human rights, emphasizing that the Republic of Cyprus is the sole legitimate Government of Cyprus and pointing out that Turkey is engaged in the policies and actions of the illegal occupation regime.

Since 1974, the U.N. has adopted numerous resolutions on Cyprus that call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the island, the return of the refugees to their homes in safety and respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Cyprus. The Security Council stated in 1999 that, ''a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded and comprising two political equal communities as described in the relevant Security Council resolutions, in a bicommunal and bi-zonal federation and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition of secession.'' These parameters were reiterated by the Security Council on June 11, 2001.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus accepts these parameters as the basis for negotiations leading to the reunification of the island. However, Rauf Denktash, the leader of the Turkish-Cypriot side, backed by Ankara, withdrew from the peace talks last November and earlier this month rejected U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan's invitation to resume the talks on September 12, claiming the ground had not been prepared for talks and insisting on his demand for recognition of his self-styled regime in Turkish occupied Cyprus.

On September 26, 2001, the U.N. Security Council expressed disappointment over the ''unjustified decision'' of the Turkish side to decline an invitation by the U.N. Secretary General to resume the search for a comprehensive settlement in Cyprus in New York in September. The Council stressed that ''progress can only be made at the negotiating table'' and urged all those concerned to cooperate with Kofi Annan and his Special Adviser Alvaro de Soto to help move the peace process forward. Council members encouraged the Secretary General and his Special Adviser to ''continue their efforts using the guidelines in Security Council resolutions 1250, namely that there should be no preconditions, that all issues are on the table, that both sides should make a commitment in good faith to negotiate until a settlement is reached and that there should be a full consideration of relevant U.N. resolutions and treaties.'' They also gave their ''full support to the Secretary General's efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus problem.

Despite the hardships and trauma caused by the ongoing Turkish occupation, Cyprus has registered remarkable economic growth, and the people living in the Government-controlled areas enjoy one of the world's highest standards of living. Sadly, the people living in the occupied area continue to be mired in poverty. Today, Cyprus is one of the leading candidate nations to join the European Union in the next round of expansion, in 3 to 4 years. On June 19, 2001, a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 164) was introduced, ''expressing the sense of Congress that security, reconciliation, and prosperity for all Cypriots can be best achieved within the context of membership in the European Union that will provide significant rights and obligations for all Cypriots.'' The measure has 60 co-sponsors.

On September 15, 2001, U.S. State Department Special Coordinator for Cyprus Thomas Weston reiterated Washington's ''unwavering support'' for U.N. efforts to find a negotiated settlement in Cyprus and said that the Republic's European Union accession process offers ''an incentive'' towards achieving this objective. He also said that Turkey, through its engagement with the EU for membership, can and should contribute towards a Cyprus solution. ''U.S. policy is very clear on Cyprus'' EU accession: we support Cyprus' accession and we believe the accession process offers an incentive and it is helpful to achieve a settlement in Cyprus,'' Mr. Weston said, noting that Washington continues to back the EU Helsinki conclusions which say a political settlement in Cyprus would facilitate accession but it is not a precondition for EU membership. He added, ''we believe that Turkey, through its political dialogue with the EU and the national program it has put forward, can and should contribute towards a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus question.''

The relationship between Cyprus and the United States is strong and enduring. The people of Cyprus stand with the American people at this time of tragedy in the United States, and share in the firm resolve to uphold the ideals of freedom, justice and democracy threatened by the evil hand of terrorism. For our part, on this important day, we continue to stand with the people of Cyprus in the continuing wish for a bizonal, bicommunal and federal Cyprus, created on the basis of the United Nations Security Council resolutions.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. ANNA VAYDA

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay my respects to a great woman who passed away last month. Mrs. Anna Vayda was 91 years old and a vibrant woman all her life. She was instrumental in the chartering of the American Veterans and American Veterans Auxiliary. In 1946, she came to Washington, D.C. to lobby Congress on providing a national charter for the organization. Through her many trips and tireless efforts, she met the likes of former Speakers John McCormac, Frances Roberts and Tip O'Neill. In addition to lobbying for the national charter, she played a central role in gaining women veterans full membership in the American Veterans and not just the Auxiliary.

Mrs. Vayda is survived by a son, Joseph Vayda; her brother, Walter Zupkofska; nine grandchildren, including my good friend Eva Geoppo; twenty great-grandchildren; and five great-great-grandchildren. They are a testament to Mrs. Vayda's long and successful life. She will be greatly missed and our thoughts and prayers go out to all those who mourn her loss.

VERMONT HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT CONGRESSIONAL TOWN MEETING, SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 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.

ON BEHALF OF ETHAN CASAVANT AND JAIME SANTERRE—REGARDING EDUCATION IN VERMONT PRISONS, MAY 7, 2001

Jamie Santerre. Ethan and I visited the Chittenden Regional Correctional facility.

Ethan Casavant. We spoke with Mary Tripp, a teacher at the facility, one of three. There is her and John Long, who are both full-time teachers, and there is one who is based on independent study and special ed. I don't remember her name, though.

Jamie Santerre. The facility was built in the late 1970s. In the 1980s, the facility had an open library, where people who went there could only, get their GEDS. And the classes that they have now, which are like math, social studies, art, English and science, they started in 1998, where anyone under 22 without a high school diploma had to attend in an attempt to get their high school diploma.

Ethan Casavant. Just to touch up on that a little bit,, even if, say, you are 16 years old and you drop out of high school and end up going to the prison system, you have to go back to the schools to graduate or get your diploma. They won't let you just get off of it or get out of it. But, anyway, the classes are Monday through Friday, like any other school. There is independent study and regular class, like three, four people to a class. There is three classrooms, an art room, and one with science and social studies, that you can't do labs or like chemistry or physics or anything like that, because they can't trust the inmates with any of those materials. The materials are also supplied to them for free so that they can, you know, use them all and learn just like anybody else. They have a library that they can use. For resources, they have some computers, but they don't have Internet access for safety reasons, or any of that. Anything they need to download off the Net, the teachers do before the classes and go over it. The Vermont Correctional Facilities school system are the only schools in the state that require literacy competency before you graduate. Any other high school, you don't have to be fully literate to graduate. And Mary Trip, the teacher we talked to, said that about 20 percent of the population of the inmates attend class regularly. And if you get the diploma from their high school, you have just as good a chance of getting a job as you would from graduating from any other school. You know, you might just not like it for personal satisfaction.

ON BEHALF OF DEREK WONG, DREW ARNOLD, TERICIA SAVAGLIO, AND ALEX WHITTELSEUI REGARDING BROADCASTING EXECUTIONS TO THE PUBLIC, MAY 7, 2001

Alex Whittelseui. We are from Rice High School, obviously, and our topic was the issue of the morality and ethical viewpoint of broadcasting executions to the public, because we felt it was important, because the upcoming execution of Timothy McVeigh is actually going to be televised and shown on a closed-circuit in the Oklahoma City area. And we feel that that is not going to make justice, it is more going to just make—how do I say this?—just make it worse, because of the fact that it's going to almost glorify what Timothy McVeigh did, and how he is going to die a martyr. And we just feel it shouldn't be shown on TV, and that it is just wrong to do that.

Theresa Savaglio. To begin with, a little bit of background on the execution. He is dying by lethal injection, which is a series of three shots. First he is given a sedative. They are using sodium pentetate. And then they are going to inject pancurium bromide to stop his respiration, and then finally potassium chloride to stop the beating of his heart. That is actually one of the most common forms of capital punishment, because it is the least painful. According to Amnesty International, they believe that any form of execution violates basic human rights, which are stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and which the United Nations adopted this declaration in 1948. And so they believe that, since we are a member of the United Nations, we should also use this and ban executions. They think that any person sent to death should be able to appeal to a higher court, which we do allow. And Timothy McVeigh's execution is going to be the first capital punishment case for the federal government in, I believe, maybe 38 years. So it is a pretty big issue. Amnesty also believes that, no matter what reason the government uses to execute their prisoners in its custody, and no matter the form of execution, the death penalty can't be separated from human rights, because you are taking this person's life from them. And another interesting aspect of this is that the cost of executing a person and the process to lead up to that is more expensive than life imprisonment, because of all the appeals and court costs.

Congressman Sanders. Okay.

Alex Whittelseui. From a pool of randomly picked 2,621, 1,494 people said that they would not view the execution—which is 57 percent—and 1,127 said they would. And that is just kind of to throw out the fact that most Americans would not want to watch this execution.

Derrick Wong. Those who said they would not watch the execution said that they could not draw anything from seeing a death on television. And they said that an execution on TV would only act as entertainment for our society, which then becomes a pity. People against televised executions are concerned for the condemned's feelings, and of his or her family's feelings as well. They say that it is bad enough that a person has to die for their actions, and that televising it would not have a positive effect. Some say that Phil Donahue wants the execution to be televised because it is his sad attempt to be on primetime television, and those opposed are concerned with the issue of ethics and the morals. There is a huge controversial issue of whether the televised execution of Timothy McVeigh, which is coming up on May 16th, and there is a lot of arguments that his execution should be televised, even among those who oppose capital punishment. Even Timothy McVeigh wants his execution to be televised, because he hopes that he will become a martyr for the people with the same intentions as him, getting revenge against the government. Ashcroft approved a closed-circuit televising of the execution for the 250 to 300 survivors and families of the deceased, but there be no public viewing to the general population. Anti-death penalty activist, Sister Helen Prejean, said that the execution could happen, but she is against it. However, she does not feel it should be televised, and she is the author of Dead Man Walking, and believes that criminals being put to death would just grow if you have it televised. She is aware of assertions that the executions are good for the families of the killer's victims, but says that she does not believe that, and that she has watched the victim's families going through this, watching the person die, waiting for them to die, and being promised it was going to give them closure, and coming out with an empty chair at their dining table, but it hasn't done anything to bring back the life of their loved ones. Execution have been behind closed doors since the 1930s, and in a quote by Richard Tietzer, he supports televising executions because it used to be very public and not done behind prison walls, meaning the more people that know about the death penalty, the better they are going to be able to judge it, and the whole process is carried out in the people's name and they should know if those acting in their name are doing so carefully and humanely. Some view the media as vultures descending on the execution in Oklahoma City to feed on McVeigh's infamy. 1,400 journalists have registered for credentials with the Bureau of Prisons to cover the May 16 execution, at Terre Haute, Indiana, with more reporters in Oklahoma City. The media wants to feed off the fact that there hasn't been a federal execution since 1963. Walter Genic, a journalist professor from southern Illinois, at the University of Carbondale, said that McVeigh's execution is going to be another media orgasm. It is sensationalist lust. And the general feeling from a mother of a daughter who was murdered said that she doesn't feel that it is appropriate to execute someone, especially being televised, because it doesn't do anything except show that this person is dying, and you know that they're dying from witnesses there.

Drew Arnold. There were 23 electrocution executions recorded between 1983 and 1999 in Jackson, Georgia. They were aired on a New York radio program on WNYC, and they said that it was their journalistic responsibility to air the executions. VPR decided not to air them, because, just because it exists doesn't mean it has to be made public. And people don't need to see their taxes at work killing prisoners.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JILL SOLOMON

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Jill Solomon on earning the prestigious Fulbright Award, which will allow her to teach and study in the United Kingdom during the upcoming academic year.

Established by Congress in 1946, the Fulbright Award program is the oldest U.S. Government sponsored academic exchange program. Recipients of Fulbright Awards are selected on the basis of academic and professional achievement as well as leadership potential in one's respective field. In receiving

this award, Ms. Solomon was one of only 200 teachers out of seven hundred and fifty applicants to earn the Fulbright Award.

Therefore Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking Jill Solomon for her continued devotion to excellence in education and congratulate her for receiving the Fulbright Award.

PROCLAMATION FOR EVAN CHRISTIAN BROWNELL

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize one of New York's outstanding young men, Evan Brownell. The Boy Scouts of his troop will honor him as they recognize his achievements by giving him the Eagle Scout honor on Sunday, October 7th.

Since the beginning of this century, the Boy Scouts of America have provided thousands of boys and young men each year with the opportunity to make friends, explore new ideas, and develop leadership skills while learning self-reliance and teamwork.

This award is presented only to those who posses the qualities that make our nation great: commitment to excellence, hard work, and genuine love of community service. Becoming an Eagle Scout is an extraordinary award with which only the finest Boy Scouts are honored. To earn the award—the highest advancement rank in Scouting—a Boy Scout must demonstrate proficiency in the rigorous areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the recipients of these awards, as their activities are indeed worthy of praise. Their leadership benefits our community and they serve as role models for their peers.

Also, we must not forget the unsung heroes, who continue to devote a large part of their lives to make all this possible. Therefore, I salute the families, scout leaders, and countless others who have given generously of their time and energy in support of scouting.

It is with great pride that I recognize the achievements of Mr. Brownell, and bring the attention of Congress to this successful young man on his day of recognition. Congratulations to Evan and his family.

TRIBUTE TO MARION BRITTON

HON. DAN MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I inform my colleagues of the loss of a committed public servant Marion Britton. Marion was a passenger on the United Airlines Flight 93 that was highjacked on September 11, 2001, and crashed outside Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Marion Britton's career with the Census Bureau spanned 21 years during which she worked with dedication and distinction on all major Regional Office field data collection operations including the Current Survey programs, the Decennial Census, and Census Tests.

She began her career in 1980 in New York City as a Field Operations Assistant during the 1980 Census. In 1981, Ms. Britton accepted a position as a Survey Clerk in the New York Regional Office. Desiring a supervisory position, she applied for and was selected in 1983 to participate in the Census Bureau sponsored Upward Mobility Program. In 1989, upon her successful completion of this program, she advanced to a Supervisory Survey Statistician position in the New York Regional Office. In recognition of her considerable abilities to manage technically and operationally complex field data collection operations, Ms. Britton was selected to work on the 1995 Census Test in Paterson, New Jersey, managing the critical coverage measurement operations. The 1995 Census Test was an essential part of the development of the overall design of Census 2000. Ms. Britton had also participated in the initial test of the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing coverage measurement instrument and training and contributed input that proved beneficial on a nationwide basis.

After her considerable contributions to the successful completion of the 1995 Census Test, she was promoted in rapid succession to the position of Coordinator in the New York Regional Office in 1996, where she managed and directed several Supervisory Survey Statisticians assigned to Current Survey programs and then to Assistant Regional Census Manager, in 1997. In this position, she was instrumental in leading the crucial preparations and early operations for Census 2000. In 1998, Ms. Britton was called upon to serve as the Assistant Regional Director and given full operational and managerial responsibility for the New York Regional Office during the period of time while Census 2000 was being conducted. This was also a period of major expansion of the Current Survey programs. Shortly after this, she was selected to serve in an expanded managerial role as the Deputy Regional Director which included providing direct guidance and leadership for the Census 2000 Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation. After the completion of Census 2000, Ms. Britton returned to her position as the Assistant Regional Director for the New York Regional Office.

During her career with the Census Bureau, Ms. Britton earned several major honors and awards for her outstanding managerial and technical skills and innovative contributions. She received the Census Award of Excellence in 1988, the Bronze Medal Award, the highest honorary award granted by the Census Bureau, in 1993, and the National Partnership for Reinventing Government's ''Hammer Award'' in 1999 for her work on the American Community Survey.

DR. EDWARD AYENSU ON THE BENEFITS OF MASS HIV/AIDS TESTING AND COUNSELING FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include the following statement in the official RECORD. I have the highest regard for Dr. Ayensu, and would like to commend this body's attention to his work. As Dr. Ayensu has rightly stated, the lack of surveillance is a significant problem in the struggle against HIV/AIDS in Africa. If we are to truly overcome this disease, we must heed people like Dr. Ayensu. I hope that my colleagues find his work as beneficial as I have.

THE BENEFITS OF MASS HIV/AIDS TESTING AND COUNSELING FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

My name is Edward S. Ayensu. I am President of the Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Chairman of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of Ghana, Member of the Independent Inspection Panel of the World Bank and formerly a Director and Senior Scientist at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C.

The fearsome prospect that HIV/AIDS can inadvertently be transmitted to any one of us—regardless of our social and economic standing—requires that decision makers the world over should make a political commitment to help halt this, the most formidable plague of all time.

As an African whose continent is experiencing untold levels of human suffering because of AIDS, I would like to offer an observation which is based on extensive field experience. Many people are dying needlessly in Africa and in other developing countries because a large percentage of people in these societies have no means of knowing their HIV-status. Knowledge of one's HIV status provides a powerful stimulus towards self-protection. For those who test HIV-negative, the realization that they are yet to be attacked by the virus results in a strong determination to remain forever free of the disease through the accepted means of self-protection. For individuals who test positive, there is generated a powerful restraint on infecting others. The net outcome is a dramatic check in HIV-spread.

Based on our current knowledge of the disease, it is evident that early diagnosis of the infection has enormous benefits for both HIV-negative and HIV-positive individuals. A key line of defense against the rapid spread of the disease accordingly is to ensure that everybody in a vulnerable community is tested as soon as possible—certainly long before the disease begins to break down the immune system and the external manifestation of its dreadful effects set in.

It is therefore absolutely essential that we employ the best and the most efficient and practical ultra rapid test kits available today to undertake a mass Shielded Testing and Counseling Program. Most of the currently available tests for HIV are laboratory based and unsuitable for mass testing in the field where the required infrastructure may not be available. However, most of the available rapid tests are not suitable partly because of an unacceptably high percentage of false positives and negatives, and also because of the need for unwieldy logistical support services such as refrigeration.

First and foremost the assay must be for blood, serum or plasma and must be stable at temperatures ranging from −20°C to +45°C. This is particularly important because the high HIV prone areas are in pan tropical regions of the world and in countries where the rural communities do not have refrigeration facilities for tests that require it. The test has to be fool proof in its performance with built-in controls to avoid misinterpretations. It must be designed not to produce false-positive and false-negative results. The sensitivity and specificity must be 100 per cent. It must be suitable for mass testing (e.g. up to 1000 people per day with a team of

four persons administering the test and serving as counselors). It must be a test that is suitable for clinics, doctors' offices and rural areas where medical infrastructure does not exist. The cost must be lower than the costs for laboratory tests. Finally, it must enable the use of simple pictorial instructions so that uninstructed persons can perform it.

For HIV-positive individuals, the heightened awareness of the possible onset of opportunistic diseases enables the latter to be quickly addressed. It further enables the individual to assume a new lifestyle (including good nutritional habits and sufficient exercise) and to take medication that reduces the viral load in the blood. The knowledge of being diagnosed HIV positive will enable the individual to avoid transmitting the virus to others. It will also help the person to develop long-term plans for his or her future and dependents.

The problem of arresting the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS is by no means confined to the developing countries. There are, however, highly vulnerable communities (sometimes enclaves) in the developed countries, where the HIV/AIDS transmission is largely heterosexual, and the communities in question are relatively speaking, socially deprived or disadvantaged.

It is therefore necessary that the current spread of the disease be viewed as a universal problem, which knows no boundary and requires the collective effort of us all to contain it.

INSTALLATION OF THOMAS AHART AS PRESIDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE AGENTS OF AMERICA

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Thomas B. Ahar of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, on his installation as President of our nation's largest insurance association—the Independent Insurance Agents of America (IIAA)—next month in Honolulu. As president of Ahart, Frinzi & Smith in Phillipsburg, Tom was elected to IIAA's Executive Committee in October of 1996 and honored by his peers last year when he was named President-Elect. His career as an independent insurance agent has been marked with outstanding service and dedication to his clients, community, IIAA, the Independent Insurance Agents of New Jersey, and his colleagues across the country.

Tom began his volunteer service within the insurance industry with the Independent Insurance Agents of New Jersey where he served as president and chairman of the board. He also represented the state as its representative to IIAA's National Board of State Directors. He was chairman of IIAA's Education Committee for four years before being elected to the Association's executive leadership panel. As a member of IIAA's Executive Committee, he has worked to strengthen the competitive standing of independent agents by helping to provide the tools they need to run more successful businesses. Outside IIAA, Tom has served as a member of the board of the New Jersey Joint Underwriting Authority and was president of the Eastern Agents Association. He has served as an advisor to the American Institute for Chartered Property Casualty Underwriters and the Insurance Institute of America.

During his dedicated time with the insurance industry, Tom has been honored with several state and local awards. They include the 1982 New Jersey Young Agent of the Year, the 1986 and 1987 New Jersey Executive Committee Chairman of the Year Award, the 1993 New Jersey Insurance Person of the Year Award, and the 1994 IIA of Hunterdon/Warren County Agent of the Year Award.

Tom also has distinguished himself as an active and concerned member of his community. He has served as a member of his local school board, a trustee at his church, and a little league coach for 25 years, involved with boy's wrestling, boy's baseball, girl's basketball and girl's softball.

During these productive and active years, Tom has accomplished much. I bid him a successful year as president of the Independent Insurance Agents of America. As his past accomplishments show, Tom will serve his fellow agents with distinction and strong leadership. I wish him all the best as IIAA President.

