

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRATULATING JACKIE
THOMAS ON HER 50TH BIRTHDAY

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Jackie Thomas, of San Jose, California, on her 50th birthday, which was Saturday, September 29, 2001.

Mrs. Thomas was born in 1951 in Little Rock, Arkansas. When she was three, her family moved to California, where they settled in the Bay Area. A member of a single-parent family, Mrs. Thomas helped to take care of her working father and raise her two younger brothers. After marrying and having two children of her own, Mrs. Thomas continued to devote herself to her family. Her selfless dedication to family has been a hallmark of her life.

The achievements of Mrs. Thomas' life include more than her success as a mother and wife. She was the first in her family to achieve a college degree. She also maintained her own career as a customer service and inside sales representative in the electronics industry, while supporting her husband's career goals and caring for two small children.

I extend to Mrs. Thomas the happiest birthday wishes on her 50th birthday and wish her many more in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO FEDEX

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize FedEx 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 businesses like FedEx 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, FedEx has assisted UPCO and their customers nationwide providing the costs of mail-

ing and distribution of dog supplies to the New York/New Jersey German Shephard Rescue. The patriotism and persistence of FedEx 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.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "RUSSIAN
RIVER LAND ACT"

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce the proposed legislation titled "Russian River Land Act" on behalf of Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated. The purpose of this legislation is to ratify an agreement that settles a land ownership issue at Russian River on the Kenai Peninsula in Alaska.

The agreement that this legislation ratifies was reached on July 26th of this year, after three years of negotiations between the Alaska Native regional corporation, Cook Inlet Region, Inc. and the United States Forest Service and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The agreement covers lands at the confluence of the Kenai and Russian Rivers.

The area surrounding the confluence of the Russian and Kenai is rich in archeological cultural features. It is also the site of perhaps the most heavily used public sports fishery in Alaska. Because of the archeological resources at Russian River, Cook Inlet Region, Inc. made selections at Russian River under the section of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act that allowed for selections of historical places and cemetery sites. The lands at the confluence are managed in part by the U.S. Forest Service and in part by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Seeking to protect the public's access to the sports fishery at Russian River, the two federal agencies and Cook Inlet Region, Inc. have reached agreement that requires federal

legislation in order to become effective. Because this agreement provides for the continuing ownership and management by the two federal agencies of the vast majority of lands at Russian River, the public's right to continue fishing remains unchanged from its current status.

Through negotiation and agreement, the two federal agencies and Cook Inlet Region, Inc. have found a way to fulfill the intent of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in a way that fully protects the interests of the public. I congratulate all three parties on reaching final accord on the long-standing unresolved issue of land ownership at Russian River. I urge passage of the Russian River Land Act.

ST. JOHN LUTHERAN CHURCH
CELEBRATES ITS 95TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I congratulate St. John Lutheran Church in Cudahy, Wisconsin on its 95th anniversary as a congregation.

St. John was founded by a small group of area Slovak immigrants, and received its charter on October 7, 1906 as a member of the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church (SELC). Later, that synod merged with the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, and St. John became a member of the Missouri Synod's SELC district.

Over the years, St. John has grown and prospered, adding programs like its Day Care Ministry and a second ministry and workshop site called the Life Enrichment Center along the way. In 1999, the church's renovation project expanded the sanctuary and fellowship hall, and added new office space.

St. John's theme for its 95th anniversary year is "Heritage of Faith; Foundation for the Future." What a fitting statement for a church that has played such an integral part in the spiritual life of the community for so many years, and continues to be a very special place to worship and grow in service to God and to His people.

The congregation is blessed with two gifted and devoted pastors, Reverend Carl H. Krueger, Jr., who also serves as president of the SELC District, and Reverend Richard Schauer. Other dedicated members of the St. John ministry team are the church's current vicar, Rodger Williams, parish nurse Marcia Isherwood, and Karen Erickson, who serves as the day care director.

The members and staff of St. John Lutheran are actively involved in many community activities, such as Project Concern and Cudahy/St. Francis Interfaith for the Elderly, Pastor Kreuger is also the chaplain at Wisconsin Air National Guard's 128th Air Refueling Wing in Milwaukee, the unit where I once proudly

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

served as a medic. An attitude of service is certainly evident in every aspect of the life of the congregation.

Congratulations to St. John Lutheran Church on this very special day in the history of the congregation. May God continue to bless its ministry with His presence and His love.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE TIF-FIN COUNCIL 608 OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS ON THEIR 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, on October 6, 2001 the Tiffin Knights of Columbus Council 608 will celebrate their 100th anniversary. For the past 100 years, this fraternal organization has worked to promote charity for those who are less fortunate, to promote unity and brotherhood among Catholic men, and to promote patriotism in our country.