RECOGNIZING THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL TRANSPLANT OF A TOTALLY IMPLANTABLE ARTIFICIAL HEART

HON. ANNE M. NORTHUP

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to praise a pioneering medical event that took place in my district, Louisville, KY, on July 2, 2001. The horizons of medical possibilities were expanded when, at Jewish Hospital, a team of doctors led by Drs. Laman A. Gray, Jr., M.D. and Robert D. Dowling, M.D. successfully performed the world's first totally implantable artificial heart surgery. The doctors, supported by a team of fourteen nurses and staff, completed the procedure in seven hours. I am pleased to report that the recipient of the first ABIOMED heart, Robert Tools, is resting comfortably and improving steadily in his daily physical rehabilitation. Mr. Tools fit a precise profile that was required for the first recipient, and the opportunity to receive the heart was virtually his only chance of survival after years of struggling with heart disease. Three months after the surgery, we are joined by his doctors in being encouraged by his improving strength and mobility.

Not only has this surgery changed the life of one man who was facing near certain death, but it has stretched the boundaries of medical possibilities for people around the world. This outstanding achievement would not have been possible without the teamwork and unyielding efforts of the doctors, researchers and medical professionals who have worked for over twenty years toward the goal of creating a totally implantable heart. In an alliance of the public and private sectors: Jewish Hospital, The University of Louisville and ABIOMED, Inc., came together to ensure that their goal was met. In doing so, they have created an opportunity for over 100,000 people in the United States alone to have access to a life-saving procedure that did not exist prior to this breakthrough.

With the current shortage in the supply of organ donors, the creation of a totally implantable artificial heart is unmatched in its medical significance. I am so impressed with the bravery shown by everyone involved in this event—from the medical professionals to the patient and the patient's family. I would like to commend the team of doctors and researchers at Jewish Hospital, The University of Louisville, and ABIOMED, Inc, who worked tirelessly for so many years toward this goal. Furthermore, it is overwhelming to imagine the courage it must have taken for Mr. Tools and his family to become part of the team, and I thank them for their irreplaceable contribution.

I am proud to report that just two weeks ago at Jewish Hospital, the second totally transplantable heart surgery was performed by Drs. Gray and Dowling. The doctors report that the patient, Tom Christerson, is tackling his recovery head-on. I am hopeful that success stories such as these will begin to be told at hospitals around the country. Through continued teamwork and support for medical research, I am confident that they will.

As we move ever-forward in the field of heart medicine, I will always be grateful to the wonderful team in Louisville on whose shoulders the initial responsibility of stepping forward rested. Their efforts have created an unprecedented opportunity for hundreds of thousands of patients facing fatal heart disorders. For that I am truly thankful. I hope that the efforts of Drs. Dowling and Gray, Jewish Hospital, The University of Louisville, ABIOMED and their patients will inspire us to continue striving for such medical excellence.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING DANIEL LEE NEFF

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, Whereas, Daniel Lee Neff served as director of Ohio's Office of Appalachia under former Governor George Voinovich from '94–'98, and assistant director from '91–'94; and

Whereas, Mr. Neff is a veteran public policy professional in Ohio and Executive Director of the Ohio Mid-Eastern Government's Association in Cambridge; and

Whereas, Mr. Neff has been selected as Director of Local Development Districts for the Appalachian Regional Commission and Managing Director of the Development District Association of Appalachia; and

Whereas, Mr. Neff has proven how local leaders working at the grassroots can spark regional and local positive change for all Appalachian communities;

Therefore, I commend his contributions as a citizen and leader and support and wholly affirm his appointment that gives honor to Ohio as he continues to achieve great things for his Appalachian neighbors.

HONORING ROD SINCLAIR

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a friend, Rod Sinclair of Mariposa County, CA in my district. Rod passed away early Tuesday morning at the John C. Fremont Hospital in Mariposa.

Rod spent 27 years serving the people of Mariposa County as a deputy Sheriff, Sergeant and Captain in the Mariposa County Sheriffs Department. As a very visible figure in the community, Rod was known to all as a practical, friendly 'old style' officer, who was able to enforce the law by knowing the who, what, when and where about everything that was happening in the community. Later in his career, he was responsible for modernizing the Sheriff's Information systems, and took great delight in learning the newest technology.

After work and on weekends, Rod spent innumerable hours working in support of youth sports, particularly football. He maintained the football field at the fairgrounds, and made sure that the ''Mustangs'' stayed organized, active and funded through community support.

Following his retirement, Rod was a visible fixture at the Mariposa Fairgrounds where he volunteered doing maintenance and special projects as needed by his wife, Linda, who is the Fair Manager.

Rod will be missed by his wife Linda Sinclair, and his sons Ed and Jeffrey. Ed has followed Rod as a Deputy Sheriff in Mariposa, and Jeffrey serves his country as a Lieutenant Commander on board the *USS Enterprise.*

Mr. Speaker, I am saddened by this loss. Mariposa County has lost one of its true characters and community supporters with the passing of Rod Sinclair.

REMOVING THE HANDCUFFS FROM THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, in 1995, the Central Intelligence Agency established guidelines that limited the ability of its field personnel to recruit individuals with checkered backgrounds. Henceforth, the human rights history of potential assets would have to be thoroughly vetted. This limitation has been criticized by the National Commission on Terrorism, by former CIA Directors Woolsey and Gates, by the Vice-President, and others. They correctly note that it is precisely those individuals with shady backgrounds who are able to infiltrate terrorist organizations. If we are to penetrate and destroy highly secretive networks such as al Qaida, then we must deal with some very unsavory characters. We must remove the handcuffs from our intelligence service.

Mr. Speaker, this Member places into the RECORD a prescient op/ed from the September 14, 2001, edition of the Norfolk Daily News. Entitled ''Spies Needed to Stop Terrorism,'' the editorial correctly notes that this nation must overcome its aversion to old-fashioned spying and aggressively seek to infiltrate and destroy terrorist networks. Therefore, this Member strongly urges his colleagues to carefully read this editorial as this is one area that we must reform successfully to win the war against terrorism.

SPIES NEEDED TO STOP TERRORISM

NEW REPORT SHOWS WHY COVERT ACTIVITIES AND USE OF INFORMANTS ARE NECESSARY

This week's terrorist acts have introduced Americans to a frightening new world in which terrorism could someday be even worse—nuclear bombs in suitcases, for instance—and what that means is that we have to become as surefire as possible in stopping it. We won't if we do not get over our aversion to old-fashioned spying.

As the National Commission on Terrorism pointed out in a report last year, you cannot prevent terrorism if you don't know the plans of the terrorists, and you cannot know the plans unless you infiltrate terrorist organizations. Six years ago, the CIA backed off aggressive recruitment of infiltrators because some of them had themselves committed despicable acts. The agency no longer wanted to dirty its hands.

But as the commission report observes, police have long used informants who were themselves criminals. The public accepts the practice for the obvious reason that it helps police control crime. Controlling terrorism is an even more compelling reason to put aside qualms, for as the commission noted and this week's terrorism demonstrates, terrorism has graduated from a Marxist-Leninist model of killing relatively few to a fanatical model of killing as many as possible.

The commission analysis is that the Marxist terrorists had a political agenda that they felt could not be fulfilled it their acts took too many lives and spurred widespread public disgust, whereas the religiously motivated terrorists of today are simply seeking revenge. If it is hate that drives you more than the accomplishment of a particular goal, the more deaths achieved, the more satisfaction. We already know that thousands were killed Tuesday. Armed with nuclear weapons, terrorists could kill millions, and that fact provides a context in which the question of spying should be considered.

SECRETARY DON EVANS REGARDING KAMCO

HON. STEVE C. LaTOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I was heartened by the response that I received from the Honorable Donald Evans, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce, regarding the Korean Asset Management Corporation (KAMCO) and its relationship with Dongkuk Steel Mills of South Korea. Secretary Evans' statement is indicative of a genuine commitment on the part of the Administration to ensure that a fair and equitable environment is prevalent for American steelworkers. I look forward to working with Secretary Evans in the near future to help safeguard and protect our domestic steel industry.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

Washington, DC, August 17, 2001.

His Excellency CHANG, CHE SHIK,

Minister of Commerce, industry, and Energy of the Republic of Korea, Seoul.

DEAR MR. MINISTER: I enjoyed meeting President Kim and Minister Hwang at the CBCD Ministerial earlier this year. I felt we had good meetings and very productive discussions, and I look forward to continuing those discussions with you.

One of the first issues I would like to discuss regards the upcoming September auction of Hanbo Iron and Steel by the Korea Assett Management Corporation (KAMCO). As you know, the United States has long term concerned about financial support for Hanbo from the Government of Korea. To put this issue in its proper context, in a 1998 exchange of letters with our government, the Korean Government stated that the sale of Hanbo would take place under a transparent process following international customs and practices. There were also assurances that Hanbo's creditors were committed to selling Hanbo through international competitive bidding that would ''provide equal opportunities for all potential purchasers and that the market will dictate the terms of the assets sales and disposition.'' In addition, the Korean Government has assured the United States that POSCO would not bid on Hanbo and that the Korean Government would not provide financial support for the purchase of Hanbo.

I am encouraged by KAMCO's commitment to auction the company, in whole or in part, as well as its refusal to enter into private, non-transparent negotiations with companies before the open bidding process has begun. As KAMCO prepare to complete the sale of Hanbo, I would like to emphasize that it is important that the auction be conducted in the most open and transparent manner possible.

Toward this end, I believe it is imperative that (1) the Korean Government only accept market-based bids, from financially sound firms; (2) financing from Korean Government-owned or controlled banks not be used to secure any sale; and (3) the bid selection process be based on commercial, not political factors. I feel strongly that by implementing these guidelines the Korean Government will fulfill its previous assurances that Hanbo will not receive any further government support and will be sold through a market-based process.

I appreciate your concern and continued cooperation in ensuring that the sale of Hanbo is completed as efficiently and expeditiously as possible. I look forward to working with you in the future.

Warm regards,

DONALD L. EVANS.

July 10, 2001.

Hon. DONALD EVANS,

Secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY EVANS: Both domestic and foreign steelmakers generally acknowledge the worldwide excess production capacity has seriously harmed U.S. steelmakers. There may be differences in various studies about how much excess capacity exists, but all involved seem to agree that much of the excess has been caused by market distorting subsidies and that these should be stopped.

Dongkuk Steel Mills of South Korea is an excellent example of a financially weak company that has used political muscle to get government loans at subsidized interest rates to survive and expand. During the last three years Dongkuk earnings have failed to equal its interest expense. This should be measured against a benchmark articulated by McKinsey & Co., a highly respected international consulting company, which provides that a company with less than two times interest coverage is likely to fail. Generally, even ''junk'' quality coverage ratio, Dongkuk has apparently just been granted an $80 million credit facility by Korea Development Bank (KDB), an agency of the Korean government which is funded indirectly

by the IMF. The loan is at an interest rate well below what the company could get in the normal course of business. We have been critical in the past of Korean government loans of this type which have been used to build additional steel capacity and have indirectly come from IMF funds.

By all measures, Dongkuk is the weakest of the (non-bankrupt) steel mills in Korea and should not have been eligible for the KDB loan due to its size (larger than allowed) and poor credit standing. It has arranged for stories in the Korean press claiming that it has been profitable in 2001. However, its financial filings with the Korean government Financial Supervisory Service shows a large loss. Dongkuk has also been found guilty of dumping both steel plate and rebars in the U.S. market. It appears that the company has dumped its products in the U.S. to generate high gross sales numbers to support its campaign for a government subsidy to help bail out an unprofitable company, even though these sales were unprofitable.

Dongkuk's public campaign has been extended to the U.S. where a recent delegation of Korean steel industry leaders that came to the U.S. to lobby various trade officials was composed of nearly only officials of Dongkuk and its subsidiary, Union Steel.

I am writing to request that your office initiate an investigation into Dongkuk's financial arrangements, including its use of IMF funds through the Korean Development Bank to provide subsidies to the Korean steel industry. Please also advise us whether these arrangements violate any of the U.S. trade laws and please also take such actions as they may be appropriate to ensure that Dongkuk is barred from acquiring any additional steel assets, either directly or indirectly, in Korea as long as it continues to obtain subsidized funds from the Korean Development Bank.

I want to thank you in advance for your kind consideration of my request and I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. I remain

Very Truly Yours,

STEVEN C. LATOURETTE,
Member of Congress.

IDAHO'S RESOLUTION FOR ENERGY POLICY

HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully offer for my colleagues' attention the following astute remarks contained in the resolution proposed by the Canyon County Republican Central Committee and adopted by the Idaho Republican Party at its 2001 Summer State Central Committee Meeting on June 16, 2001. 1 could not agree more with the statements and sentiments of my fellow Idaho Republicans, and am pleased that this Congress has begun to take steps to see that the energy goals of Idaho and other states are fulfilled as quickly as possible.

A RESOLUTION OF THE IDAHO REPUBLICAN PARTY

Whereas, over the last decade, the West has experienced tremendous economic and population growth. The growth has resulted in significant new demands on energy resources of all types. Over the last year, the United States, and the West in particular, have seen its surplus energy resources disappear, resulting in unprecedented prices for electric energy and natural gas. This situation has resulted in curtailment of energy intensive industries and subsequent employment displacement. Furthermore, the situation has revealed that there is not adequate amounts of electric energy generation or electric and gas transmission available to meet current or future needs due to a variety of reasons, including non-existent national energy policy, lack of new investment in construction, inefficient sitting regulations, local opposition, and a myriad of statutory and regulatory impediments;

Whereas, the West plays a critical role in energy policy and development due to its abundance of natural gas, clean coal, hydropower resources, and emerging non-hydropower renewable resources;

Whereas, the citizens of Idaho have historically been the beneficiaries of some of the lowest energy costs in the United States largely because of the clean, renewable hydropower, an efficient electric distribution and transmission system and proximity to affordable natural gas reserves and pipelines;

Whereas, these energy resources have played a significant role in the development of Idaho's economic prosperity and will play a key role in future economic growth and energy cost affordability for Idaho citizens;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Idaho Republican Party urges policy makers at all levels of government, to support and enact energy policies that continue to allow Idaho citizens to have access to clean, affordable, and reliable energy. These policies should include, but are not limited to, a streamlined regulatory process for construction and operation of electric generation, electric transmission, and natural gas pipelines. These policies should also specifically include support for hydropower relicensing reform, improving energy efficiency and conservation, development and deployment of new technologies for traditional and emerging generation systems and short-term measures to support low-income families with energy payments.

Be it further resolved, That policy makers at all levels coordinate their policies and procedures with each other to maximize taxpayer dollars and provide non-duplicative, efficient and effective government oversight responsibility.

This resolution proposed by the Canyon County Republican Central Committee, was duly considered and adopted by the Idaho Republican Party at its 2001 Summer State Central Committee Meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and Seal of the Part at Twin Falls, Idaho, this 16th day of June, A.D. 2001.

Trent L. Clark, State Party Chairman

TRIBUTE TO PORT AUTHORITY EMPLOYEES LOST ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to all those who perished in the attacks on America on September 11, 2001. To their family members and friends, words cannot adequately express the feelings that I and all Americans have for the pain and loss they have and will continue to endure.

Among the brave firefighters and police officers and thousands of other innocent people who perished in the collapse of the World Trade Center, were seventy-four employees of the Port Authority (PA) of New York and New Jersey. These men and women, who were dedicated to making our transportation system in the New York and New Jersey the best in the world, are sorely missed by their families, friends and a grief stricken nation. The energy, the innovation, and the commitment to public service of these PA employees will long be remembered by me and a grateful nation.

The work and sacrifice of these PA officials must not only be remembered by America and all Americans, but it also must be honored. I will honor these brave men and women by building on the proud legacy they have left to the PA.

Clearly, the American people's united commitment to continuing our love of freedom, democracy, rule of law, tolerance and justice, will prevail during the ensuing days and months as our nation pursues all those responsible for the September 11, 2001, attack on America. In that struggle, let us neither waiver nor bend in our global campaign against those who cut short the lives of thousands of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the attached list of Port Authority of New York and New Jersey employees who were lost in the September 11, 2001 attack on the World Trade Center be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Deborah H. Kaplan, Douglas G. Karpiloff, Sergeant Robert M. Kaulfers, Frank Lalama, Officer Paul Laszcynski, Officer David P. Lemagne, Officer John J. Lennon, Officer John D. Levi, Executive Director Neil D. Levin, Margaret S. Lewis, Officer James F. Lynch, Robert H. Lynch, Myrna Maldonado, Captain Kathy Mazza, Officer Donald J. McIntyre, Officer Walter A. McNeil, Dir./Supt. of Police Fred V. Morrone, Officer Joseph M. Navas, Pete Negron, Officer James Nelson, Officer Alfonse J. Niedermeyer, David Ortiz, Officer James W. Parham, Nancy E. Perez, Officer Dominick A. Pezzulo, Eugene J. Raggio, Officer Bruce A. Reynolds, Franceis S. Riccardelli, Officer Antonio J. Rodrigues, Officer Richard Rodriguez, Chief James A. Romito, Kalyan K. Sarkar, Anthony Savas, Officer John P. Skala, Edward T. Strauss, Officer Walwyn W. Stuart, Officer Kenneth F. Tietjen, Lisa L. Trerotola, Officer Nathaniel Webb, Officer Michael T. Wholey, Joseph Amatuccio, Officer Christopher C. Amoroso, Jean A. Andrucki, Richard A. Aronow, Ezra Aviles, Arlene T. Babakitis, James W. Barbella, Officer Maurice V. Barry, Margaret L. Benson, Daniel Bergstein, Edward Calderon, Officer Liam Callahan, Lieutenant Robert D. Cirri, Carlos Dacosta, Dwight D. Darcy, Niurka Davila, Officer Clinton Davis, Frank A. De Martini, William F. Fallon, Stephen J. Fiorelli, Officer Donald A. Foreman, Officer Gregg J. Froehner, Barry H. Glick, Officer Thomas E. Gorman, Joseph F. Grillo, Ken G. Grouzalis, Patrick A. Hoey, Officer Uhuru G. Houston, Officer George G. Howard, Officer Stephen Huczko, Inspector Anthony P. Infante Jr., Prem N. Jerath, Mary S. Jones, Officer Paul W. Jurgens.

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY CHILDHOOD ASSISTANCE, RESEARCH AND EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 2001

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 717, the Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy Childhood Assistance, Research and Education Amendments of 2001. I would also like to thank my colleague Mr. ROGER WICKER and Chairman BILIRAKIS for their leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD) is the most lethal childhood genetic disorder worldwide, affecting approximately one in every 3,500 boys. DMD is hereditary and is characterized by rapidly progressive muscle weakness that almost always results in death by 20 years of age. Unfortunately, there has been little emphasis placed on research to find a cure for this horrible disease. I was pleased to see Mr. WICKER take the lead by introducing H.R. 717, and I was proud to sign on as a cosponsor. This bill will create research centers within the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to increase data collection, epidemiological studies, and surveillance activities. I am hopeful that the added emphasis and resources this bill provides will speed advances in the treatment of this terrible disease. It is an important piece of legislation that will give hope to those who suffer from DMD and those who care for them. I urge my colleagues to give it their support.

THE INTERNATIONAL VENTURE PHILANTHROPY FORUM

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join in me in recognizing a landmark event that will take place next week in Budapest, Hungary. The International Venture Philanthropy Forum (IVPF), sponsored by the Nonprofit Enterprise and Self-Sustainability Team (NESsT), will bring together social entrepreneurs, corporate leaders, and donors to discuss methods for advancing venture philanthropy in developing nations. This mission merits the attention of all Members of this House, as it is inextricably linked to the role of civil society organizations as advocates for freedom and public welfare in emerging democracies.

We all remember the euphoria that accompanied the collapse of the Iron Curtain a decade ago. We recall the joy of seeing democracy and human rights restored to long-suffering peoples, of watching Berliners dance on the Berlin Wall and Czechs celebrate in the streets of Prague. These revolutions inspired us all; nevertheless, they did not eliminate our fear that these miraculous changes might prove fleeting. The tragedies of the twentieth century justified this concern. As Slovak hero Alexander Dubcek told the celebrating throngs in Wenceslas Square: ''An old wise man said, 'If there once was light, why should there be darkness again?' Let us act in such a way to bring the light back again.''

During the years after the demise of the Warsaw Pact, the governments of the United States and Western Europe helped to keep the beacon shining. Billions of dollars in aid and expertise flowed into these new democracies, much of which went to strengthen the work of budding nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) across the region. These NGOs served as the ''glue'' of civil society, looking out for public interests that otherwise might have been underrepresented in the cacophony of change: environmental protection, small business development, rights for children and the disabled, freedom of the press, and a host of other vital causes.

Mr. Speaker, this international financial assistance helped NGOs to smooth the transition from communism to more vibrant societies. However, the need for nonprofit community support continued to grow throughout the 1990's. The planned doctrines of yesteryear were supplanted overnight by new sets of uncertain rules and unanswered questions: How can social guarantees—albeit unpopular ones—be replaced without dramatically increasing poverty levels? How can entrepreneurship be nurtured in lands that had previously regarded this trait as criminal? What role should enterprise play in encouraging growth, upholding worker rights, and protecting natural resources? NGOs throughout this region often bear the responsibility of answering these questions and helping to fill the gaps passed over by social change.

To this day, available financial resources fail to satisfy these mounting needs. The discretionary income of populations in most emerging democracies is generally not high enough to support philanthropy, especially given the lack of a recent local traditions of private charity. Consequently, many NGOs still depend principally on foreign aid sources, reflecting a lack of financial diversity that foreshadows an array of real and potential difficulties:

As the demand for capital grows, some governments and private funding institutions have reduced their commitment to foreign aid. Given their financial dependence, NGOs are subject to the consequences of these choices. Available funds are often earmarked for specific projects, leaving NGOs with limited resources to built organizational capacity. Given the short-term commitment that such grants usually entail, nonprofits may feel the need to ''go where the money is,'' even at the expense of their missions and operating goals.

Mr. Speaker, the call to expand the nonprofit capital market in emerging democracies is one that must be heard throughout the international community. The IVPF—by exploring the potential of venture philanthropy models and their practical application to developing economies—will address this ever-growing mandate.

What is venture philanthropy? Quite simply, it involves applying the tools of the for-profit sector to expand the reach of the community organizations. Practitioners stretch the nonprofit capital market by asking beneficiaries to act like business people. Venture philanthropists often offer loans and equity equivalents rather than traditional donations; engage nonprofit managers with an array of technical and strategic advisory service; build organizational capacity through the development of skills and networks; and, most important of all, set clear performance goals and expect ''portfolio members'' to achieve concrete social and/or financial returns on investment.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that the Roberts Enterprise Development Fund (REDF), recognized worldwide as an innovative force in this field, operates in and around my Bay Area congressional district. Principals from REDF and a wide array of venture philanthropy trendsetters will be featured at the IVPF, and their contributions will be melded with those of George Soros, Karl Schwab, and dozens of leading corporate and humanitarian voices from across the international community. The tragic events of September 11th will make it impossible for me to join them; nevertheless, I am excited by the Forum's role as a catalyst for the expansion of the nonprofit capital market in emerging democracies around the world.

Above all, I would like to pay tribute to the principal sponsor of the IVPF, the Nonprofit Enterprise and Self-Sustainability Team. From its offices in Budapest and Santiago, this organization has emerged as an international leader in the effort to foster social entrepreneurship and venture philanthropy in developing nations. NESsT's co-directors, Nicole Etchart and Lee Davis, direct initiatives that clearly address the challenges and needs of NGOs in Central Europe and Latin America.

Last year, NESsT launched the NESsT Venture Fund (NVF) in Central Europe, which seeks to assist a portfolio of NGOs as they diversify their financing sources through entrepreneurship. The NVF invests both financial and capacity-building assistance to expand these social enterprises and generate new, sustainable income for NGOs to supplement philanthropic support. I am pleased to note that the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is in the process of making a $300,000 award to support this work. Given the innovative nature of this project as well as the outstanding track record of NESsT's leaders, I can think of few better uses for USAID resources.

During the Forum, NESsT will also introduce ''Not Only For Profit: Innovative Mechanisms for Philanthropic Investment,'' a book analyzing the unique contributions of eleven pioneers to the development of the nonprofit capital market. These organizations—all of which will be represented at the Forum by founders and senior staff—include: The Calvert Foundation, The EcoEnterprises Fund (The Nature Conservancy), Endeavor, the Environmental Loan Fund (Environmental Support Center), FOLADE, Integra Ventures, Investors in Society (Charities Aid Foundation), the Local Investment Fund, New Profit Inc., REDF, and the South-North Development Initiative. I look forward to reading—and learning from—this book.

Mr. Speaker, for all these reasons and many more, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the important mission of the International Venture Philanthropy Forum and the outstanding contributions of its principal sponsor, the Nonprofit Enterprise and Self-Sustainability Team.

HONORING FRANK HARRIETTE CALDWELL

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the loss of a very generous, caring member of our community. Frank Harriette Caldwell died on Sunday, September 16, 2001 after enduring a prolonged illness. A woman devoted to helping others, ''Frankie'' passed away at the age of 83.

Mrs. Caldwell was born on June 2, 1918 in Galveston, Texas. She received her teaching degree at the University of Denver and began her life of service. She started teaching in Colorado at the Mitchell Elementary School in 1956 and remained there for twenty-seven years. She retired from teaching in 1983. Although her career in teaching contributed significantly to the children in her community, she did not stop there. She was also active in fundraising for charities, an active member of the Denver Links and contributed significantly to other local organizations including the Denver Junior Police Band. In addition to these contributions to her community, she was a loving wife of sixty years and mother to four. Mrs. Caldwell was also the proud grandmother to eleven and great-grandmother to seven.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Caldwell was a valued member of her community and will be missed by many. Her charity has affected so many lives in so many ways. She will be remembered and loved for all that she has done. I would like to express my deep sympathy to her family in this time of mourning and thank her for the contributions to our community.

RECOGNIZING THE HARLEY DAVIDSON FINAL ASSEMBLY PLANT OF KANSAS CITY

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Harley Davidson Final Assembly Plant of Kansas City for its work and sacrifice in honor of all the people who both survived and who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, their families, and their friends.

These terrorist attacks mark a solemn moment in America's history. American men and women, civilians and soldiers, firefighters and police, mothers and fathers, were slain for a cause so terrible, so heinous, and so despicable that we find it unimaginable and indescribable. United, Americans seek to find meaning and hope in a seemingly hopeless and meaningless act. In the days since these terrible terrorist attacks, America has been shoulder-to-shoulder in a struggle to meet the challenges of a world that is a little less safe, a little scarier, and far less predictable. The efforts of businesses and workers like Harley Davidson the commitment and concern of Americans everywhere. Our nation's strength does not lie in her military might but rather in the collective compassion of its people.

Since the September 11 terrorist attacks, the Harley Davidson Final Assembly Plant of Kansas City has raised more than $5,000 from its employees and an additional $1,800 in T-Shirt and flag sales. Nationwide, Harley Davidson has contributed more than $1,000,000 to assist in the rescue efforts and to provide for the grieving families. Additionally, 32 police motorcycles have been donated to the New York Police Department. The patriotism and persistence of Harley Davidson and its employees is a lasting memorial to the thousands of victims who perished in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania.

Through the days, weeks, and months ahead, all Americans must come together and do what they can to assist the nation's war effort. Whether it is giving blood, sending donations, praying for the thousands of grieving families, or simply saying thanks to the brave men and women who put their lives on the line each and every day so that we may be free, it is important that the American people are vigilant in their efforts to overcome this evil. Though our nation has witnessed unspeakable horror, America's virtues, determination, and faith continues to shine brightly on the world.

I am confident that the United States will seek out those that harbor hatred, terror, and depravity in their hearts; and we will defeat them. This is a war that we must, can, and will win. May God bless the families and children grieving across this great Nation and may God bless America.

THANK YOU TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RATTERMAN/SHELL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND FOR MAKING A DIFFERENCE IN BRADLEY COUNTY, TN

HON. ZACH WAMP

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in commending the work of a very special group of individuals from Cleveland, TN. The Board of Directors for the Scott C. Ratterman/C. Edward Shell Memorial Scholarship Fund has provided college funds to many high school students in Cleveland and Bradley County area for 15 years.

On June 21, 1986, Scott Ratterman passed away. To honor his memory, his friends and colleagues created a college scholarship fund that would award one deserving Cleveland High School senior $1,000 for his or her college graduation. When Ed Shell—a very active board member of the Ratterman Memorial Scholarship Fund—passed away in July 1990, the Board of Directors renamed the fund the Scott C. Ratterman/C. Edward Shell Memorial Scholarship Fund. With Mr. Shell's passing, an additional scholarship was added to include Charleston High School.

In 1995, the Board of Directors expanded and created 4-year scholarships. To mark the 11th anniversary of Mr. Ratterman's death and the 7th anniversary of Mr. Shell's death, an additional scholarship to a Bradley County High School student was added to the fund. The Board of Directors has since expanded again to include Cleveland State Community College and Middle Tennessee State University.

Over the past 15 years, the Ratterman/Shell Memorial Scholarship Fund has raised and contributed over $101,000 to deserving local students. A majority of the contributions come from a golf tournament that is held every second Friday in October. Again this year, many citizens in Bradley County will come together as a community to help raise money to defray the cost of a college education for hard-working students.

When a noble idea is coupled with a dedicated group of people—great things can happen. I want to thank all those involved in the Scott C. Ratterman/C. Edward Shell Memorial Scholarship Fund for their vision and hard work.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I speak today in honor of the 41st anniversary of the Republic of Cyprus. It was on October 1 in 1960, that Cyprus became an independent republic after decades of British colonial rule.

I am very fortunate and privileged to represent Astoria, Queens—one of the largest and most vibrant communities of Greek and Cypriot Americans in this country.

It is truly one of my greatest pleasures as a Member of Congress to be able to participate in the life of this community, and the wonderful and vital Cypriot friends that I have come to know are one of its greatest rewards.

Cyprus and the United States have a great deal in common. We share a deep and abiding commitment to democracy, human rights, free markets, and the ideal and practice of equal justice under the law.

While we are pleased to celebrate this joyous day in Cyprus history, it is with a heavy heart in light of the September 11 terrorist attacks. I am deeply appreciative to the people of Cyprus and the Cypriot-American community who have extended their voices of support and have expressed strong condemnation for the terrorist attacks. In fact, within hours of the attacks, Cyprus President, Glafcos Clerides, strongly denounced the terrorist acts.

Unfortunately, Cyprus is not without its own difficult history; 37 percent of this nation is still occupied by a hostile foreign power, and it has been for more than 25 years.

On July 20, 1974, Turkey invaded Cyprus, and to this day continues to maintain an estimated 35,000 heavily armed troops. Nearly 200,000 Greek Cypriots, who fell victim to a policy of ethnic cleansing, were forcibly evicted from their homes and became refugees in their own country.

Every year, on or around July 20, 1, along with my dear friend Representative BILIRAKIS, sponsor a Special Order to remember the anniversary of the Turkish invasion in a tradition that has become one of our proudest traditions.

Despite the hardships and trauma caused by the ongoing Turkish occupation, Cyprus has registered remarkable economic growth, and the people living in the Government-controlled areas enjoy one of the world's highest

standards of living. Sadly, the people living in the occupied area continue to be mired in poverty.

Today, Cyprus is one of the leading candidate nations to join the European Union in the next round of expansion, in 3 to 4 years.

While we are hopeful that a unified Cyprus will join the EU, fortunately, it is not a precondition to accession as the leader of the Turkish Cypriot side, Rauf Denktash has continued to balk at resuming peace talks. He rejected U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan's invitation to resume talks for a unified Cyprus.

In the times we are facing, it is clear that divisions among people create harmful, destructive environments. The United States has expressed its unwavering support for a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem and I wholeheartedly agree. The relationship between Cyprus and the United States is strong and enduring. We stand together in this bittersweet time, celebrating democracy and freedom while mourning a horrific tragedy.

Thank you.

AIR TRANSPORTATION SAFETY AND SYSTEM STABILIZATION ACT

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, on September 21, the House passed H.R. 2926, legislation providing billions of dollars of financial relief to the airline industry from the September 11 terrorist attack. Unfortunately, H.R. 2926 was rushed through the legislative process without any independent assessment of the actual losses incurred by air carriers or consideration by the relevant committees. And it was considered on the House floor under a rule that prohibited any amendments and limited debate to one hour.

Although I support the well-meaning intentions that motivated H.R. 2926 and the paramount need to provide aid to the victims of the September 11 tragedies, I oppose this fundamentally flawed bill and want to take a few minutes to explain my reservations.

H.R. 2926 fails to address essential measures, such as airline security and assistance to displaced workers, but includes numerous provisions with cost ramifications that have not been considered carefully. While the bill provides specifically for $15 billion in relief to the airlines, the final cost of the bill could easily be far higher. Further, the bill establishes a compensation scheme for victims that could commit federal taxpayers to pay more to the families of deceased Wall Street executives than to the families of the firefighters who lost their lives trying to rescue others. This may well be a policy choice that Congress would have ultimately made, but it is not a policy choice or precedent that Congress carefully considered or even debated.

NO PROVISIONS TO IMPROVE AIRLINE SECURITY

The most important element of an airline relief bill is improving airline security. Unless airline security is improved, any airline bailout may fall. No matter how many billions of taxpayer dollars are given to the airlines, no airline can stay afloat if Americans refrain from flying.

Unfortunately, the bill contains no funding for airline security measures. It also contains no provisions to enhance security, such as making airline security a federal responsibility. The legislation thus does little to assure Americans that flying will be safe again.

The rationale for failing to address airline security is that airline security should remain an airline responsibility and should not be ''federalized.'' But this is exactly the same reasoning that is responsible for our current, deeply flawed system of airline security. In past years, the airline industry has resisted implementing stringent security measures on the grounds that the costs are prohibitive. As recently as the week following the September 11 attacks, an Alaska Airlines executive testified that he believed Americans would be unwilling to pay a three-dollar surcharge on their airline tickets to fund security measures.

NO SUPPORT FOR DISPLACED WORKERS

In the aftermath of the September 11 attacks, airlines reportedly have already laid off over 100,000 workers, and some airlines are refusing to honor the standard severance provisions of their labor contracts. H.R. 2926, however, provides no relief whatsoever for these workers and their families. It contains no funds for laid-off workers who now lack health insurance. It contains no assistance for job-training that would help these workers find new employment. And it contains no funds to help support laid-off workers and their families during the search for new employment.

At the same time that the legislation ignores the needs of laid-off workers, the bill protects airline executives who earn millions of dollars in compensation. The legislation provides that to qualify for loans, airlines must freeze current executive compensation at 2000 levels for two years and limit severance pay to twice that amount. This means that airline CEOs can continue to earn astronomical salaries and receive multi-million dollar severance packages.

Airlines do not have to limit executive salaries at all to qualify for the other benefits provided in the legislation, such as the $5 billion in grants awarded by the bill, the limits on liability, and the potential federal payment of increased airline insurance premiums.

EXCESSIVE RELIEF FOR THE AIRLINE INDUSTRY

The airline industry deserves federal support after the September 11 attacks. But I am concerned that the level of relief in the bill may go beyond what is reasonable.

After the September 11 attacks, the Federal Aviation Administration grounded all airplanes for two days and gradually resumed service thereafter. This order caused a cash crunch for the airlines. They could take in no revenue during the shutdown, but remained responsible for many fixed costs. Airlines estimated that these losses amounted to $330 million per day. The airlines' strongest case is for federal relief to compensate them for this loss. (It should be noted, however, that even without a federal order, the airlines—which had the primary responsibility for safety—would have likely halted flights until new safety procedures were in place.)

But the legislation provides many other forms of relief. The rationale for this additional relief is tenuous at best. There was no independent review of the need for these transfers of billions of dollars from federal taxpayers to the airlines.

$5 Billion in Grants. Under the legislation, $5 billion in grants are available to the airlines that can be used to offset any future losses between now and the end of the year that are attributable to the attack. Many other types of businesses will have downturns in revenues resulting from the attacks, but only the airline industry is likely to receive this special relief. Moreover, the bill provides minimal guidance on how the airlines are to calculate the losses. For example, the bill leaves open the possibility that an airline could choose to reduce its flights between now and the end of the year, lay off thousands of workers, but still obtain a substantial amount of the profit it would have realized had it flown a full schedule.

$10 Billion in Loan Guarantees. The bill also provides $ 10 billion in federal loan guarantees. This measure was rushed through the legislative process without a reasoned examination of the need for this component in light of other relief provided by the package. Even the Administration initially opposed inclusion of this measure. In a September 20 hearing before the Senate Banking Committee—just one day before enactment of the bill—Treasury Secretary Paul H. O'Neill testified that if Congress approved the Administration's $5 billion grant proposal, ''the idea of loan guarantees makes no sense.''

Federal Payment of Insurance Premiums. The bill allows the government to pay increases on insurance premiums for the airline industry, as well as for any vendors, agents and subcontractors of airlines, from an existing federal airline insurance fund. The rationale for this provision is difficult to understand, particularly since other provisions in the bill limit airline liability for the September 11 attack and future terrorist attacks. But the costs are potentially enormous, as the provision covers not only airlines, but a broad range of related entities. The existing insurance fund contains only $83 million, but it is likely that the costs of increased premiums would substantially exceed that amount. Thus, to cover this cost, the federal government would have to appropriate additional money for the insurance fund.

Further, making the federal government responsible for any premium increases provides a disincentive for the insurance industry and the airlines to negotiate low premium costs.

PROBLEMATIC VICTIM COMPENSATION SCHEME

The legislation contains provisions to provide federal compensation to the victims of the September 11 attacks. I strongly support this humanitarian gesture, but I have questions about the details of the victim compensation scheme, and whether Congress has adequately considered the implications of this provision.

The bill provides that a Special Master should use a tort model to determine the extent of compensation to individuals, basing compensation in part on the ''economic'' losses suffered, which includes the ''loss of earnings or other benefits related to employment'' of the victim. This model makes sense when a defendant has been held responsible for a wrongful death. But when the compensation is being provided by the federal taxpayer, it may result in inequities.

As a government, we should not value the life of a Wall Street executive more than the life of a firefighter, secretary, or janitor. But under a strict application of the tort model, Wall Street executives with large incomes would have greater ''economic'' damages and hence would be entitled to larger federal payments than firefighters, secretaries, or janitors who also lost their lives.

The language in this area of the bill provides the Special Master with some discretion, and I hope the Special Master will use this discretion to ensure that the victim compensation is administered fairly. But I regret that the haste in which this legislation was put together made refining the victims compensation provisions impossible.

There is a second important question that Congress didn't address: Should the compensation system in this bill be the model for future victims of terrorist acts or natural disasters? Past victims of terrorist attacks have not received the generous compensation amounts H.R. 2926 envisions. Apart from the obvious fairness question of how best to give victims and their families similar compensation, there are cost considerations that Congress did not evaluate if the model in H.R. 2926 is to be used in future cases.

In short, compensation to the victims of the September 11 tragedies is appropriate and important. H.R. 2926, however, fails to thoughtfully address:

How to allocate compensation among victims killed or injured on September 11;

Whether past victims of terrorist attacks should be similarly compensated;

Whether the compensation system will be a model for future victims;

The estimated aggregate cost of this compensation system;

How federal compensation will be coordinated with other compensation that the victims and their families will receive from charitable funds and other sources.

UNKNOWN AND POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT COST RAMIFICATIONS

In addition to the problems described above, the legislation also has another provision that could end up costing the federal taxpayer billions of dollars. The bill allows the Secretary of Transportation to determine that an air carrier is not liable for claims regarding losses suffered by third parties above $100 million in the aggregate arising from any terrorist acts that occur in the 180-day period following the enactment of the bill. Where the Secretary makes this certification, the government is responsible for liability above that amount. In the event of another airline-related tragedy or tragedies resulting from terrorist acts, this provision potentially could result in the expenditure of many billions of additional government funds.

LACK OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW

The many substantive problems with the airline relief bill are the result of a defective process. Although the bill commits federal taxpayers to providing tens of billions of dollars in relief, there was no meaningful opportunity for review of the merits of the legislation by independent experts without a stake in the outcome.

In particular, Congress erred by not adequately involving the General Accounting Office in review of this legislation. Nonpartisan and independent, GAO specializes in evaluating expenditures of federal programs. Yet Congress made no request for a formal GAO analysis before enacting the bill.

CONCLUSION

H.R. 2926 reflects a commendable and understandable response to a heart-breaking national tragedy. Unfortunately, the process used to draft the legislation prevented the careful review that is needed to ensure the bill is an effective and fair response to terrorist acts.

By omitting any provision dealing with airline security or compensation for displaced workers, this legislation unwisely focuses just on responding to the immediate needs of the major airlines. That need is unquestionably urgent, but addressing it without resolving other urgent problems is a mistake.

H.R. 2926 received so little scrutiny that it's impossible to assess how much the bill will cost federal taxpayers. At a minimum, this legislation will obligate the federal government to provide $15 billion in financial assistance, but the actual costs could be far higher. And if this bill becomes a model for other affected industries or future victims of terrorist attacks, the total costs could multiply rapidly.

In the aftermath of the September 11 attacks, our nation has learned to put a premium on the value of shared sacrifice.

Shared sacrifice was embodied by the firefighters who charged into the World Trade Center to rescue people they never met and who died in the effort. Shared sacrifice, we're told, is over 100,000 workers losing their Jobs in the airline industry, and many being denied promised severance benefits. And shared sacrifice will be exemplified in the commitment of the men and women in our armed services who are being sent into battle.

But under H.R. 2926, we have found there are limits to shared sacrifice. This bill asks for no sacrifices from those who earn millions in the airline industry. To the contrary, it allows airline executives to continue to earn millions of dollars in salary and compensation, while at the same time imposing no new security responsibilities on the airlines and providing no relief to laid-off workers.

That is inexcusable.

Congress and the Bush Administration are going to have to respond to unexpected demands and urgent needs in the coming months. It is essential that our legislative responses be thoughtful, carefully responsive to actual problems, and effective.

Given the haste in which it was considered, H.R. 2926 likely fails these tests. We can do better in future challenges, and we owe it to our nation to do better.

IN HONOR OF STANLEY MATHER

HON. DOUG OSE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a constituent and friend of mine, Mr. Stanley Mather and to commemorate his life and the service he gave to his community. Stan served our community as a plant pathologist for thirty-one years with the California State Department of Food and Agriculture, where he tirelessly fought to keep California's fruit crops free of viruses. On Sunday, July 22, 2001, Stanley Mather suffered a heart attack and died in his home in Sacramento, California.