More than 120 years ago, a small group of men met in the basement of St. Mary's Church in New Haven, Connecticut. These men formed a fraternal society that would one day become one of the world's largest Catholic family fraternal service organizations. Their purpose was to bring men together under the banner of fraternity and philanthropy. These men bound themselves together by the ideals of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of the Americas, the one whose hand brought Catholicism to America.

For the last 100 years, the Tiffin Council has carried on the principles of their founding fathers. Their services to the Tiffin community are profound. The Tiffin Council provides religious education and activities for students and those with mental and physical disabilities. Their efforts at the Ecumenical Sharing Kitchen ensure that those who are less fortunate have a hot meal. Through their charitable efforts, the Tiffin Council raises funds for the Firefighters' Projects for Children, St. Rita School for the Deaf, and Catholic Guild for the Blind.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all the members of the 107th Congress to join me in applauding the efforts of the Tiffin Knights of Columbus Council 608. Their selfless acts of volunteerism and brotherhood over the past century are truly an example for future generations.

COLONEL JAMES A. McMURRY
RETIREES AS COMMANDER

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, on October 26, 2001, Colonel James A. McMurry will retire as Commander of Volk Field Combat Readiness Training Center, Camp Douglas, Wisconsin. After a distinguished career in the U.S. Air Force as an instructor pilot, Colonel McMurry joined the Wisconsin Air National Guard where he served as an instructor pilot, flight examiner and squadron standardization officer with

the 128th Tactical Fighter Wing. During that time, he participated in three overseas deployments. In 1989 he was assigned to lead the installation of a \$31 million Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation system at Volk Field. He became Commander in November, 1993. In 1997, he was assigned the additional duty of Air National Guard liaison to the Air Force Command and Control Battle Lab.

Colonel McMurry is a command pilot with over 3800 hours in a variety of aircraft. His awards and commendations include the Meritorious Service Medal, Air Force Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the Joint Service Achievement Medal, the Outstanding Unit Award and the Organizational Excellence Award.

Colonel McMurry represents the very best in leadership in the Wisconsin National Guard. He is considered one of the most accomplished and respected senior officers in the Air National Guard. He has led in the area of new technologies to train the men and women of the future Total Force.

In addition to his distinguished military career, Colonel McMurry has served in a number of community leadership roles including the American Legion, Lions Club, County Wisconsin Workers Steering Committee and the Greater Mauston Wisconsin Development Corporation.

Colonel McMurry resides in Mauston with his wife, Sue, and their three children, April, Sara and Mike.

I have considered it an honor and a privilege to have worked with Colonel McMurry since his arrival at Volk Field, which is located within the 6th Congressional District that I represent. It is fitting that he receives full recognition and praise for the service he has rendered to his community, his state and his nation along with the thanks and best wishes of his fellow citizens in Wisconsin.

ON INTRODUCTION OF FIRST RESPONDERS HOMELAND DEFENSE LAW

HON. J. RANDY FORBES

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to introduce legislation that will help our local law enforcement agencies and public safety personnel prepare for and respond to terrorist attacks.

As the horrific attacks upon our Nation on September 11th have proven, our local police, fire, and rescue personnel are our first line of response to acts of terrorism. While our federal law enforcement officers have a very important role to play in our homeland defense, the role of their state and local counterparts is still more critical. They are the first on the scene, the first to assess the damages and circumstances, the first to attend to victims.

But, they are not now well equipped or prepared for dealing with these situations. They must deal on a day-to-day basis with the more mundane tasks of keeping the peace on the streets and bringing common criminals to justice. They need access to the knowledge and equipment that our federal law enforcement and military personnel freely have, but now lie outside their routine training.

As our Nation sought to prosecute the long, hard war on drugs, we came to similarly realize the value of fully integrating beat cops, state troopers, and other law enforcement officials into the fight. But those officers needed access to the equipment and the knowledge of our military personnel in order to fully realize their capabilities. As a result, there are two programs through which state and local agencies fighting drugs can acquire defense personnel property to conduct counter-drug operations.

One of those two programs, found at 10 U.S.C. 2576a, was already amended by Congress to allow these same resources to be used for counter-terrorism. Through that program, local law enforcement can get free access personnel property no longer needed by the Department of Defense. It is time to bring the second program into the Twenty-First Century as well, and that is what my bill does.

This second program, found at 10 U.S.C. 381, simply provides state and local enforcement officers access to the catalog of equipment and knowledge currently available to the Department of Justice, the Department of Defense, and the General Services Administration.