Stan first publicly served our nation as a gunnery officer aboard the battleship, USS *Nevada*, during World War II, where he saw close combat in Europe during the invasion of France in 1944 and the battles for Okinawa and Iwo Jima the following year. During the following three decades, Stan served in a variety of positions, always focusing on fruit virus control programs.

Most notably, it was his work as a member of the Sacramento Rotary Club that first led me in contact with him. Over the last few years, Stan and I have worked closely on many occasions and I consider it a true honor to have had him as a friend. While he is sorely missed, I am reassured knowing that his legacy will live on for generations to come.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE MONTROSE COUNTY SHERIFF'S POSSE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to acknowledge the selfless dedication of the Montrose County Sheriff's Posse. This organization in Montrose County consists of over forty members that volunteer their time and services to their community.

The Posse helps the residents of Montrose County in times of need by providing assistance with search and rescue efforts and forest fire control as well as many other relief activities. In the year 2000, they provided over 2,300 hours of not only their time and effort but also their own equipment. They have managed to remain an effective organization because of the dedication of their volunteer members. The Montrose County Sheriff's Posse provides important public service to a community that makes an effort to financially fund the volunteer organization.

Mr. Speaker, the Montrose County Sheriff's Posse provides an essential service to their community. Their commitment to such an important cause is admirable. I would like to thank the Posse for their valuable assistance and wish them continued success and community support in their future efforts.

NATURE MAY PROVIDE COMFORT FOR VICTIMS OF TERRORIST ATTACKS

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, over the last weeks Members of Congress have stepped outside of party boundaries, joining together and unanimously supporting millions of dollars to aid victims, families, and rescue workers affected by the September 11th attacks. Now, in addition to financial assistance, it is important for us to provide outlets for these victims and their families through the grieving and recovery process.

The legislation I introduce today continues the bipartisan spirit of the Congress, as it is cosponsored by Resources Committee Chairman JAMES HANSEN. The bill would direct the Secretary of the Interior to create a program under which the survivors and families of the victims of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, as well as the emergency personnel who responded to that crisis, may visit our national parks, forests, and public lands free of charge.

Ralph Waldo Emerson said Nature is the symbol of the spirit and that Nature turns all

malfeasance to good. While this proposal cannot adequately respond to the loss of those who grieve, perhaps the experience of our Nation's greatest treasures—our parks and forests, our mountains and rivers—will help strengthen America's well-being—physically, mentally and spiritually. That is why I have named this bill the Healing Opportunities in National Parks and the Environment Act, the HOPE Act. It is important that we keep hope alive in the wake of the recent tragic events as we recover and rebuild.

There may come a time when a fireman, or a nurse, or a survivor, who has seen far too much pain and suffering, may decide that a day at the lake with his or her family would provide welcome relief. Let us continue to aid these victims and family members as we already have financially. Let us provide the victims and family members the symbol of the spirit—to aid in their spiritual and mental healing. We can facilitate this by providing lifetime free access to all of our natural wonders.

This legislation will make that possible. This legislation is just a small gesture that might encourage someone who is suffering to seek comfort in the beauty of this great land. Like most Americans we continue to struggle with a response to these events. This is just one step Congress can take to support America's greatest natural resources, our citizens.

TRIBUTE TO FREVERT TRUE VALUE HARDWARE

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Frevert True Value Hardware for their work and donations in honor of all the people who both survived and who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, their families and their friends.

These terrorist attacks mark a solemn moment in America's history. American men and women, civilians and soldiers, firefighters and police, mothers and fathers, were slain for a cause so terrible, so heinous, and so despicable that we find it unimaginable and indescribable. United, Americans seek to find meaning and hope in a seemingly hopeless and meaningless act. In the days since these terrible terrorist attacks, America has been shoulder-to-shoulder in a struggle to meet the challenges of a world that is a little less safe, a little scarier, and far less predictable. The efforts of businesses like the Frevert True Value Hardware signify the commitment and concern of Americans everywhere. Our nation's strength does not lie in her military might but rather in the collective compassion of its people.

Since the September 11 terrorist attacks, Frevert True Value Hardware has volunteered to paint an American Flag in the yards of local patriots who make a financial contribution to provide for the grieving families and rescue workers. The patriotism and persistence of Frevert True Value Hardware is a lasting memorial to the thousands of victims who perished in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania.

Through the days, weeks, and months ahead, all Americans must come together and do what they can to assist the nation's war effort. Whether it is giving blood, sending donations, praying for the thousands of grieving families, or simply saying thanks to the brave men and women who put their lives on the line each and every day so that we may be free, it is important that the American people are vigilant in their efforts to overcome this evil. Though our nation has witnessed unspeakable horror, America's virtues, determination, and faith continues to shine brightly on the world.

I am confident that the United States will seek out those that harbor hatred, terror, and depravity in their hearts; and we will defeat them. This is a war that we must, can, and will win. May God bless the families and children grieving across this great nation and may God bless America.

PROBLEM FACING LAWMAKERS, LAW ENFORCEMENT, SOCIAL, CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS

HON. ZACH WAMP

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the critical problems facing lawmakers, law enforcers, and social, civil, and religious leaders in our nation. These problems are being addressed by the International Bible Reading Association, as well as by Senators, Representatives, and civic, religious, and national statesmen who are confident that the Bible contains the answers to our nation's dilemma.

The great American scholar Noah Webster wrote: ''All the miseries and evils which men suffer from vice, crime, ambition, injustice, oppression, slavery, and war proceed from their despising or neglecting the precepts contained in the Bible.'' Noah Webster stated the facts over 150 years ago; but, because of the increased pace of our society over just the past 50 years, reading the Bible has declined and violence and immorality have accelerated.

The Bible has had a monumental impact upon the development of our Western civilization, whose literature, art, and music are filled with images and inspiration that can be traced to its pages. More importantly, our laws, our sense of justice, our charity, and our moral standards all find their origin in the Bible. Bible reading impresses upon the minds of readers the principles of morality, truth, justice, and respect for the sacredness of human life.

The Bible, which is a fundamental part of our national heritage, has had a more profound affect on the moral fabric of American society than any other document. It was the basis for our Founding Fathers' belief in the inalienable rights of the individual—rights which they found explicit in the Bible. This same sense of individual freedom and justice permeates the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The influence of both the Old and New Testaments has formed the basis of our laws, our national character, and our system of values. It was the biblical view of man—affirming the dignity and worth of the human person made in the image of our Creator—which inspired the principles upon which the United States is founded. Many historians credit George Washington with identifying the United States as ''One Nation Under God''; therefore, today we inscribe In God We Trust on our coins.

Responding to a Joint Resolution of the House and Senate, in a 1990 Proclamation, President George Bush wrote: ''I invite all Americans to discover the great inspiration and knowledge that can be obtained through thoughtful reading of the Bible.''

The Bible has not only influenced the development of our nation's values and institutions, but has also enriched the daily lives of millions of men and women who have looked to it for comfort, hope, and guidance.

Mr. Speaker, because of the overwhelming acceptance of the Bible in the history of our nation, I invite my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in commending the International Bible Reading Association for its request to George W. Bush, President of the United States, to proclaim 2002 as the Year for all America to read through the Bible.

RECOGNIZING THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS, WILLIAM J. IVEY, ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chairman William J. Ivey, on his retirement from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Since 1998, Chairman Ivey has dedicated himself and the NEA to preserving the great arts tradition of this nation and to broadening the public's awareness of the tremendous benefits that the arts have to offer.

Under Chairman Ivey's leadership, the NEA and its many programs have exposed countless Americans to the rich rewards of the arts, while benefitting our communities, our children, and our economy.

In 1997, he was honored by Tennessee Governor Don Sundquist for his diligent work as Director of the Country Music Foundation, and was praised by the Tennessee Arts Commission for his efforts in reaching out to the community.

Chairman Ivey's passion for preserving historic recordings of popular and classical music ensure that generations to come will have the opportunity to learn and appreciate the musical treasures of our past.

While I am saddened to see Chairman Ivey's tenure at the NEA come to an end, I am confident that he will continue to be a strong advocate for the arts community.

Mr. Speaker, I again urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing Chairman Ivey for his commitment to the arts and for his leadership to this nation.

VIOLENCE AGAINST SIKHS EXPOSED—ATTACKS MUST STOP

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I spoke previously about the violence against

Sikh Americans in the wake of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. I have said previously that these attacks must stop. Now efforts are underway to expose them through the media and to collect information to catalogue these incidents. I applaud those efforts.

Last weekend, a Sikh gasoline station owner in Mesa, Arizona, Balbir Singh Sodhi was shot to death at his gas station by someone, who apparently thought the gas station owner was a supporter of Osama bin Laden because of his turban and beard. It should be noted that 99.9 percent of the people who wear turbans and beards in this country are Sikhs.

Mr. Speaker, this kind of crime must be condemned. The Sodhi killing was just one of over one hundred incidents of harassment or violence against Sikhs. All of these crimes are catalogued on the internet at http://www.sikh.org/hatecrime for the information of the public.

This past Tuesday, September 18, the Council of Khalistan held a press conference to expose the violence against Sikh Americans. They called for an investigation by Attorney General Ashcroft. One of the Sikhs, who created the website I mentioned above, Amardeep Singh Bhalla, was there to announce it. The news conference was attended by reporters from IBN Radio, News Channel 8, and a Chicago TV station, WMAQ. News Channel 8 broadcast it in the evening of the 18th and IBN Radio broadcast it on the 19th.

The Council of Khalistan has put out a press release about the press conference. I would like to place this in the RECORD at this time for the information of my colleagues.

DR. AULAKH, SIKH LEADERS CONDEMN MURDERS OF SIKHS AND OTHERS

SIKHS ARE NOT MOSLEMS—ASK ATTORNEY GENERAL TO INVESTIGATE

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 18, 2001.—Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, today condemned the murders of Sikhs and other Americans in the wake of the World Trade Center attack. Dr. Aulakh an other Sikh leaders spoke at the National Press Club. The press conference was attended by reporters from NewsChannel 8, NBC, the Japanese newspaper Sankei Shimbun, India Globe, and others.

''I call on Attorney General John Ashcroft to look into this nationwide pattern of violence and I urge the victims these attacks to call their police departments and their local prosecutors,'' Dr. Aulakh said. ''This is the best way I ensure that those who perpetrate this violence are appropriately punished.''

''I condemn the violence against Muslim Americans and I condemn the attacks on Sikh Americans,'' Dr. Aulakh said. There have been over 100 acts of harassment or violence against Sikhs. Since the World Trade Center and Pentagon bombings on Tuesday, there has been a wave of violent incidents aimed at Sikhs and other individuals. Over the weekend, a Sikh gasoline station owner was murdered at his business in Mesa, Arizona. The Granthi of the Sri Guru Singh Sabha Gurdwara in Fairfax, Virginia was attacked while walking with his wife. Attackers threw a brick through the window of a local Sikh, Ranjit Singh of Fairfax, Virginia. They were in attendance at the press conference.

Another local Sikh, Sher Singh, was arrested by police in Rhode Island after the attack, but was released the next day. A couple of young Sikhs were attacked in Brooklyn, New York. Sikh businesses have been stoned and cars have been burned. An Egyptian Christian man was shot in San Gabriel, California. A Pakistani Muslim who owned a grocery store was shot in Dallas.

''Sikh Americans, Muslim Americans, Christian Americans, our neighbors and countrymen, are being harassed and acts of violence are being committed against them merely because of their religious or ethnic heritage,'' Dr. Aulakh said. ''All Americans should join together to condemn these cowardly acts.''

''What a group of terrorists did Tuesday was a terrible crime and an act of war against America, but it was done by group of individuals who are no more typical of their religion than Timothy McVeigh is typical of Christianity,'' said Dr. Aulakh. ''Members of minority religious communities are being targeted for violence, and this is unacceptable especially in America.''

''Sikhism is an independent, divinely revealed, monotheistic religion with our own symbols and has no relation to other religions like Islam, Hinduism, Judaism, or Christianity, but we respect all religions'' Dr. Aulakh said. He noted that Sikhism has its own symbols. ''Among those symbols are a turban and beard. That does not make us supporters or associates of Osama bin Laden, yet we are being targeted for violence in the wake of the atrocities last Tuesday.'' I said.

Two young Sikh activists announced the creation of a website for information about hate crimes against Sikhs. It can be found at http://www. sikh.org/hatecrime. They noted that ''99.9 percent'' of the people who wear turbans in America, are Sikhs.

''Let's not let America descend to the level of those who attacked it,'' Dr. Aulakh said.

HONORING NICK GRAY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the bravery of a great American, Nick Gray, who fought for the United States in World War II and survived the attack at Pearl Harbor and the battle at Guadalcanal. Mr. Gray now resides in Montrose, Colorado.

Mr. Gray and the rest of the 25th Infantry Division were stationed in Hawaii at the time of the attack at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. He awoke to the sounds of 351 Japanese attack planes destroying the base around him. Nick and his captain narrowly escaped the destruction by finding refuge in a river that swept them off the island of Guadalcanal and threw them into the depths of the Pacific Ocean. Nick fought the currents of the ocean throughout the day before making collapsing near the shore where he was pulled ashore by a comrade. Thousands of Americans were lost that day, but Nick Gray survived and continued to fight for our nation in the Pacific. He took part in the historic Guadalcanal campaign and the march to Tokyo. Many more Americans lost their lives during the war, but Nick fought valiantly and survived. However, Nick's good friend, Marion Burch, lost his life in the Pacific shortly after the two had the opportunity to spend some time together. Now at the age of eighty-two years old, Nick enjoys a more peaceful life in Colorado.

Mr. Speaker, Nick Gray courageously fought for our country. From the surprise attack at Pearl Harbor through the end of WWII, Mr. Gray remained steadfast in serving the United States. We are indebted to him for his bravery and perseverance during a time of mayhem and struggle. It is my honor to thank and pay tribute to Mr. Gray for defending our nation and preserving American freedoms.

TRIBUTE TO DOUGLAS D. KETCHAM

HON. ERIC CANTOR

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity today to pay tribute to Douglas D. Ketcham.

Douglas Ketcham was 27 years of age. He was a graduate of University of Virginia and was beginning his career as a bond trader for Cantor Fitzgerald Securities in the World Trade Center.

Douglas Ketcham's life brutally ended when he was a target of terrorist aggression, by a radical extremist group that declared a religious crusade against America and her people. The terrorists sought to end the very things that Douglas' life embodied: liberty, individualism, and opportunity.

Midlothian and the Richmond area, and even our entire nation, has experienced the loss of a friend and patriot. Douglas Ketcham's parents and his loved ones do not mourn alone for him; a whole country joins their sorrow.

On Tuesday, September 11, 2001, a precious life was ripped from our midst.

Douglas Ketcham set himself in the heart of America's business center. He represented the American dream: Hard work and dedication in pursuit of success for himself, his family and community.

On September IIth, Douglas Ketcham reported for work on the 104th floor of the World Trade Center. This day of infamy will remain in American hearts forever—while Douglas Ketcham and many others were conducting the nation's business, terrorists ruthlessly took their lives. Because Mr. Ketcham lived as a symbol of America, he was targeted by those who plot the demise of freedom and democracy.

We owe Douglas Ketcham for paying the price with his life for our freedom, and we will always remember his sacrifice. Let us honor his memory.

TRIBUTE TO THE GREATER KANSAS CITY CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Greater Kansas City Chapter of the American Red Cross for its work and sacrifice in honor of all the people who both survived and who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks on September 11th, 2001, their families and their friends.

These terrorist attacks mark a solemn moment in America's history. American men and

women, civilians and soldiers, firefighters and police, mothers and fathers, were slain for a cause so terrible, so heinous, and so despicable that we find it unimaginable and indescribable. United, Americans seek to find meaning and hope in a seemingly hopeless and meaningless act. In the days since these terrible terrorist attacks, America has been shoulder-to-shoulder in a struggle to meet the challenges of a world that is a little less safe, a little scarier, and far less predictable. The efforts of organizations like the Greater Kansas City Chapter of the American Red Cross signify the commitment and concern of Americans everywhere. Our nation's strength does not lie in her military might but rather in the collective compassion of its people.

Since the September 11th terrorist attacks, the Greater Kansas City Chapter of the American Red Cross has assisted in local telethons, blood drives, and volunteer efforts to support the nationwide relief effort to provide for the grieving families and rescue workers. The patriotism and persistence of the Greater Kansas City Chapter of the American Red Cross is a lasting memorial to the thousands of victims who perished in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania.

Through the days, weeks, and months ahead, all Americans must come together and do what they can to assist the nation's war effort. Whether it is giving blood, sending donations, praying for the thousands of grieving families, or simply saying thanks to the brave men and women who put their lives on the line each and every day so that we may be free, it is important that the American people are vigilant in their efforts to overcome this evil. Though our nation has witnessed unspeakable horror, America's virtues, determination, and faith continues to shine brightly on the world.

I am confident that the United States will seek out those that harbor hatred, terror, and depravity in their hearts; and we will defeat them. This is a war that we must, can, and will win. May God bless the families and children grieving across this great nation and may God bless America.

A TRIBUTE TO THE COMMISSION FOR THE PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Commission for the Prevention of Violence Against Women on the recent celebration of its twentieth anniversary. The Commission has been working to end domestic violence and sexual assault through education and prevention programs throughout the city of Santa Cruz in my district. I am pleased to be able to honor its work here in the U.S. Congress.

The Commission contributes an abundance of life-enhancing, and often life-saving, resources to the city of Santa Cruz. Its violence prevention initiatives include self-defense classes, support services for sexual assault and domestic violence victims, violence prevention programs for lesbians, and workshops for men who want to overcome violence tendencies toward women. It directs educational programs to teach leadership to teens, and age-appropriate awareness training in schools. The Commission also offers legal advocacy including paralegal services and temporary restraining order assistance, and police officer training. The Commission engages in public awareness campaigns, including outreach to often-overlooked populations, offering assistance in English and in Spanish. It is clear that the Commission does much to improve the well-being of women and of all the community members of Santa Cruz.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor the commitment and diligence of all those who work for the Commission for the Prevention of Violence Against Women. Its twentieth anniversary is a tribute to the critical role they play in our area, and I wish them continued success during the next twenty years.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I was not recorded on Rollcall number 355. I was unavoidably detained and therefore, could not vote. Had I been present, I would have voted aye.

I ask unanimous consent that this statement be printed in the appropriate part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

HONORING THE SERVICE AND RETIREMENT OF DR. JAMES VOSS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, to aid and direct an educational institution is a noble task and is worthy of recognition from this prestigious body. On October 8, 2001, Dr. James Voss will announce his retirement from the Colorado State University Veterinary Teaching Hospital. As Dr. Voss steps down, I would like to recognize the contributions that he has made to so many individuals and to Colorado State University.

Stemming from a childhood on a farm and exposure to plowing fields with draft horses, James used his knowledge in 1977 to break ground for the Veterinary Teaching Hospital with a team of horses. He has been an integral member of University community for 43 years dedicated countless hours of service during this time. He has served as the Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences and offered numerous innovations and new ideas to the field of veterinary medicine. Due to his lasting impression on the University, it will rename the celebrated hospital the James L. Voss Veterinary Teaching Hospital. While James remains humble in his tribute, his efforts have raised the national reputation of the Colorado State University veterinary college, which is now recognized as the number two school to attend in the nation for animal health and research according to US News and World Report.

Dr. Voss received his degree from the same institution in veterinary medicine and then returned to his alma mater to occupy the academic positions of Department Chair, Director of the Veterinary Hospital and Assistant Dean prior to becoming the Dean in 1986. Under his leadership, the research budget has increased, a number of academic programs were established and the academic curriculum bolstered.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. James Voss has left a lasting mark on Colorado State University and all of its students. Dr. Voss has made significant advancements in the field of veterinary medicine applicable all over the world. As James celebrates his retirement, I would like to congratulate Dr. James Voss on all of his accomplishments and extend my warmest regards and best wishes to him throughout the many years to come. He is an outstanding administrator and educator and he should be very proud of everything that he has achieved.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 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. DEGETTE. Madam Chairman, I rise today to give my qualified support to H.R. 2586, the 2002 Defense Authorization Act and to explain the reasoning behind my vote. Although I support a strong and effective national defense, I have opposed Defense authorization and appropriations bills in the past. Many of the funds included in past bills would have gone to purchase weapon systems and other items that the Pentagon did not request and whose efficacy was questionable. I voted against past bills because I believe Congress must more effectively target scarce resources to all our national priorities.

However, one of the reasons that I am supportive of this legislation today is the fact that we are heading into a potentially protracted and difficult military conflict and it is important that our nation's armed services have necessary and appropriate resources available to them quickly. Additionally, I voted for H.R. 2586 with the understanding that certain controversial and questionable provisions of the bill will be worked out in conference with the Senate.

The Defense Authorization bill contains provisions that will provide increased benefits to the men and women of our armed forces, including retirees, and their families. The bill will include the largest increase in pay for members of our nation's military in 19 years. Additionally, this pay raise will be targeted to provide lower-paid enlistees with greater benefits.

With housing prices rising across the country, lower-paid members of our voluntary military forces sometimes struggle to pay their housing costs. The Defense Authorization bill would effectively reduce the current out-of-pocket housing costs for servicemembers from

15 percent to 11.3 percent by next year, and would seek to completely eliminate the out-of-pocket housing expenses by 2005. The 2002 Defense Authorization bill would also provide $17.6 billion for defense healthcare including funding for promised care under TRICARE for Medicare-eligible military retirees.

The bill also includes important environmental cleanup provisions and assistance to foreign nations for humanitarian efforts. The bill would provide $3 billion for the Energy Department to clean facilities with extensive and severe environmental damage before those facilities close. Funding for the development of new technologies to clean the environment is also included in the bill.

Despite these important provisions, I have grave concerns with certain provisions in the bill that I believe could harm our nation's relations with key allies. This bill includes $8.2 billion for missile defense, which is 55 percent more than the current funding level. It also includes authorization to construct a test bed for a national missile defense system in Alaska. This test bed could violate the AntiBallistic Missile (ABM) treaty, which has been the cornerstone of international arms control for nearly 30 years. The proposed national missile defense system has only been tested in ways that can be described as artificial, and a majority of those tests have failed. In fact, a panel of Defense Department experts cautioned that Congress's rush to install a national missile defense was a ''rush to failure.''

Congress's misguided insistence on developing a missile defense shield and its apparent willingness to abrogate the ABM treaty will seriously injure America's relations with its foreign allies. Our European allies—Britain, France and others—have expressed reservations about America's unilateral approach toward national missile defense. Additionally, Congress's insistence on a national missile defense that violates the ABM treaty could incite another arms race. Already, China has warned that it would acquire as many ballistic missiles with as many warheads as possible if the United States unilaterally deploys a missile defense.

While I strongly oppose provisions in the bill that would violate the ABM treaty by pushing forward with the development of a missile shield, I voted for the Defense Authorization bill with the understanding that both Republicans and Democrats will work together to come to an agreement on these contentious provisions. The Senate has already indicated its intention to cut $1 billion from the funding contained in the bill for missile defense and it intends to consider a separate bill at a later date that will ensure Congress's authority to oversee any missile tests that could violate the ABM treaty.

TRIBUTE TO THE STUDENT BODY AND FACULTY OF CHOTEAU ELEMENTARY

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Student Body and Faculty of Choteau Elementary for its work and sacrifice in honor of all the people who both survived and who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, their families and their friends.

These terrorist attacks mark a solemn moment in America's history. American men and women, civilians and soldiers, firefighters and police, mothers and fathers, were slain for a cause so terrible, so heinous, and so despicable that we find it unimaginable and indescribable. United, Americans seek to find meaning and hope in a seemingly hopeless and meaningless act. In the days since these terrible terrorist attacks, America has been shoulder-to-shoulder in a struggle to meet the challenges of a world that is a little less safe, a little scarier, and far less predictable. The efforts of young people like that of Choteau Elementary signify the commitment and concern of Americans everywhere. Our nation's strength does not lie in her military might but rather in the collective compassion of its people.

Since the September 11th terrorist attacks, the Student Body and Faculty of Choteau Elementary has contributed and raised more than $2,300 in a school-wide change drive for the grieving families and rescue workers. The patriotism and persistence of Student Body and Faculty of Choteau Elementary is a lasting memorial to the thousands of victims who perished in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania.

Through the days, weeks, and months ahead, all Americans must come together and do what they can to assist the nation's war effort. Whether it is giving blood, sending donations, praying for the thousands of grieving families, or simply saying thanks to the brave men and women who put their lives on the line each and every day so that we may be free, it is important that the American people are vigilant in their efforts to overcome this evil. Though our nation has witnessed unspeakable horror, America's virtues, determination, and faith continues to shine brightly on the world.

I am confident that the United States will seek out those that harbor hatred, terror, and depravity in their hearts; and we will defeat them. This is a war that we must, can, and will win. May God bless the families and children grieving across this great nation and may God bless America.

DEPARTURE OF NEA CHAIRMAN WILLIAM J. IVEY

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. William J. Ivey, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, who will be stepping down on September 31, 2001.

Since 1998, when the United States Senate unanimously confirmed Mr. Ivey as NEA Chairman, he has forged effective working relationships with more than 250 members of the U.S. Congress.

Through these relationships, Mr. Ivey helped secure a $7 million funding increase for the NEA's Challenge America program in Fiscal Year 2002, their first budget increase in a decade. The Challenge America program developed by Mr. Ivey supports arts education, services for young people, cultural heritage preservation, community partnerships and expanded access to the arts. Without a doubt, this program will contribute to the rich artistic and cultural fabric that has been woven over the course of our nation's history.

Mr. Speaker, as the U.S. Representative for the 3rd Congressional District of New Mexico, I have the privilege of serving several well-known art communities. On behalf of them and all those throughout the United States of America, who like myself, cherish the various arts and their valuable contributions to our society and culture, I would like to thank Mr. Ivey for his work as NEA Chairman.

It was a pleasure to work with him and I am sorry to see him go, but am greatly appreciative of all that he has done and will continue to do on behalf of the arts and I wish him the best of luck with all his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO CHAIRMAN IVEY

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chairman Bill Ivey who will soon be stepping down as Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts and returning to Nashville, Tennessee. Although I am saddened by his leaving, I am proud that he will once again be one of my constituents in his new position as the Harvie Branscomb Distinguished University Visiting Scholar at Vanderbilt University.

In his new capacity, he will teach, write and conduct research on cultural policy as well as begin the planning and development of a center that will examine the complex relationship between the arts and public policy. Prior to his most recent position, Bill was one of the most widely respected individuals in both the music community as well as the business community at large. Bill joined the Country Music Foundation in Nashville in 1971. The Foundation is accredited by the American Association of Museums as a nonprofit education and research center. It operates the Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum, manages historic properties and publishes a well-respected journal.

Under Chairman Ivey's stewardship, the NEA has funded extremely valuable and important educational programs and worthwhile events in my home state of Tennessee and across the country. The NEA provides funding for many programs in Tennessee, including the Nashville Symphony Association, Fisk University, and the Tennessee Arts Commission. I believe it is important to ensure that adequate funding for these programs continues.

Chairman Ivey has restored the image of the NEA and, under his leadership, federal funding has risen steadily. He has successfully brought a diverse array of arts and cultural programs into rural and previously underserved communities across the country. Programs such as ARTSReach: Strengthening Communities Through the Arts have helped build more than 223 partnerships between arts organizations and civic organizations—schools, churches, chambers of commerce and youth groups—in more than 175 communities in 20 under-served states. This highly

successful program has opened the world of the arts to thousands of Americans.

However, the need is so much larger than the funds available. For every worthwhile request that receives funding, many other equally worthwhile proposals are rejected simply for a lack of available funds. These programs preserve and provide access to cultural and education resources to our citizens. They provide opportunities for lifelong learning in arts and humanities. And they strengthen teaching and learning in history, literature, language and arts in schools, colleges and their surrounding communities.

Just as we need to continue to fund scientific research, we must continue to fund the arts and humanities. A world without the arts and humanities would be devoid of cultural meaning. Research shows that the arts and humanities benefit our nation's young people by improving reading, writing, speaking and listening skills and by helping to develop problem-solving and decision-making abilities essential in today's global marketplace.

The NEA is losing a respected and successful chairman, and although I am sorry to see him step down from the NEA, I am pleased to welcome him home to Nashville and look forward to continue to work with him to advance and promote the arts in Tennessee and across the country. I have every confidence that he will continue to be a strong national advocate for the arts and a leader in his field. Mr. Ivey has done a great job of promoting arts and humanities across this country and I appreciate his efforts.

TRIBUTE TO THE CENTRAL JACKSON COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Central Jackson County Fire Protection District for its work and sacrifice in honor of all the people who both survived and who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, their families and their friends.

These terrorist attacks mark a solemn moment in America's history. American men and women, civilians and soldiers, firefighters and police, mothers and fathers, were slain for a cause so terrible, so heinous, and so despicable that we find it unimaginable and indescribable. United, Americans seek to find meaning and hope in a seemingly hopeless and meaningless act. In the days since these terrible terrorist attacks, America has been shoulder-to- shoulder in a struggle to meet the challenges of a world that is a little less safe, a little scarier, and far less predictable. The efforts of organizations like the Central Jackson County Fire Protection District signify the commitment and concern of Americans everywhere. Our nation's strength does not lie in her military might but rather in the collective compassion of its people.

Since the September 11th terrorist attacks, the Central Jackson County Fire Protection District has participated in the ''Pass the Boot'' activities at Arrowhead Stadium raising thousands of dollars to assist in the rescue efforts including the 9–11 Relief Fund, the Red Cross, and to provide for the grieving families. The patriotism and persistence of the Central Jackson County Fire Protection District is a lasting memorial to the thousands of victims who perished in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania.

Through the days, weeks, and months ahead, all Americans must come together and do what they can to assist the nation's war effort. Whether it is giving blood, sending donations, praying for the thousands of grieving families, or simply saying thanks to the brave men and women who put their lives on the line each and every day so that we may be free, it is important that the American people are vigilant in their efforts to overcome this evil. Though our nation has witnessed unspeakable horror, America's virtues, determination, and faith continues to shine brightly on the world.

I am confident that the United States will seek out those that harbor hatred, terror, and depravity in their hearts; and we will defeat them. This is a war that we must, can, and will win. May God bless the families and children grieving across this great nation and may God bless America.

HONORING OFFICER BOB HOLDER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor and applaud Officer Bob Holder who resides in Trinidad, Colorado. Officer Holder has recently been named the North American Wildlife Enforcement Officers Association's Officer of the Year. I am proud that Colorado has been so solidly represented by an individual committed both to his work and the community where he has established his life and career.

Bob Holder has spent over twenty-six years with the Division of Wildlife and Management in Trinidad, Colorado. During this time, Bob has gone above and beyond his call of duty working not only as a wildlife officer, but also as an educator and mentor to the local community. Additionally, Officer Holder's communication skills and commitment to the people of Colorado helped to maintain a working relationship between landowners, land users and the Division of Wildlife and Management. These accomplishments, along with a distinguished resume of service to the State of Colorado, made Officer Holder's name stand out when being considered for recognition by the North American Wildlife Enforcement Officers Association. This association designated Bob out of nearly 8,000 wildlife officers from across both the United States and Canada.

Mr. Speaker, Officer Holder has been a dedicated public servant to the State of Colorado. It is with great pleasure that I publicly recognize his achievements and offer my congratulations and warmest regards to Officer Bob Holder.

A TRIBUTE TO BILL IVEY

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Bill Ivey upon the occasion of his departure from the National Endowment for the Arts. Chairman Ivey is an extraordinary leader, who transformed an agency battling for its very survival to one which has received increases in funding and ever-growing respect and acceptance. As a recent member of the National Council on the Arts, I had the distinct honor of working alongside Chairman Ivey, and I have seen first-hand the vision, dedication, and warm personal touch he has contributed to the arts community for more than thirty years.

The NEA is not the first institution to have benefitted from Chairman Ivey's talents. Mr. Ivey was the first Endowment chairman to have developed and run a nonprofit cultural organization, serving as Director of the Country Music Foundation in Nashville, Tennessee for seventeen years. There, he forged valuable public-private partnerships, and created numerous outstanding programs. Chairman Ivey has chaired or served on fifteen different Endowment grant panels, and he served as an appointee to the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities.

The NEA will sorely miss Bill Ivey. Yet the under-served communities touched by his Challenge America Program, the thousands of artists, students, and teachers who will benefit from increased NEA funding, and those of us in Congress who have had the pleasure of working and fighting by his side will remain grateful for the service that Chairman Ivey has performed.

TRIBUTE TO BILL IVEY

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Bill Ivey for his service as Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts. Under his leadership, this important agency has thrived despite stagnant budgets and political roadblocks. In fact, his greatest achievement may be the period of relative calm in which the NEA now finds itself.

When Chairman Ivey took over this embattled agency, he faced a Congressional majority that was not only unsupportive of the NEA, but downright hostile to the entire notion of federal funding for the arts. He inherited an agency marked for elimination since 1995, over which legendary battles had been waged. Chairman Ivey disarmed many of his enemies, however, with his thoughtful approach and personal charm.

An important legacy of Chairman Ivey's tenure is the Challenge America Initiative, which specifically expands the reach of the NEA into under-served communities. By clearly demonstrating the NEA's historic commitment to ensuring the broad distribution of the arts throughout the nation, Chairman Ivey greatly enhanced the impact of the NEA.

His tireless lobbying efforts on Capitol Hill were finally rewarded last year with the first increase in nearly a decade. He should also be proud that the annual debate over the NEA has become a largely pro-forma affair as Congress has learned that the overwhelming majority of Americans support the NEA and its mission. Chairman Ivey's successor will have a great task ahead, but he will have a strong foundation from which to work, thanks to Bill Ivey.

RECOGNIZING THE RETIREMENT OF NEA CHAIRMAN WILLIAM IVEY

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute one of America's finest and most respected arts policy advocates who left public office at the end of September—Bill Ivey, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts. During his three-year tenure, Chairman Ivey has been an effective leader and has placed the National Endowment for the Arts on sound footing. While in past years, mention of the Arts Endowment has frequently been prefaced by such adjectives as ''beleaguered'' or ''embattled,'' today, the NEA is a dynamic and forward looking agency.

One of Chairman Ivey's most enduring legacies is his success in changing the tone surrounding the debate of federal funding the arts here on Capitol Hill. His down-to-earth personality, his tenacity in holding face-to-face meeting with more than 250 Members of Congress, his two and a half decades of experience as the director of a non-profit arts organization, and his astute insight into arts policy and community needs won praise from both sides of the aisle. Today, the NEA enjoys strong bipartisan support, and in 2001, received its first budget increase since 1992.

Chairman Ivey came to Washington with a clear vision for the NEA and the arts in America and he articulated that vision in a five-year strategy. Challenge America is an initiative that has won the support of not only Members of Congress, but of communities and citizens all across the nation. This program effectively focuses federal arts funding on some vital American values: education, services to young people, preservation of our cultural heritage, and community partnerships.

Chairman Ivey has also sought cooperation with other federal agencies, establishing new partnerships and strengthening existing ones. Today, the Arts Endowment works in partnership across America with more than 20 other federal agencies as well as state arts agencies and local arts organization on hundreds of projects to enrich the lives of all Americans.

Chairman Ivey is a strong leader and a passionate spokesman for the arts, artists, and our nation's living cultural heritage. His influence will long be felt in these areas and his presence will be greatly missed by those of us who have had the privilege of knowing and working with him. The National Endowment for the Arts are fortunate to have had him at the helm of our nation's federal cultural agency. Best of luck, Bill; I know you will continue working to establish the value of the arts in the hearts and minds of all Americans.

TRIBUTE TO THE ANTIOCH BIBLE BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MSSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Antioch Bible Baptist Church for their work and sacrifice in honor of all the people who both survived and who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks on September 11th, 2001, their families and their friends.

These terrorist attacks mark a solemn moment in America's history. American men and women, civilians and soldiers, firefighters and police, mothers and fathers, were slain for a cause so terrible, so heinous, and so despicable that we find it unimaginable and indescribable. United, Americans seek to find meaning and hope in a seemingly hopeless and meaningless act. In the days since these terrible terrorist attacks, America has been shoulder-to-shoulder in a struggle to meet the challenges of a world that is a little less safe, a little scarier, and far less predictable. The efforts of churches like Antioch Bible Baptist Church signify the commitment and concern of Americans everywhere. Our nation's strength does not lie in her military might but rather in the collective compassion of its people.

Since the September 11th terrorist attacks, the congregation at Antioch Bible Baptist Church has contributed $10,000 to provide for the grieving families and rescue workers. The patriotism and persistence of the Antioch Bible Baptist Church is a lasting memorial to the thousands of victims who perished in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania.

Through the days, weeks, and months ahead, all Americans must come together and do what they can to assist the nation's war effort. Whether it is giving blood, sending donations, praying for the thousands of grieving families, or simply saying thanks to the brave men and women who put their lives on the line each and every day so that we may be free, it is important that the American people are vigilant in their efforts to overcome this evil. Though our nation has witnessed unspeakable horror, America's virtues, determination, and faith continues to shine brightly on the world.

I am confident that the United States will seek out those that harbor hatred, terror, and depravity in their hearts; and we will defeat them. This is a war that we must, can, and will win. May God bless the families and children grieving across this great nation and may God bless America.

A TRIBUTE TO BILL IVEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT OF THE ARTS

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bill Ivey, Chairman of the National Endowment of the Arts. Bill grew up in Calumet, Michigan, a town in the Upper Peninsula in my district.

It is with great pleasure that I note Bill Ivey's remarkable career achievements. In recent years controversy had surrounded the NEA. This controversy has led to strict reform and restructuring of the NEA. Bill has led this reform and was able to build bipartisan support for the arts in Congress. Congress responded by providing the first budget increases in eight years. Bill Ivey spent much of this time explaining and implementing changes needed at the NEA. In his three years running the National Endowment for the Arts, Bill methodically changed the agency from one that was constantly criticized to a bastion of bipartisan calmness.

Bill Ivey's past experiences prepared him well for the job, including serving as Director of the Country Music Foundation for 25 years. His experience and focus uniquely qualified him to recognize the importance of cultural programs across the country not only in big cities but also in rural communities and small towns.

Under his leadership the NEA began a program to distribute more grant monies to underrepresented geographic areas. I receive many letters from local arts councils, senior centers, community theaters, youth programs and museums detailing the positive effect of NEA's programs have and how even a small amount of federal funding greatly impacts the quality of their programs. These reforms led by Bill deserve much of the credit of the new image of the NEA.

Under Bill's direction of the NEA the ''Save America's Treasures'' program helped preserve the Calumet Theatre in Calumet, Michigan. Despite its remoteness, this remarkable theater once provided a stage for some of the greatest actors and actresses who traveled the country shortly after the turn of the century. Like many institutions of its kind, the theater fell on hard times but was rediscovered by farsighted local residents. Now it is the bright jewel of a national project. I thank Bill for his tireless efforts toward this goal.

Bill has been not just in Washington and other large cities but he also visited the small towns of America witnessing the progress of the NEA. He believes that art should not just be in the big city but also rural America, For example, Bill visited Fraziers' Boathouse in Marquette, Michigan, and granted them $15,000 to Lake Superior Theater, Inc. to overhaul the lighting system in the boathouse theater.

Bill can be proud to know that he leaves the NEA with a greatly improved reputation and solid Congressional support. I wish Bill the best at Vanderbilt University, and his service at the National Endowment for the Arts will be missed, just as I will miss working with my friend, the Honorable Bill Ivey.

HONORING THE FALLEN FREMONT COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTY JASON SCHWARTZ

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, sometimes we do not realize what we have until it is gone, and human life is no exception. The service of our law enforcement officers is another aspect that we often forget, but on October 1, 2001, our hearts and minds were struck with a stark

reminder that our officers of the peace are as vulnerable as any they seek to protect from those that wish to inflict harm on others.

Jason Schwartz, a 26-year old Fremont County Sheriff's Deputy, was mercilessly shot in his car after apprehending Michael and Joel Stovall in Canon City, Colorado. I would like to take a few moments to raise the service and life of this gracious young man to the attention of this body and offer our sympathies to his family and friends at this time.

While we may not ever fully understand the reasons why this event ever happened, we must allow our hearts to be filled with the joy that Jason brought to us while he was with us. Jason was a strong and dependable leader who was just beginning a long career as a sheriff's officer. Everyday he demonstrated his charisma and enthusiasm for his job and it was evident in all he did. His colleagues as well as members of the community respected Jason. His presence was a shining star for many to emulate.

Jason's one month-old son, Mason, and his wife Sheryl live to remember the honorable service he offered the people of Fremont County. Words simply cannot begin to express the admiration, the appreciation and the solemnity that we all have at this time of remembrance and mourning.

Mr. Speaker, Jason will live within the hearts and minds of all of those that he touched. His brave and selfless service ensures that he is not a forgotten hero. This tragic event cut short Jason's dreams and our entire community joins together to offer our sympathies and condolences. At this time of remembrance, I would like to extend my deepest sympathy and the sympathy of this Congress to Jason's family and friends and let them know that my thoughts and prayers are with them.

TRIBUTE TO BILL IVEY

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, the retirement of William J. Ivey from the Chair of the National Endowment for the Arts is a great loss for the nation. He has demonstrated a remarkable capacity to bring diverse partners to the conversation of arts policy—fully engaging the nonprofit, foundation and corporate communities in a dialogue about the future of the arts in America. He has put the outcomes of these conversations into practice, initiating new programs that lengthen the reach of federal dollars, spur giving from the private sector, and build community support for the arts.

Meeting the vast needs for arts funding with limited federal resources is a serious challenge. Under Chairman Ivey's leadership, the NEA created the Challenge America program, which has extended the geographic reach and the leveraging capacity of federal arts dollars while strengthening the arts in rural and inner-city communities. Chairman Ivey has challenged America to build a lasting infrastructure of support for the arts at the local level by developing cultural plans, utilizing technology, and strengthening educational opportunities for children.

I join with the rest of Congress at this time to thank him for his work and to wish him well as he continues his life. Without doubt, he will continue to contribute to the culture of the American people in many ways.

FAREWELL TO BILL IVEY

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have never been timid about my support for the National Endowment for the Arts or my passionate belief about the importance of the arts in our culture and the role of the federal government in fostering the arts. Just as profoundly, I believe we have been blessed to have Bill Ivey at the helm of that agency at a critical time.

I have thousands of civil servants among my constituents. I know the dedication they bring to their work.