No new funds are needed to expand this program. The local agencies pay for the items they purchase with their own dollars. But, by purchasing these items through this program, the communities may be able to leverage the buying power of the federal government and pay lower prices.

There is no cost to making this change in law, but there is a great cost to not providing our local public safety workers with the tools they need to respond to future potential terrorist attacks. As we begin to prepare our Nation to fight what could be a long, hard war against terrorism, we must arm our front-line soldiers—the police, fire, and rescue personnel of our local communities. The First Responders Homeland Defense Act is one right step in that direction.

TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTHSIDE
FALL FESTIVAL

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the patrons and organizers of the Southside Fall Festival 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 the patrons and organizers of the Southside Fall Festival 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 patrons and organizers of the Southside Fall Festival have raised and contributed more than \$1,500 to assist the grieving families and rescue workers. The patriotism and persistence of the patrons and organizers of the Southside Fall Festival 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 THE SERVICE OF ART
COOK

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, when someone is stranded in the backcountry and a search and rescue team is called into action, dedicated and brave individuals respond to the call of those in need. Today I would like to rise and honor the service and contributions of Art Cook, a 14-year veteran with the Mesa County Search and Rescue, whose service has led him to be one of the most respected members of his squad and who was recently recognized by the Lions Club in Grand Junction, Colorado for his selfless acts.

In the vast terrain of Colorado, the vehicles needed for search and rescue differ from region to region. However, the need for four-wheel drive vehicles always seems to be a necessity and Art established the four-wheel-drive division of the Mesa County Search and Rescue. Not only did he implement this crucial component to the service, Art also created a unique and very effective mechanism for rescuing someone out of the backcountry. His innovation has been appreciated tremendously and has served to make the Mesa County Search and Rescue a better operation.

Art began his volunteer service in 1987 after retiring from Mountain Bell. Now 67 years of age, Art has helped to save numerous lives and has extended a warm and helping hand in numerous instances. At times, his dedication worries his family but that does not halt his volunteering. This award from the Lions Club was accompanied with a check to be given to the Search and Rescue team.

Mr. Speaker, Art Cook has offered himself and his expertise to others on many rescues. His honorable and commendable service is greatly appreciated. I would like to take this moment to congratulate Art on his recent recognition and extend my warmest regards and best wishes to him and his family in many years to come.

IN HONOR OF CHARLES G. OFIESH

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring this great chamber's attention to a distinguished decorated military veteran recently elected state commander of the Department of Pennsylvania Disabled American Veterans (PADAV). Mr. Charles G. Ofiesh, a resident of Altoona, Pennsylvania, located in the 9th Congressional District, served honorably during WWII and the Korean War. After his return from the Korean War, Mr. Ofiesh enlisted with the 341st Medical Company, Army Reserve, Altoona, and quickly rose to the rank of first sergeant—a position to hold for years. Mr. Ofiesh was then transferred to the 99th Army Command where he was soon promoted to command sergeant major where he served until his retirement in November 1984.

During his distinguished military career, Mr. Ofiesh received over 24 awards and decorations, most notably the Legion of Merit and the Meritorious Service Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster. Mr. Ofiesh is a member of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, has served as a member of the Altoona City Zoning Appeals Board for over 24 years and is very active in the Civil Air Patrol program.

The tragic incident of September 11th reminds all of us to honor our military, both past and present. Mr. Ofiesh is a person who believes in America and fought admirably to protect our country. Mr. Ofiesh deserves the recognition from Congress and we should take notice and acknowledge all of heroes like Mr. Ofiesh. I look forward to working with him in his new role as state commander of PADAV and joining the fight to ensure that all veterans and their families receive the respect and benefits that they have earned.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place a copy of the article from the Altoona Mirror into the RECORD.

[From the Altoona Mirror, Sept. 30, 2001]

LOCAL MAN ELECTED TO HEAD PA. DISABLED
AMERICAN VETERANS

(By Mark Leberfinger)

Charles G. Ofiesh has worn many hats over the years: government official, parade marshal, businessman and decorated military veteran.

Now he has a new hat to wear as state commander of the Department of Pennsylvania Disabled American Veterans.

"He's a guy whose feet never stop," department adjutant John W. Neeves said. "He's always on the go. "He has all the attributes a leader should possess."

Ofiesh was elected to his new role during the Disabled American Veterans' Pennsylvania convention in June. DAV was founded in 1920 and chartered by Congress in 1932. It is the official voice of America's service-connected disabled veterans.

Ofiesh said he joined the organization because he felt he could do more directly helping veterans than he could in other organizations.