Billy Ivey would rank among the top of those who come into government only for a time—contributing their special backgrounds and abilities. His appointment to be Chairman of the NEA was an inspiration.

Bill did not have to be converted to the idea of connecting the arts and the NEA to communities and families. He was one of its prophets.

As a life-long folklorist, when Bill Ivey talks about America's Living Cultural Heritage, it's clearly not a phrase from a good wordsmith. That devotion comes from his very soul. When he says ''Living Cultural Heritage,'' you can practically see his toes growing into the ground like tree roots.

He also brought another skill to the NEA, one that is as critical to success as it is often overlooked. From having run a non-profit organization for more than 25 years, Bill understood, and had met, the challenges of leading and managing a large organization. We never saw that directly on the Hill. But I have heard from my constituents who have worked for Bill at that agency that he was extraordinary. We have certainly seen the results.

Most heads of agencies or programs might get to know the Chairmen and a few key Members of the Authorizing and Appropriating Committees with relevant jurisdiction. Bill Ivey tried to meet all of us, especially all of the critics of the NEA. He pounded the terrazzo and marble of our halls to meet hundreds of Members of Congress, reinforcing the agency's supporters and disarming its detractors. He gave us concise briefings on the NEA's programs and procedures, and on his vision for how the NEA could enrich our families and communities.

He took back to the NEA the priorities of our constituents. He instituted many experimental programs, among them: for fostering partnerships among local community organizations, for positive alternatives for young people, and for enhancing the use of arts in education. He promoted outreach in formal and informal initiatives—and in simply making outreach a priority in everything the NEA did. In the last four years, with mostly a flat budget, the NEA increased the number of applications received, and doubled the number of grants given. Bill Ivey, and the National Endowment for the Arts under his leadership, gave Congress more than ample reason for FY 2001 to give the agency its first budget increase in eight years.

Mr. Speaker, Bill Ivey is moving on to other challenges, but his accomplishments in leading the NEA can never be exceeded. Personally I will miss him.

Our nation now faces a new challenge brought upon by the terrorists attacks on September 11th. I share Bill Ivey's belief that the Arts can play a critical role healing this country. Following Bill Ivey's tenure at the NEA, the Arts community is in a better position to respond to this new challenge.

RECOGNIZING THE LIBERTY BOY SCOUT TROOP 214

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Liberty Boy Scout Troop 214 for its work and sacrifice in honor of all the people who both survived and who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks on September 11th, 2001, their families and their friends.

These terrorist attacks mark a solemn moment in America's history. American men and women, civilians and soldiers, firefighters and police, mothers and fathers, were slain for a cause so terrible, so heinous, and so despicable that we find it unimaginable and indescribable. United, Americans seek to find meaning and hope in a seemingly hopeless and meaningless act. In the days since these terrible terrorist attacks, America has been shoulder-to-shoulder in a struggle to meet the challenges of a world that is a little less safe, a little scarier, and far less predictable. The efforts of organizations like the Liberty Boy Scout Troop 214 signify the commitment and concern of Americans everywhere. Our nation's strength does not lie in her military might but rather in the collective compassion of its people.

Since the September 11th terrorist attacks, the Liberty Boy Scout Troop 214 has raised more than $6,000 by selling ribbons to assist in the rescue efforts and to provide for the grieving families. The patriotism and persistence of Boy Scout Troop 214 is a lasting memorial to the thousands of victims who perished in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania.

Through the days, weeks, and months ahead, all Americans must come together and do what they can to assist the nation's war effort. Whether it is giving blood, sending donations, praying for the thousands of grieving families, or simply saying thanks to the brave men and women who put their lives on the line each and every day so that we may be free, it is important that the American people are vigilant in their efforts to overcome this evil. Though our nation has witnessed unspeakable horror, America's virtues, determination, and faith continues to shine brightly on the world.

I am confident that the United States will seek out those that harbor hatred, terror, and depravity in their hearts; and we will defeat them. This is a war that we must, can, and will win. May God bless the families and children grieving across this great nation and may God bless America.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM J. IVEY

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize William J. Ivey for the extraordinary work he has done over the past three years on behalf of the arts.

During his tenure at the NEA Chairman Ivey developed a nonprofit cultural organization and worked to protect America's living cultural resources. An advocate for various art forms, he has, without a doubt, fulfilled the Endowment's mission to ''foster the excellence, diversity, and vitality of the arts in the United States, and to broaden public access to the arts.''

Chairman Ivey, I thank you for all your hard work over the past three years and wish you well in your future endeavors.

THE DISPLACED OLDER WORKER ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2001

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to provide targeted tax relief to all workers who are laid off and who receive severance benefits, and to grant re-training assistance to older workers who often have special difficulties when trying to find new employment after a lay-off.

My legislation would allow all workers, of any age, to exclude up to $15,000 from their taxable income for severance pay, effective after the date of enactment.

This legislation is based on the commonsense principle that having one's employment terminated is painful enough for a family to deal with. Clearly, the federal government should not make matters worse by levying additional taxes on non-recurring severance payments.

Severance benefits often create the impression of affluence on paper, and when they are counted as ordinary income (as is the case under current law). The payments boost family incomes into higher tax brackets, and result in higher tax liability. In many cases, a sizeable portion of the severance benefit is lost to the I.R.S. in the form of higher taxes.

This glitch in our tax code was brought to my attention several years ago by a constituent of mine, Mr. Bill Giovennetti of Hamilton, when he told me that he lost thousands of dollars of his severance benefits when he was forced to take early retirement in the early 1990s, as his company was downsizing. Because he was a long-time employee, his severance benefit was fairly significant, and it put him into a higher tax bracket. He protested this taxation to the I.R.S., thinking initially that it was some kind of mistake. Common sense would suggest that the I.R.S. would not want to kick a man when he's down on his luck and out of a job by hiking his taxes and taking away part of his severance package. When he got the letters back from the I.R.S. telling him that severance pay is included and taxed as regular income, he couldn't believe it.

His case is not the first, nor will it be the last, unless this legislation becomes law.

Current law on taxing severance pay has no policy justification. Severance pay is not recurring income. Including it as income distorts a person's true financial situation and makes them appear more wealthy. However, the fact of the matter is that the family's actual financial situation has been weakened by the impending lay-off. The non-recurring nature of severance payments is not recognized by our tax code, and in effect, current law is harshest on those workers who put in the longest years of service to their employer. People should not suffer a tax penalty merely because they have been loyal, longstanding employees, and my legislation provides necessary and needed tax relief to middle class families.

The exclusion can be taken either in the year the severance payment is received, or in one of the next two succeeding taxable years. I have capped the exclusion at $15,000, to ensure that taxpayers are helping those who really need our assistance, not padding the ''golden parachute'' bonuses of CEOs.

Mr. Speaker, since the horrible events of September 11, literally tens of thousands of workers—particularly those in the airline, travel, and tourism industries—have been laid off. Over 100,000 lay offs are anticipated in the airline industry alone when all is said and done. Our economy has taken a body blow, and we will need to provide our laid-off workers all the help we can give so that they can land on their feet.

Severance payments are more than just a reward for service. Severance benefits often are used by laid-off workers as seed capital to start their own businesses. They are used for retraining purposes, such as tuition or fees for specialized training programs. Taxing these benefits is like throwing an anchor to a drowning swimmer. Instead of being a tax albatross, severance payments should be a lifeline that unemployed workers can rely upon when trying to find another job.

Not all workers who are laid off find it easy to get another job that pays wages similar to their last job. In fact, older workers —especially those over the age of 50—often experience major difficulties. To address this problem, my legislation provides a $2,000 targeted refundable tax credit for displaced older workers to help them with retraining expenses.

Workers over age 50 usually have spent most (or all) of their careers at the same firm, and often experience difficulties finding new employment after suffering a lay off. This is the result of a number of factors, including: (1) middle-aged employees do not always receive continuous training, and therefore existing job skills might be obsolete in the current job market, (2) the middle aged employee often has higher salary requirements than other workers seeking employment in his or her field, (3) prospective employers are often reluctant to invest additional training in older workers because the firm will not be able to recoup that investment before the employee retires, and (4) the terminated employee may need to switch industries entirely, necessitating training, since the old industry skills are specialized and not easily transferable.

Since the employer often does not have an incentive to invest in retraining for older workers, this tax credit will help individuals retrain and find new employment so that they may be gainfully employed for a period of time before retirement.

Because only workers over age 50 can claim the $2,000 credit, this should significantly reduce the costs of the credit, and it also targets the relief where it is most needed. The credit is also refundable, so it can be claimed as a refund even if the person has no taxable income. In this way, the legislation is certain to benefit lower-income workers.

The qualified retraining expenses under the bill are for items such as tuition and fees, books, supplies, equipment for college or technical retraining courses, and/or meals and lodging at an educational institution.

There is a means test which affects those earning over $100,000 for a married person filing jointly, $75,000 for an individual, or $50,000 for a married person filing separately. The value of the credit steadily diminishes for those earning over these amounts. The means test was included to ensure the retraining credit is targeted to help the middle class.

Lastly, my bill initiates a comprehensive study on the special needs of displaced older workers. As many of my colleagues know, federal job assistance programs ought to be tailored to meet the various needs of workers seeking new jobs. Anecdotal evidence suggests older workers may have unique retraining needs. This study will focus on the needs of such workers, and help agencies meeting these needs decide how existing programs should be improved.

The bill would require the General Accounting Office (GAO) to study the special needs of older (age 50+) displaced workers, and would examine: (1) the unique differences in needs between older and younger workers trying to find a job after a lay off, (2) an assessment of whether current programs adequately meet these special needs (if any) of older workers, (3) an assessment of whether older workers are disproportionately and negatively impacted by job losses attributable to international trade, and (4) an assessment of whether the private sector has sufficient incentives to invest in worker retraining for older workers.

Mr. Speaker, our workers who have suffered a lay off need our help. In the wake of September 11, we now have two enemies to fight: terrorism and recession. My proposal is just one component of the effort to get our economy moving again and to help unemployed workers regain their financial footing.

RECOGNIZING THE LIBERTY ROTARY CLUB

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Liberty Rotary Club for their work and sacrifice in honor of all the people who both survived and who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks on September 11th, 2001, their families and their friends.

These terrorist attacks mark a solemn moment in America's history. American men and women, civilians and soldiers, firefighters and police, mothers and fathers, were slain for a cause so terrible, so heinous, and so despicable that we find it unimaginable and indescribable. United, Americans seek to find meaning and hope in a seemingly hopeless and meaningless act. In the days since these

terrible terrorist attacks, America has been shoulder-to-shoulder in a struggle to meet the challenges of a world that is a little less safe, a little scarier, and far less predictable. The efforts of organizations like the Liberty Rotary Club signify the commitment and concern of Americans everywhere. Our nation's strength does not lie in her military might but rather in the collective compassion of its people.

Since the September 11th terrorist attacks, the Liberty Rotary Club has joined more than 8,000 Missouri Rotarians in their statewide effort to raise $100,000 to provide for the grieving families and rescue workers. The patriotism and persistence of the Liberty Rotary Club is a lasting memorial to the thousands of victims who perished in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania.

Through the days, weeks, and months ahead, all Americans must come together and do what they can to assist the nation's war effort. Whether it is giving blood, sending donations, praying for the thousands of grieving families, or simply saying thanks to the brave men and women who put their lives on the line each and every day so that we may be free, it is important that the American people are vigilant in their efforts to overcome this evil. Though our nation has witnessed unspeakable horror, America's virtues, determination, and faith continues to shine brightly on the world.

I am confident that the United States will seek out those that harbor hatred, terror, and depravity in their hearts; and we will defeat them. This is a war that we must, can, and will win. May God bless the families and children grieving across this great nation and may God bless America.

A MORMON MOMENT

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, the national news publication, Newsweek, has published an article entitled ''A Mormon Moment,'' authored by Mr. Kenneth L. Woodward, (9/10/01) which highlights the growing influence of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, sometimes referred to as the LDS Church, or ''Mormon Church'' in world religion, and in particular, its influence in my home State of Utah. As home to the upcoming 2002 Winter Olympic Games, Salt Lake City, also serves as the world headquarters for the church.

Woodward's article made the case that the church, its history, its doctrine and influence on political and civic affairs will be under the world's media spotlight during the 2002 Winter Games in February. I think that is a safe assumption.

Religious belief is a deeply personal subject. Religious faith, or the lack thereof, defines largely who we are as a person. It is one of the the most profound influences on our individual thoughts and actions. It is inherently difficult for a person of one faith to objectively and completely explain the doctrines and beliefs of another faith. I believe that, as a non-LDS reporter, Mr. Woodward's characterizations of LDS doctrines and teachings may have encountered some of this same difficulty.

As a fourth and fifth generation member of the LDS church, I must admit that I found some of Mr. Woodward's characterizations of my beliefs and the history of the church to be strained or not entirely accurate in some instances, and perpetuates some unfortunate and outdated stereotypes.

However, it is not really appropriate or productive to engage in debate or detailed discussions on religious doctrines and beliefs on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives, and that is not my purpose in bringing this subject up tonight. Again, religious belief is deeply felt and personal, and each person should be left to discover and follow his or her own faith.

My purpose in coming to the floor on this subject tonight is seek to dispel the notion inherent in this article that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, or LDS Church, is actively seeking to exploit the 2002 Winter Games. I also want to dispel the notion that the Salt Lake Organizing Committee for the 2002 Winter Games is somehow beholden to or acting improperly in concert with the LDS Church.

I think that a few points must be made in counterbalance to Mr. Woodward's article that will help place all of this in perspective.

First, I respectfully disagree with the author's assertion that ''[n]ot since the ancient Olmpiads were held under the gaze of Zeus and his randy band of gods and goddesses have the Games been staged in a local so thoroughly saturated by a single religion.''

Approximately 72% of Utahans statewide claim membership to the LDS church. Even though 72% is still a substantial majority, the author failed to point out that within Salt Lake City itself, the figures are roughly 50% LDS members to 50% non-members. He also failed to point out that while many of Utah's prominent government leaders are LDS (which should not be a surprise when reflecting the composition of the general population), he failed to note that the last two mayors of Utah's largest city and capitol, Salt Lake City, including the current mayor, are not Members of the LDS church.

For balance, I think it's important to recognize that religious influences often permeate local cultures wherever one chooses to look. Olympic events have been held in several other venues where there have been even greater religious majorities than Salt Lake City.

For example, I recall the Winter Olympic Games being held in Grenoble, France, in the late 1960's. France's population is over 90% Roman Catholic, and that particular faith and the history of the French people and culture are inseparable. The French have historically viewed their national identity as being intertwined with Catholicism. It is part of ''who they are.''

Another example is the Winter Olympic Games which were held in Lillehammer, Norway. I recently visited Norway. It is an extraordinarily beautiful country. Approximately 86% of the population are Lutheran. In addition, Lutheranism is the State Church. One could say the same thing about the influence of protestantism on Norwegian culture and politics as that which Catholicism had on France.

Yet another example is the most recent winter games held in Nagano, Japan. 98% of Japanese are followers of the ancient Shinto and Buddhist religions.

I'm sure that if we looked further, we could find other similar examples. Therefore, it should not strike the world, nor the media, as unusual that religion plays an important part in the culture and history of Salt Lake City and its people. To the extent that this fact is newsworthy is the result of decisions made by the media themselves, and is not part of any organized effort on the part of the church or the Salt Lake Organizing Committee. I sincerely hope that the motivation for some of the media coverage of the LDS Church and its doctrines in the context of the 2002 Olympics is not motivated by some religious bias or prejudice based on specific beliefs.

For example, wouldn't it strike most people odd to have Newsweek write articles discussing specific Catholic or Lutheran, or Shinto religious beliefs in detail in the context of an Olympic story in France, Norway or Japan? To some extent, the attention focused on specific LDS religious beliefs in the context of the 2002 Winter Games seems out of place.

Second, I think the author did not adequately express the separateness of the 2002 Winter Games and the Salt Lake Organizing Committee from the LDS Church. They are entirely separate. One is a religious organization and world religion. The other is a secular organization. While there are LDS members who serve on the SLOC Executive Committee, a substantial majority of SLOC officials and employees are not members of the LDS Church.

It has been my experience that both organizations have sought, very diligently, to ensure that there is no undue influence, or even the appearance of undue influence, by the Church on the organization or outcome of the games. Any assertion that there has been undue influence is totally unsubstantiated.

Further, I would like to point out that these are America's Games. They're the world's games. They're not Utah's Games, nor the LDS Church's games. Like any other American city or state, we're proud to host, for a short time, the premier winter sports events in the world.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would hope that people would recognize that the reason that Salt Lake City was chosen to host the 2002 Winter Games is because of its reputation as having the ''Greatest Snow on Earth.'' It has world-class skiing opportunities and venues.

We are all working together to ensure that all visitors feel welcome in Utah and in the United States. If you come to the games, you will have a good time. The focus will be on the athletic competition, as it should be.

We welcome the world to our state. We have nothing to hide and nothing to be embarrassed about. We also have nothing to apologize for. Utahs' citizens of whatever religious background share in their pride and enthusiasm for upholding the Olympic Spirit. There is, and will be, a place at the table for everyone.

IN HONOR OF BALTIMORE COUNTY PROFESSIONAL FIRE FIGHTERS ASSOCIATION—LOCAL 1311

HON. ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. EHRLICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my gratitude and and admiration for the men and women of the Baltimore County Professional Fire Fighters Association, Local 1311

of the International Association of Fire Fighters. This organization represents more than one thousand fire fighters, officers, and EMS workers in Baltimore County. Each and every day, these heroes risk their lives serving the citizens of Baltimore County.

In the wake of the tragic and cowardly attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, Local 1311 sprung into action. Recognizing that over three hundred and fifty fellow fire fighters lost their lives during the horrific events of September 11, 2001, members of Local 1311 rapidly organized a fundraising drive to assist the families of our fallen heroes.

Inspired by the IAFF's creation of the New York 9/11 Disaster Relief Fund, the association began a direct campaign to solicit donations for this worthy effort. Local 1311 members hit the streets of Baltimore County from September 21–23. Fire Fighters diligently worked street comers and shopping malls asking for contributions. I am pleased to report the public responded generously. While the final tally has not been calculated, approximately $300,000 was raised for the 9/11 Fund. All Baltimore County Fire Fighters merit our thanks and congratulations.

I want to express my personal thanks to Local 1311 Trustee, Mr. Ted Moffitt, for coordinating the overall effort. The entire leadership of the organization led by President Mike Day, Secretary-Treasurer Jim Kinard, and Office Assistant Elizabeth Grove assisted with logistical support. Finally, my heartfelt thanks and appreciation is extended to Mr. Edwin F. Hale, Chairman of First Mariner Bank, for the support and assistance he and the bank provided in handling, counting, and safeguarding the voluminous amount of coin and currency collected. This group effort represents the best in America; it will undoubtedly provide much needed relief to survivors of our fallen heroes.

Mr. Speaker, fire fighters are truly America's bravest. I applaud the Baltimore County Professional Fire Fighters for their hard work and commitment to their county, country, and fellow citizens.

THE TALIBAN AND TERRORISM

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to my colleagues attention a recent op-ed in the Los Angeles Times by Karl Inderfurth, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs under the previous administration. The piece by Mr. Inderfurth details the warnings that the United States clearly, directly and emphatically issued to the Tallban in 1999 regarding their support for, and terrorists activities of, Osama bin Laden. Assistant Secretary Inderfurth informed Mullah Abdul Jalil, a close associate to Mullah Omar, in February of 1999 that the United States would hold the Taliban accountable for bin Laden's future actions and reiterated the request to expel bin Laden to a location where he could be brought to justice.

I ask that the following Los Angeles Times Op-Ed by Karl Inderfurth be placed in the RECORD and I urge my colleagues to read it.

[From the Los Angeles Times]

FACE TO FACE WITH THE TALIBAN

(By Karl F. Inderfurth)

After the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, President Bush said we will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them. The Tallban of Afghanistan should not have been surprised by this statement. They were similarly warned by the U.S. government more than two years ago.

The meeting took place Feb. 3, 1999, at the U.S. ambassador's residence in Islamabad. As the assistant secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, I was instructed to deliver a message about Osama bin Laden and terrorism to a high-ranking official of the Taliban movement. I was accompanied by the State Department's coordinator for counter-terrorism, Michael Sheehan. Mullah Abdul Jalil, a close associate of the Taliban's supreme leader, Mullah Mohammed Omar, and a possible liaison with Bin Laden, traveled to Pakistan to meet with us. The bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania nearly six months earlier had made it horrifyingly clear that Afghanistan-based terrorism was direct threat to the United States. We were outraged that after all the support the United States had given the Afghan resistance during its struggle against the Soviet Union, the terrorists tied to the bombings, including Bin Laden, were trained and based in Afghanistan.

The U.S. government had repeatedly demanded that the Taliban stop giving safe haven to terrorists. It had also appealed to nations, like Pakistan, that have influence in Kabul. But the situation did not change.

The message I delivered at the February meeting went further than any previous one issued by the U.S. government. Arriving late in the evening from Kandahar, Afghanistan, Mullah Jalil was accompanied by the Taliban's representative in Islamabad. Along with Sheehan, I stressed that the Taliban needed to expel Bin Laden to a location where he could be brought to justice. I emphasized that it was vitally important for the Taliban to act, because the American government believed that Bin Laden was still plotting acts of terrorism against the U.S.—and that we would hold the Taliban responsible for his actions. The message could not have been clearer.

Speaking softly through his interpreter, and frequently stroking his beard, Mullah Jalil responded. He began with a prayer, then proceeded to argue that the Taliban's actions conformed to their interpretation of Sharia, or Islamic law. He said Bin Laden was an honored guest of the Taliban for the role he had played in the Jihad, or holy war, during the Soviet Union's occupation of Afghanistan. Mullah Jalil acknowledged that Bin Laden was increasingly a burden on Afghanistan, but the Afghani tradition of hospitality did not permit them to force Bin Laden to leave. Mullah Jalil assured us, however, that Bin Laden was under the Taliban's control and that he could not possibly be operating a worldwide terrorist network as we had suggested. Finally, he demanded that we show him the evidence against Bin Laden and that then the Taliban would act according to Islamic law. Sheehan did, citing chapter and verse from the indictment of Bin Laden for his role in the East Africa embassy bombings.

Later efforts were made to provide the Taliban with more information about the U.S. case against Bin Laden, but they never responded. The nearly three-hour session with Mullah Jalil produced no meeting of the minds. Subsequently, the United Nations Security Council tried to persuade the Taliban to turn over Bin Laden. Two resolutions were adopted, in October 1999 and December 2000, and sanctions were imposed on the Tallban to accomplish that purpose. Again, the Taliban defied these calls by the international community.

Meanwhile, the Taliban, and some of their supporters, tried to misrepresent our campaign against Bin Laden and terrorism as an attack against Islam. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The United States does not oppose Islam. The United States respects Islam. But we oppose those who commit or condone criminal acts, especially those who commit and inflict grievous injury against civilians in the name of any ideology, religion or cause.

Today, the Taliban and their leader, Mullah Omar, are facing another hour of truth. Let us hope they will change their mind promptly and turn over Bin Laden to appropriate authorities in a country where he can be brought to justice and close down the terrorist training facilities in Afghanistan. If they do not the United States will respond. The Taliban have been warned.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PATRICK J. TIBERI

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, September 24, 2001, I was delayed in returning to Washington, D.C. from Columbus, OH due to inclement weather. As a result, I was unable to record a vote on rollcall No. 349 (H.R. 717) and rollcall No. 350 (H.J. Res. 65). I fully support these important measures and had I been present, I would have voted in favor of both.

POWER TO CHANGE OUR WORLD

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, September 18, family and friends gathered together at St. Helen's Church in Norwell, Massachusetts to mourn the loss of John J. Corcoran, a victim of the tragic terrorist attack on the World Trade Center on September 11 . The memorial service was a stirring reflection of the life and spirit of Mr. Corcoran. From the depths of grief came a deeply moving tribute from his sister, Debi Corcoran of Helena, Montana. Her words of eulogy were so genuinely inspirational that I commend them to all of my congressional colleagues:

On the morning of September 11th, my brother Jay kissed his two children and his wife good-bye and raced to catch United Airlines flight 175 from Boston to Los Angeles, where he would resume his job as a Merchant Marine engineering officer. At 9:03 a.m. EST, his plane crashed into the south tower of the World Trade Center, killing all on board and thousands within the building as the tower crumbled to the ground. There had been the possibility that Jay had missed his flight, so my family and I, like many other families, held a vigil of prayer for most of the day while we awaited official world from the airlines. Even when the call finally came, it was all too surreal I had just spent the most wonderful family reunion with all my sisters and

brother at West Hyannisport for my mother's 72nd birthday just two weeks before. It had been the first time in five years we had all been together. We shared so much joy and laughter and gave each other so much love and support for all the struggles and challenges going on in each other's lives. We headed off in our separate directions, refreshed and renewed by the blessings only family love gives. Today, we unite again as a family to ease the pain, dull the shock and fill each others spirits as we acknowledge our brother's departure to his home with the Creator.

In all these days of telephone communications with my family, we've each had time to express our deepest thoughts, our rawest emotions, and without exception they have been expressions of love, compassion, and peace. My brother and the thousands more who ascended en masse into God's light were the recipients of an energy called hate. We know this one well. We've seen it in our schools, our cities and towns, and throughout the world. We are familiar with it's bitter taste. But where does it come from? And why was it directed at us—America? Do we need to look at the way we consume disproportionate amounts of the world's resources while billions live in poverty? Do we need to examine the overdue responsibility to rein in greed and waste, and the need to share more equitably with all our brothers and sisters?

It would be easy for us to shun culpability, to proclaim victimization, to extoll political rhetoric and allow military action to be our reaction. But, I don't believe my bother and all those other beautiful spirits made the supreme sacrifice so that we can go on with business as usual Might makes right! The have and the have nots! An eye for an eye! Money is power! I believe their prayers of the families who lost loved ones and the human community at large are that we act, and not react. That we take this seed called love and grow a new garden; a world where love, sharing, charity, compassion and caring are our mantra and not more, more, more!

I believe we are at a crossroad as human beings. We have free will. We have the right to choose. Will our recourse be one of hate, anger, revenge and the subsequent and eventual destruction of humankind and Mother Earth? Or do we take responsibility—each and everyone of us and become a conduit of God's love, acknowledging the circle of light that connects all of us? We cannot harm another without harming ourselves and that is why all the world feels our pain and grieves with us; and that is why all the world anxiously awaits our response. Let our collective goal be justice for all.

As one who has my blessed brother departed from this physical plain too soon and with such horror, I choose to stand for love, compassion, peace and for a true change on all our parts. As children of God, I ask you all, to look into your hearts and see what kind of a world you want your children to grow up in, and to then decide to make it so. It is within all our power to change our world.

May there be peace on earth.
May the heart of all people be open to themselves and each other,
May all people awaken to the light of their own true nature,
May all creation be blessed, and be a blessing to all that is.

RECOGNIZING THE LIBERTY FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THEIR SPOUSES

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Liberty Fire Department and their spouses for its work and sacrifice in honor of all the peogle who both survived and who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, their families and their friends.

These terrorist attacks mark a solemn moment in America's history. American men and women, civilians and soldiers, firefighters and police, mothers and fathers, were slain for a cause so terrible, so heinous, and so despicable that we find it unimaginable and indescribable. United, Americans seek to find meaning and hope in a seemingly hopeless and meaningless act. In the days since these terrible terrorist attacks, America has been shoulder-to-shoulder in a struggle to meet the challenges of a world that is a little less safe, a little scarier, and far less predictable. The efforts of organizations like the Liberty Fire Department signify the commitment and concern of Americans everywhere. Our Nation's strength does not lie in her military might but rather in the collective compassion of its people.

Since the September 11th terrorist attacks, the Liberty Fire Department and their spouses have participated in the ''Pass the Boot'' activities at Arrowhead Stadium and fundralsing at the Liberty Fall Festival raising thousands of dollars to assist in the rescue efforts including the 911 Relief Fund, the Red Cross, and to provide for the grieving families. The patriotism and persistence of the Liberty Fire Department is a lasting memorial to the thousands of victims who perished in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania.

Through the days, weeks, and months ahead, all Americans must come together and do what they can to assist the nation's war effort. Whether it is giving blood, sending donations, praying for the thousands of grieving families, or simply saying thanks to the brave men and women who put their lives on the line each and every day so that we may be free, it Is important that the American people are vigilant in their efforts to overcome this evil. Though our Nation has witnessed unspeakable horror, America's virtues, detennination, and faith continues to shine brightly on the world.

I am confident that the United States will seek out those that harbor hatred, terror, and depravity in their hearts; and we will defeat them. This is a war that we must, can, and will win. May God bless the families and children grieving across this great Nation and may God bless America.

CONSUMER PRODUCT RISK REPORTING ACT OF 2001

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the ''Consumer Product Risk Reporting Act of 2001,'' a bill intended to improve consumer safety by achieving increased compliance with existing requirements to report hazards. The legislation would increase the civil and criminal penalties that the CPSC can seek from firms that do not inform the Commission when they have a product that could pose a substantial hazard to consumers. The legislation would also help make some product recalls more effective.

The CPSC is the government agency that makes sure cribs, toys, and other products in your home or around schools and in recreation areas are not hazardous, and recalls them when they are hazardous. The CPSC oversees the safety of 15,000 different kinds of consumer products. Each year there are more than 29 million injuries and about 22,000 deaths associated with consumer products.

Current law provides that if companies have information that one of their products has a safety defect that could create a serious product hazard or presents an unreasonable risk of serious injury or death, they are required to report that to the government. Unfortunately, some companies are not obeying the law. The CPSC estimates that in half of the most serious cases they deal with, the company has failed to report injuries. Instead, the information comes to the attention of the agency from its own investigators, from consumers, or tragically, from hospital emergency room reports or death certificates.

When companies don't report, dangerous products that should have been recalled or modified remain on store shelves. They continue to be sold and they stay in consumers homes where they can cause serious injury or death.

Some consumers pay a very high price for a company's failure to report.

For example, a 3-year-old girl died while playing on her swing. Her grandfather was cutting weeds in the yard using a weed trimmer with a replacement head that was made with metal links. The end link broke off and it flew through the air as a piece of deadly shrapnel—travelling 240 miles an hour. It hit his granddaughter in the temple, penetrated her skull and killed her.

The company didn't tell the CPSC about this death, nor did they tell the CPSC about the 40 other serious injuries from chains breaking. The CPSC was forced to do its own investigation and recalled the product nationwide in May 2000.

Such failures to report can result in tragic losses of life and limb that are avoidable and preventable if compliance with reporting were higher.

Under current law, the CPSC can fine companies for violating the law, but the amount of the fine is limited by statute to a level that does not sufficiently deter violations. Under current law, companies can face criminal penalties for violating consumer product safety laws, but they are only misdemeanors. Under current law, in any recall, companies elect whether to provide a repair, replacement or refund for defective products. In most cases, the CPSC can find a good solution to the problem for consumers. But in other cases, especially where the product is older and has been on the market for many years, companies argue they can elect a refund that may not result in an adequate recall thus resulting in the dangerous product remaining with consumers.

To remedy these deficiencies, the legislation would:

Eliminate the cap on civil penalties for violations of product safety laws.

Under current law, the CPSC cannot assess more than $1,650,000 for a related series of violations against a company that knowingly violates consumer product safety laws. The legislation would eliminate this maximum civil penalty. Many of the cases in which,the Commission seeks civil penalties involve very large corporations that can easily absorb a $1.65 million fine. For them, it is a cost of doing business. More substantial civil penalties would provide a needed incentive for those and other companies to notify CPSC of dangerous products so that the agency can take timely action to protect consumers. Other agencies, including the Federal Trade Commission, enforce laws with no ''cap'' on the amount of the penalty.

Increase the penalty for a ''knowing and willful'' criminal violation of product safety laws from a misdemeanor to a felony and eliminate the requirement that the agency give notice to the company that is criminally violating the law.

The legislation would increase the potential criminal penalties for a ''knowing and willful'' violation of consumer product safety laws from a misdemeanor (up to one year in prison) to a felony (up to three years in prison). It would also increase the maximum monetary criminal penalty in accordance with existing criminal laws. These heightened penalties are commensurate with the seriousness of product safety violations, which can result in death or serious injury to children and families. Other agencies have authority to seek substantial (felony) criminal penalties for knowing and willful violations of safety requirements, including the Food and Drug Administration for prescription drug marketing violations and the Department of Transportation for the transportation of hazardous materials.

The legislation would also eliminate the requirement under the Consumer Product Safety Act that the Commission give notice of noncompliance before seeking a criminal penalty for a willful violation of the Act. The notice requirement makes it all but impossible to pursue a criminal penalty for violations of the Act, even in the most serious cases. The threat of a criminal felony prosecution would create an additional strong incentive for companies to report product defects to the Commission.

Give CPSC clear authority to overrule the remedy chosen by a manufacturer to address a defective product in a product recall when the Commission determines that an alternative remedy would be in the public interest.

Under current law, a company with a defective product that is being recalled can elect the remedy to be offered to the public. The company can choose repair, replacement, or refund ''less a reasonable allowance for use.''

The legislation would continue to permit the company to select the remedy in a product recall. However, the legislation would allow the Commission to determine (after an opportunity for a hearing) that the remedy selected by the company is not in the public interest. The Commission may then order the company to carry out an alternative program that is in the public interest.

Sometimes companies try to choose a remedy in a recall that does not further public safety. For example, a manufacturer may argue it can choose to refund the purchase price of a product, less a reasonable allowance for use even though the product has been on the market for a long time and the amount due consumers may be so insignificant that there is no incentive for the consumer to take advantage of the recall. This is especially true where the hazardous product is still useful to the consumer and the cost of replacement for the consumer is substantial. Companies may try to choose an insubstantial refund even though people have been at risk for a number of years, thousands of products are still in use, injuries are continuing to occur and a repair is available and feasible. In this example, a refund is no remedy at all, and offering a minimal refund would not serve the public interest.

AGRICULTURAL BIOTECHNOLOGY AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2646

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce an amendment to H.R. 2646, the Farm Security Act of 2001. Please print the amendment in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

My amendment establishes a program under the Foreign Agricultural Service in the Department of Agriculture to award grants for the research and development of biotechnology on agricultural products that can be grown in the developing world. Eligible grant recipients include historically black or land grant colleges or universities, Hispanic serving institutions, and tribal colleges or universities that have agriculture or the biosciences in its curricula. Non-profit organizations or consortia of for-profit institutions with in-country agricultural research institutions are also eligible. Grants are awarded on a competitive merit-reviewed basis.

If you have any questions about this amendment, you may contact John Tustin at 225–8885. 1 appreciate your attention to this matter.

SALUTE TO PULASKI

HON. MARK FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, as American Polish clubs across the state prepare to celebrate the Pulaski Day Celebration, I would like to recognize General Casimir Pulaski and all Polish Americans.

General Pulaski came to America in 1777 to aid our fledgling Nation during the Revolutionary War. As a cavalry general, he earned the title ''Father of the American Cavalry'' leading many successful campaigns and directly contributing to our overall victory.

Pulaski understood that America would become a beacon of freedom. In the wake of recent events, and as we assemble an international coalition, it is my sincere hope we can find individuals that have the same dedication and courage as Casimir Pulaski to assist us in seeking justice.

The United States is a country with many Polish Americans that live their lives in the tradition of Casimir Pulaski. It is this tradition that makes our country great and will assure our victory once again.

Mr. Speaker, again, I pay tribute to all Americans of Polish ancestry as we celebrate Pulaski Day.

HONORING FALLEN FIREFIGHTERS

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Resolution to honor the brave men and women who lost their lives while shielding others from fire. Everyday at firehouses across America, thousands of men and women shelve fear and self-interest, strap on boots, and await the alarms or cries for help. They form the frontline of our homeland defense. They enter blazing buildings and risk their lives to save strangers—knowing full well that each day at work could be their last. These heroes are the veterans of domestic tragedies.

On September 11th, while thousands of workers raced from the blazing twin towers, hundreds of New York City's bravest stormed in—pushing aside fear and clearing paths to free those trapped inside the rubble. For many of New York's firefighters, their service during the fires of September 11th was their last heroic acts. Their lives of courage and selflessness exemplify the meaning of compassion and concern for others.

September 11, 2001 is a day in history that all of us wish we could erase. The visions of our symbols of capitalism and security ablaze are permanently etched in our memories. We cannot wipe out these horrific images, nor can we forget the tragic tales of lost loved ones. But we can choose to move on and carry with us the memories of bravery and brotherhood that so embody the American spirit. The fallen firefighters leave behind a legacy of valor and an unyielding commitment to the common good.

Mr. Speaker, it is only fitting that we lower our nation's flags each year in honor of these individuals so that we never forget the sacrifice they made for the betterment of the rest of us. As a result of the egregious attack on our nation many fathers, mothers and children were killed. Our burning tears of sorrow will never be forgotten. We will be eternally grateful for the courageous sacrifice of these men and women.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAND FOX

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the preservation efforts for endangered Island fox. This unique species inhabits San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente Islands in the chain of Channel Islands off the coast of Southern California, and its once thriving population has declined in recent years.

The Channel Islands have been called the ''Galapagos of North America'' and I believe that this is an accurate description of the extraordinary natural resources that exist on the islands. Each of the islands has a unique ecosystem, which is home to numerous indigenous species.

The island fox is one of these distinct species. It is found only on the Channel Islands and is a distant relative of the gray fox. These playful animals have spent most of the last 10,000 years thriving at the top of the island food chain. However in recent years they have become threatened due to a variety of circumstances.

However I am happy to report that extraordinary efforts are being made to reverse this trend towards extinction. In the last month the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed listing the Island Fox as an endangered species. That act was an important step forward in the work to reestablish this species.

Finally, I would like to recognize the inspirational efforts of the fifth grade students at Mound Elementary School in Ventura. They have chosen the preservation of the Island Fox as their G.A.T.E. project, and have formed their own organization, ''Save Our Species,'' which is an affiliated educational unit of Jane Goodall's ''Roots and Shoots'' organization. I believe that we should all follow the example set by these devoted young people and work together to ensure the Island Fox population returns to its historic levels.

SAFETY AND SYSTEM STABILIZATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 21, 2001

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Air Transportation System Stabilization Act. This is far from an ideal bill, because it does not address the crisis faced by tens of thousands of air travel industry workers who have also been devastated by the terrorist acts of September 11. But as we know, America is in crisis and these are not ideal times.

The fact is that our aviation industry is a vital part of a strong and robust economy and it is facing unique and dire consequences as a result of the recent brutal terrorist attacks on our nation. It is therefore important that Congress take action now to stave off the financial calamity facing this industry and the resulting impact it could have on the entire nation.

This bill, however, must only be the first step. To succeed in strengthening our economy, it is essential that we address the needs of related businesses, and America's hard working men and women, who have also been devastated by the tragic events of September 11. Just as we are helping our ailing aviation industry today, we must also help the tens of thousands of workers affected by the economic impact of this national tragedy.

We must provide assistance to workers who have lost or will lose their jobs because of the crisis—assistance such as worker retraining programs, health insurance and unemployment insurance.

It is only because Congressional leaders have committed to quickly bring forth legislation to address the needs of workers that I will support this legislation. And I challenge our leaders to keep their word.

Mr. Speaker, America's workers deserve the same quick attention we are providing the aviation industry today. We must answer this moral call and come to their aid.

WILLIAM BANACH HONORED AS OUTSTANDING AMERICAN OF POLISH DECENT

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, October 12, 2001 William Banach will be honored as the Outstanding American of Polish Decent at the Milwaukee Society's Pulaski Day Banquet.

This annual event celebrates the life and achievements of local individuals who embody the spirit of Casimir Pulaski. Appointed a brigadier general by George Washington, Pulaski was engaged in a number of major Revolutionary War battles. He was killed in the fight to capture Savannah on October 11, 1977 and today Americans and Polish Americans celebrate his legacy of heroic service and ideals of freedom.

Bill has demonstrated a commitment to his family and to service of his community throughout his lifetime. He served the City of Milwaukee Bureau of Engineers for 31 years. While he no longer works a traditional full time job, he nevertheless remains extremely active in the community. He is on the Board of Directors of SHARE, a self-funding food program that provides food to needy families.

Active with the Boy Scouts of America for over 60 years, Bill has served as a Cubmaster, Scoutmaster, Explorer Scout Advisor and Merit Badge Advisor. In ''semi-retirement'' he remains very active with the Cub Scouts.

Bill has dedicated 14 years to the Milwaukee Society Polish National Alliance Lodge 2159 as chair of the Christmas Basket Program. Under his leadership, the Lodge collected, packaged and delivered Christmas goodie baskets to those most in need of holiday cheer, and did so without the families ever knowing the identity of their generous benefactors. In addition, he is an active member of American Legion Post 444 and the Knights of Columbus Cardinal Stritch Council 4614.

A wonderful husband and devoted father, Bill and his wife Janet will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary this year. They have three wonderful children and three beautiful grandchildren.

So it is with great pride that I join with the Milwaukee Society Polish National Alliance in celebrating Bill's many achievements and years of community service. Congratulations William Banach, Polish American of the Year for 2001.

THE VISIT OF MINISTER JASWANT SINGH

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome to the United States India's Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Defense, Jaswant Singh.

As a leader of the world's largest democracy, Minister Singh's visit to America is timely. In light of the tragic events of September 11, it is increasingly important for leaders of the world's great nations to unite to protect the freedoms and liberties of democracy.

On behalf of the United States government and the American people, I would like to thank Minister Singh and the government of India for strongly condemning the terrorist attacks on the United States, and for expressing their unconditional willingness to assist in fighting the new global war against terrorism. Sadly, approximately 250 Indian nationals and persons of Indian origin were killed in the September 11th attacks. To the victims and their families I extend my deepest sympathies.

As has America, India has experienced firsthand the devastating consequences of cross-border terrorism. In the past fifteen years, approximately 53,000 civilians in India have been killed by indiscriminate terrorist acts. The global nature of terrorism and its far-reaching effects require concerted global action. We trust that future cooperation with India's leaders to combat terrorism, not only in South Asia and here in the U.S., but together around the world, will strengthen and will reinforce the important relationship between our countries.

In recent years, the United States and India have moved towards increased cooperation and improved understanding. The trend towards improved bi-lateral relations is evidenced by the US-India Summit Meetings held in New Delhi in March of 2000, and the formation of our Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism early that same year.

In light of the current situation in the U.S. and instability in South Asia, we recognize that open communication, dialogue, and partnership between our democratic nations must be maintained and enhanced as we strive together to achieve common goals and to promote peace in the region. We remain committed to cooperating with the government and people of India on issues of common interest, and we commend India for the role that she has undertaken in working towards greater prosperity and stability in South Asia.

Of particular importance now, however, is the return of Pakistan to a democratic government, and the establishment of peace in the Kashmir region. Such shared goals offer opportunities for collaboration, and indeed, require international collaboration if they are to be realized. Clearly, these issues remain central to South Asia's future stability.

The war on terrorism aside Mr. Speaker, as a member of the India Caucus, I look forward to continuing work to improve America's trade, investment, and military cooperation with India. It is my hope that we will continue the processes begun in past years to construct a valuable working relationship with India, one that is mutually beneficial to both our countries. We recognize India's role as a political,

economic, and military force in regional and world affairs, and thus seek her continued cooperation and partnership.

I extend my sincere wishes to your Minister Singh for a most productive visit to Washington. Your country is an extremely important friend of America's, and I again thank you for the support that your nation has offered to the United States.

RECOGNIZING THE STUDENT BODY OF RIDGEVIEW ELEMENTARY

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Student Body of Ridgeview Elementary for their work and sacrifice in honor of all the people who both survived and who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks on September 11th, 2001, their families and their friends.

These terrorist attacks mark a solemn moment in America's history. American men and women, civilians and soldiers, firefighters and police, mothers and fathers, were slain for a cause so terrible, so heinous, and so despicable that we find it unimaginable and indescribable. United, Americans seek to find meaning and hope in a seemingly hopeless and meaningless act. In the days since these terrible terrorist attacks, America has been shoulder-to-shoulder in a struggle to meet the challenges of a world that is a little less safe, a little scarier, and far less predictable. The efforts of young people like the Student Body of Ridgeview Elementary signify the commitment and concern of Americans everywhere. Our nation's strength does not lie in her military might but rather in the collective compassion of its people.

Since the September 11th terrorist attacks, Student Body of Ridgeview Elementary has raised and contributed more than $1,000 to provide for the grieving families and rescue workers. The patriotism and persistence of the Student Body of Ridgeview Elementary is a lasting memorial to the thousands of victims who perished in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania.

Through the days, weeks, and months ahead, all Americans must come together and do what they can to assist the nation's war effort. Whether it is giving blood, sending donations, praying for the thousands of grieving families, or simply saying thanks to the brave men and women who put their lives on the line each and every day so that we may be free, it is important that the American people are vigilant in their efforts to overcome this evil. Though our nation has witnessed unspeakable horror, America's virtues, determination, and faith continues to shine brightly on the world.

I am confident that the United States will seek out those that harbor hatred, terror, and depravity in their hearts; and we will defeat them. This is a war that we must, can, and will win. May God bless the families and children grieving across this great nation and may God bless America.

MEMBERS TAKE TRIP ABROAD REGARDING THE WAR AGAINST TERRORISM

HON. BRIAN D. KERNS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. KERNS. Mr. Speaker, throughout the past three weeks we have seen a tremendous outpouring of patriotism and American pride from coast to coast. After having the opportunity to spend the past few days traveling abroad through Russia, Turkey, and Rome and meeting with leaders from each of these countries—I am proud to return home to the USA with the rest of my colleagues with the understanding that we are not in this fight against terrorism alone. My deepest appreciation goes to Chairman WELDON, and Ranking Member ORTIZ for their leadership in putting together a thorough and productive trip.

Having completed our trip we came to some important conclusions.

First of all, these nations and many others are united like never before. They stand firm with us in our fight against terrorism, and will continue to support the efforts of President Bush and our nation to root out this evil.

Second, justice will be served to Osama Bin Laden and his radical followers. We must recognize, while this may take some time—we will persevere. Osama Bin Laden and his network is only a small part of the cancer of terrorism that is spreading throughout our world. This evil cancer must and will be eradicated.

While meeting with the former King of Afghanistan, Mohammad Zahir Shah, the King told us that he supports the United States in the war against terrorism and that he would back efforts to bring Bin Laden to justice and end the radical Taliban control of Afghanistan and support free democratic elections in his country.

In our conversation with the former Afghan King, and the field commanders for Afghanistan's United Front which is formerly known as the Northern Alliance, I found it fascinating that in fighting this war we must also fight the continuous war against drugs—Afghanistan is currently one of the leading producers of opium, and the majority of Bin Laden and other terrorist activities are funded through this drug trafficking. We must cut off their financial base at the root. That means putting an end to their drug trade.

I believe that our meetings were successful and established the important ground work in this fight against evil. As President Bush has envisioned, we must continue to build effective coalitions to win this war against terrorism.

CALLING ATTENTION TO SPINA BIFIDA AND HONORING THE SPINA BIFIDA ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA FOR HELPING VICTIMS AND FAMILIES OF THIS DISEASE FOR NEARLY 30 YEARS

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to more than 70,000 Americans—and their family members—who are currently affected by spina bifida, a debilitating disease caused when a baby's spine fails to close properly during pregnancy. Additionally, Mr. Speaker, I rise to highlight the good works of the Spina Bifida Association of America, an organization that has helped people with spina bifida and their families for nearly 30 years.

Mr. Speaker, as most Members know, spina bifida, is the most frequently occurring permanently disabling birth defect afflicting 1 out of every 1,000 babies born in this country each year. There are three different forms of spina bifida with the most severe being Myelomeningocele spina bifida, which causes nerve damage and severe disabilities. This severe form of spina bifida is diagnosed in 96 percent of children born with this disease. Between 70 to 90 percent of the children born with spina bifida are at risk of mental retardation when fluid collects around the brain.

With proper medical care, people who suffer from spina bifida can lead full and productive lives. But they must learn how to move around using braces, crutches or wheelchairs, how to learn and how to function independently. They must also be careful to avoid a host of secondary health problems ranging from depression and learning disabilities to skin problems and latex allergies.

Because spina bifida can be detected before birth by using prenatal tests, more than 50 percent of babies diagnosed with spina bifida are aborted—their lives cruelly snuffed out because of their anomalies. Tragically, expectant parents are wrongly pressured to abort their child if spina bifida is detected during pregnancy. It is imperative to get the word out and let expectant parents know that spina bifida is not a death sentence. Those parents who have rejected such pressure have had their lives enriched through the love they share with their child.

The Spina Bifida Association of America works tirelessly to help families meet the challenges and enjoy the rewards of raising their child. As part of its service through 60 chapters in more than 100 communities across the country, the SBAA puts expecting parents in touch with families who have a child with spina bifida. These families answer questions and concerns and help guide expecting parents so that they make life-affirming, family enriching decisions. The SBAA then works to provide lifelong support and assistance for affected children and their families.

Today, about 90 percent of all babies diagnosed with this disease live into adulthood, about 80 percent have normal IQs and about 75 percent participate in sports and other recreational activities. We also know that spina bifida may be preventable if women consume folic acid supplements during their childbearing years and early stages of pregnancy. The daily amount of folic acid needed is typically found in most multivitamins.

It is heartening to see such promising statistics for people with spina bifida. The spina bifida community and our nation owe a tremendous debt to the SBAA for its work over the past three decades. Much more work still needs to be done, and I am confident this fine organization will lead the effort for decades to come.

VISIT OF JASWANT SINGH, INDIA'S MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND DEFENSE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to note that Jaswant Singh, who serves as both Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Defense of India, is visiting the United States. He arrived on Sunday, September 30th and will depart on Tuesday, October 2nd.

During Minister Singh's visit, he met with New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani to show support to the U.S. in the fight against terrorism on the global level. Minister Singh is also visiting Washington, DC to meet with top officials at the White House, the State Department and the Defense Department, as well as House and Senate leaders.

Minister Singh's visit to the U.S. is symbolic of India's unconditional support for the U.S. This support is based on shared democratic principles and common interests. Additionally, from the very day that the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington occurred, India has come forward in strong support of the United States, offering its unwavering support for the war against terrorism.

India's prompt and bold action in coming forth to stand united with the U.S. stems from the fact that this country has been on the front lines in the fight against international, terrorism for the years. Over the past 10 to 15 years, more than 53,000 civilians in India have been killed as a result of cross-border terrorism. These victims have suffered at the hands of many of the same terrorist networks believed to be behind the attack on the U.S.

India continues to be subject to the ravages of cross-border terrorism to this very day. Just yesterday afternoon, Monday, October 1st, a massive explosion near the main entrance of the State Assembly in India's state of Jammu and Kashmir left at least 29 persons dead and 40 injured. In addition, two militants firing from automatics later stormed the heavily-guarded assembly complex. The state assembly was in session when the blast occurred.

Those killed included five policemen, two from the Central Reserve Police Force, a schoolgirl and six state assembly employees. Eyewitnesses said a suicide bomber drove a jeep laden with explosives up to the main entrance of the state assembly and shortly after, the jeep exploded into a massive ball of fire leaving behind a trail of death and destruction. Jaish-e-Mohammad, a Pakistan-based militant group, has claimed responsibility for the blast. State Department spokesman Richard Boucher has condemned the bombing, stating: ''I would say, first of all, that we very strongly condemn the attack today in Kashmir, as we have previous attacks. We think that no cause can justify the deliberate targeting of civilians in this manner. We extend our sympathies to the victims of the attack, we extend our condolences to India, a country that's suffered many terrorist attacks over the years. India is a key partner in the global coalition against terrorism, and we do believe that terrorism must be ended everywhere.''

In statements from top Government officials, India has expressed its condolences for the terrible losses, its solidarity with the American people, and its pledge of cooperation with the Administration. We have learned in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington, the number of missing Indian nationals and persons of Indian origin is estimated at about 250.

Cooperation between India and the United States, the world's two largest democracies, extends beyond the current international campaign against terrorism, and has been steadily developing for the past few years. During the U.S.-India Summits in New Delhi in March 2000 and Washington in September 2000, the two countries established frameworks for preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, preserving stability and growth in the global economy, protecting the environment, combating infectious diseases and expanding trade, especially in emerging knowledge-based industries and high technology areas.

However, at this time of crisis and tragedy for the American people, India has shown itself to be a good friend and a reliable and valued partner. India, with its strategic location and its excellent intelligence data, represents a vital resource and a logical partner for cooperation with the U.S. At this time of crisis, India has been recognized and appreciated in public statements from President Bush, Secretary of State Colin Powell and other top officials in the Administration and the visit to Washington of Minister Singh allows U.S. leaders to demonstrate the importance that the U.S. attaches to our growing relations with India.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT BARS VIEWING OF BURNING PUNJAB

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, for quite a while, people interested in South Asian issues have had a valuable resource in the website Burning Punjab, located at http://www.burningpunjab.com. This website has reported many stories about the Indian government's tyranny against Sikhs and other minorities. Now the Indian government has banned the viewing of Burning Punjab in the northwest part of India, where Punjab, the Sikh homeland, is. Punjab, of course, declared its independence on October 7, 1987, calling itself Khalistan. The website has been blocked in Punjab and in the state of Haryana, which has a substantial Sikh population, and Delhi.

Suppressing information is not the way that democratic countries do things. This ban shows that India is a deficient democracy. It has about as much freedom of the press as Communist China. Burning Punjab was founded on September 15, 1997. On March 29, 2000, the site's founder, Sukhbir Singh Osan, was reportedly threatened with murder, apparently by the Indian government. Are these the acts of a democracy?

The massive human-rights violations of the Indian government have been well documented. Over 250,000 Sikhs, more than 200,000 Christians, over 75,000 Kashmiri Muslims, and tens of thousands of Dalits and other minorities have been killed by the government. It holds over 52,000 Sikhs and tens of thousands of others as political prisoners with no charges and no trial. Some have been in custody for 17 years. There have been rapes of nuns, murders of priests, the burning death of a Christian missionary, attacks on Christian prayer halls, schools, and churches, on mosques, on the Golden Temple. A group of Indian soldiers were caught trying to burn down a Gurdwara (a Sikh temple) but were stopped by villagers.

Why does a country like that receive U.S. aid? Do we support them so they can suppress the information their citizens need? Do we support them so they can maintain bloody repression against the minorities within their borders? We should stop all aid to India until basic human rights like the free flow of information are allowed for all citizens. Furthermore, we should put this Congress on record in support of self-determination for the people of Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagaland, and the 14 other countries seeking their freedom from India. This should take the form of an internationally-monitored, free and fair plebiscite on the question of independence. That is the democratic way and the way of major world powers. We owe it to the principles that gave birth to America to take these measures to promote the principles of freedom in South Asia and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place the article on the banning of Burning Punjab into the RECORD at this time.

[From Burning Punjab News, Sept. 23, 2001]

VIEWING WEB SITE ''BURNING PUNJAB'' BANNED IN NORTH INDIA

NEW DELHI.—The Indian Intelligence Agencies have banned the viewing of World Wide Web site 'Burning Punjab' (www.burningpunjab.com). The site was not accessible in Punjab, Haryana and Delhi for the past four days. It is reliably learnt that the Research Analysis Wing (RAW) of the Indian Hindu Regime ordered ban. The 'Burning Punjab' has now decided to change its IP identity and servers.

Here it is pertinent to mention that web site 'Burning Punjab' was launched on September 15, 1997 by a Chandigarh based journalist and lawyer, Sukhbir Singh Osan. The staff and manager of the site were threatened number of time by the Indian Police. On 29 March 2000, France based organization Reporters sans Frontier's (RSF) also objected to various restrictions imposed by the Indian Government on the staff and manager of the web site 'Burning Punjab' RSF General Secretary Robert Menard issued a letter to the Indian authorities opposing unwarranted 'censorship'.

It's worth mentioning that 'Burning Punjab'—www.burningpunjab.com is an endeavor of IHRF. International Human Rights Forum (IHRF) is engaged in propagating the cause of Human Rights worldwide. Organization is taking special care for the welfare of state victims and is lending a helping hand to hapless and helpless to mitigate their sufferings. The activities of the IHRF have been appreciated by one and all irrespective of politico-religious affiliations. During the cult of violence in Punjab, Kashmir, Delhi, Assam, Bengal and elsewhere, the IHRF played a significant role in exposing inhuman & barbaric treatment and excesses committed by the State against the innocent & law abiding citizens.

About web site Burning Punjab: Burning Punjab is Punjab's first ever media site on Sikh Holocaust. It deals with the situation in East Punjab. Site contains news & views,

political scenario, human rights values and holocaust of Sikhs. Sukhbir Singh Osan has created site. S.S.Osan is a Law Graduate from Punjab University, Chandigarh. He is a prolific writer and a born journalist. The International Human Rights Forum is operating this site.

GOOD GOVERNMENT

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring this great chamber's attention to another sermon I recently heard. People across the United States of America are still trying to figure out why these men carried out their terrorist attacks on September 11th. I believe this sermon may help those people deal with this tragedy. I recommend everyone to take a moment and read the sermon below.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place a copy of this sermon into the RECORD.

''PAUL'S ADVICE''

(By Pastor Carol Custead, Zion Lutheran Church, Hollidaysburg, PA)

I can't imagine a more well timed lesson for this week than this second lesson which was appointed for the 16th Sunday after Pentecost, from St. Paul's First Letter to Timothy. Here we find scriptural affirmation of what I said last Sunday was Luther's understanding of the role of government in this world—''It is the God-given vocation of good government to maintain order, peace, and safety so that civilization can function.''

We also find here a scriptural calling, issued by St. Paul, to prayer for our governmental leaders—something that we have seen much of in these last twelve days. People all over our nation & all over the world, of varying religions, have been flocking into churches, synagogues and mosques to pray—and especially to pray for God to guide the leaders of the nations in wisdom and discernment in this time of crisis following the terrorist attacks on September 11.

So let's start this morning by having a look at this scriptural passage. Here in 1 Timothy, Paul commends intercessory prayers for everyone, but most especially for ''kings and all who are in high positions''. Why does he single them out? It is ''so that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and dignity,'' St. Paul explains. In his context, we might expect that Paul is trying, by using these words, to assure the civil authorities that the Christian movement does not subvert or cause trouble for civic stability. Roman officials worried about that, especially since it became clear that the Christian movement was no longer a sect within Judaism, and that some Christians were refusing to sign the annual loyalty oath affirming the divinity of the Roman Emperor.

But there is more reassurance in these words of Paul—reassurance which pertains to our world situation today. As biblical commentators have frequently attested, across the centuries, the Christian movement, except in its most radical fanatic fringe branches, values a stable political order where justice is enforced, and injustice is appropriately restrained—a political order where people can expect to lead a quiet and peaceful life.

Moreover, when the stability of political order is threatened, Christians must participate in efforts to regain that stability. Otherwise we are left in a Darwinian jungle where the survival of the fittest is the rule, and that means sheer power with both the threat and practice of violence. Therefore, Paul's advice about intercessory prayer for those in authority is more than a formality. It is a persistent reminder in our liturgies and life of prayer that a just political order is a necessity if individual rights are to be secured and opportunities for fulfillment accessible to all.

In a society that has been increasingly cynical about government, about all institutions and people in authority, where professional wrestlers or entertainers are excessively admired and voted into office because the are not politicians, it is especially important for churches and individual Christians to keep up a lively intercessory prayer life for those who hold political positions of authority. It will not only keep us a bit less tainted by that cynicism; it might also lead us into greater participation in public life. It is also the case that when we pray for everyone, especially those in authority, our lives become more quiet and peaceable not just because the effect of our prayer is that the state will be governed in greater justice, but also because we will be more quiet and peaceable in spirit if we have prayed truly. As we have so greatly seen these past twelve days, intercessory prayer has that effect. It calms us down. It delivers us from the agitation of not being able to control events. It enables us to live and act with the conviction that this is God's world, to be guided according to God's purpose, not according to our own purposes. To pray with all our might, and to trust—that is the good advice we have from Paul.

We have seen all of this at work in recent days. Never before in recent history have those in high positions asked us to pray so straightforwardly. We have seen how prayer can also be a unifying force in our nation and world. It has united Christians in an unprecedented way. Last Sunday evening we hosted a community-wide Prayer Service here at Zion. Approximately 320 people were packed tightly into these pews—people from many different congregations. There were Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, United Church of Christ, Methodist, and of course, Lutherans. It was a feeling of great comfort to know that in such a time of crisis we can come together in unity of purpose in prayer, for it is the same God that we pray to.

It is also an amazing feeling to know that people all over the world are praying for America in this time of great need—to see that also Jews and Muslims are praying the same prayers we are praying. While they do not pray in Jesus' name as we do, it is still the same God to whom they pray. These three great monotheistic religions have come together in unity of purpose in an unprecedented way. The terrorist actions of a fanatic fringe group of Muslims have been the shame of so many Muslims worldwide. We should remember that we also have been shamed in the past by our own fanatic fringe groups such as the incident in Waco, Texas and mass suicide of Jim Jones and his followers. Therefore we can treat our good Muslim brothers and sisters with grace and we can pray with them and for them. We can pray with them for deliverance from the threat of militant Muslims, that those who have used violence as a means to grasp control in places such as Afghanistan might amend their ways or be ousted from their tyranny and murderous fanaticism.

When we pray we dare not do so with an attitude that God is on our side as the fanatics have done. How presumptuous! Rather, let us pray that we may be given the wisdom and strength and insight to discern God's way in all that lies before us so that we may properly be on God's side in His ongoing war on evil.

And when we pray, ''God bless America'' we dare not do so with an attitude of superiority to other nations of this world. For we believe that God does bless America—indeed that is our annual theme in this Harvest Home celebration. But that does not mean that God does not bless other nations and peoples also. As we pray for God to bless America today in this crisis let us remember that good people all around the world join us in that prayer.

When we pray we dare not forget Jesus' teaching to pray for our enemies. Perhaps that is most difficult in this crisis. But this prayer is so important because it helps us to keep our focus and perspective. As President Bush said in his speech Thursday night, our enemy is not Islam. Our enemy is not the Arabs. It is not even the majority of Afghan people. But our enemy is all those, wherever and whoever they are throughout this world, who would inflict terror and violence on innocent people. To pray for these enemies means neither to cover up the conflict we have with them nor to downplay it's enormous seriousness, but rather to endure the tension of our conflict with them without succumbing to their level of hatred—indeed without succumbing to hatred at all. We do not need to hate the person but only the terrible evil acts that they commit. To pray for one's enemy in this way means that despite our conflict with them we recognize this enemy as a creature of God who has had a right to live—but not the right to commit an unjust act! So we earnestly pray for them to turn from their evil ways for the sake of the whole civilized world. Our purpose, then, for bringing them to justice, is not for the sake of vengeance, but for the sake of restoring order to our world so that people everywhere may once again expect to live in peace, quiet, safety and dignity.

Finally, when we pray for our President, our government leaders, our military personnel—and those of all the nations who join us in our cause in this time of crisis, we ask God to give them insight, wisdom, and guidance in all that lies before them—in each decision they will need to make—especially the difficult ones where the lives of poor, innocent people may be at stake. While it is inevitable that in our efforts to root out terrorism from this world some innocent people will likely be harmed, let us pray that that number be minimal and that the actions we must take will be effective in meeting the overall strategic goal. In the words of President Bush, ''In all that lies before us, may God grant us wisdom, and may God watch over [us].'' Amen.