"The DAV takes care of members of the Legion and VFW, everybody," he said. "You don't have to be a DAV member to be served."

"I couldn't do near what I could do in the other organizations what I can do in the DAV," Ofiesh said.

He has been working on several goals for the organization including improving the transportation system that takes veterans to area VA medical centers and doctor appointments and increasing membership in the nearly 53,000-member organization.

"The DAV is lobbying all the time for veterans," the new state commander said. "We're trying to tell them 'you made promises and you need to keep those promises'—to take care of the veterans for life after they came home."

In addition, the state Disabled American Veterans is seeking more grant money from the Commonwealth to purchase more vans for the James E. VanZandt VA Medical Center and the seven other VA centers in the state.

Before taking the reins of the state DAV, Ofiesh served as the organization's junior vice commander and senior vice commander.

He already has represented the state organization at various statewide veterans meetings.

"There are so many organizations and they're all working toward one goal: to support the veterans," he said.

Ofiesh served in the 24th Infantry Division during World War II and the Korean War. After his return from Korea, he enlisted with the 341st Medical Company, Army Reserve, Altoona. Ofiesh rose to the rank of first sergeant, a rank he held for 16 years.

He was transferred to the 99th Army Command in Oakdale, where he was promoted to command sergeant major. He retired at that rank in November 1984.

During his military career Ofiesh received many military awards including the Legion of Merit and the Meritorious Service Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Ofiesh and his wife, Helen, have three children and three grandchildren.

He is a member of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Ofiesh has served as a member of the Altoona City Zoning Appeals Board for 42 years. He is also a member of the Altoona Blair County Development Corp. and Blair County Industrial Development Authority.

Ofiesh has been grand marshal for parades in Altoona during the past 20 years.

"I would call the commander's honor the crowning glory, my final salute," he said, "because all the other things I've done aren't of the magnitude of state commander of an organization like the DAV."

TRIBUTE TO LEONARD WADE
FAULK

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Leonard (Wade) Faulk of Julesburg, Colorado. Wade was one of only 51 high school students nationwide selected for a \$20,000 Coca-Cola Scholars Foundation Scholarship. For this, Mr. Speaker, the United States Congress commends him.

Wade is a recent graduate of Julesburg High School in Julesburg, Colorado. He and

relationships that are based here . . . the coming together of so many wonderful people who gathered around the visions of the future directions and potentials of our field." Donald dedicated his career to helping children with very special needs. He has been recognized nationally and internationally for his work in urban child development and the impact of violence and trauma on children and families. However, it was his clinical and research activities which focused on the developmental psychopathology of serious childhood neuropsychiatric disorders including pervasive developmental and tic disorders and autism that were closest to his heart. It was here that he truly wanted to make a difference.

Over the last several years, I worked on so many projects with the Yale Child Study Center, and almost always worked closely with Donald. Since our first meeting, I was in awe of his tireless efforts and dedication—especially to his research on autism. It was only this past week that I received the news that he would be honored next month at the International Meeting for Autism Research with the Lifetime Award for Research in Autism. In his letter, he described this occasion as "particularly special . . . because they bring together what I have most cherished what I have most cherished about my life as a scholar and a clinician—the opportunity to be a part of family's lives and the lives of students and colleagues working together to improve our understanding of the most enduring questions of human development."

I stand today to pay tribute to a great man and to extend my deepest sympathies to his wife Phyllis, his four children and their families, and his mother Rose. A tireless advocate and a dear friend, Dr. Donald Cohen was an inspiring leader and his legacy will forever live in the hearts of the many lives he has touched.

STATEMENT ON THE TEMPORARY
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
(TUC) ACT

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, as our economy enters a period of great uncertainty, Congress can take at least one step that will protect the families most imperiled by mounting job losses, while simultaneously stimulating consumer demand and economic growth. In short, we should improve our unemployment compensation (UC) system. Expanding, extending and supplementing UC coverage will put more money into the pockets of the families most affected by economic dislocations and most likely to spend quickly.

I am therefore introducing the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act to improve our Nation's response to rising unemployment levels. The bill would draw down funds from the federal unemployment accounts for one year to: (1) provide benefits to certain unemployed workers who are now not covered by the Unemployment Compensation system; (2) extend benefits by 13 weeks to workers whose regular UC has expired; and (3) supplement the amount of unemployment benefits. Over the next year, these provisions

would provide UC benefits to over one million jobless Americans who otherwise would go without any assistance, they would extend UC coverage to roughly 3 million individuals whose regular benefits have expired, and they would increase the amount of unemployment payments to 9 million displaced workers. With new claims for unemployment benefits recently reaching their highest level in nine years, it is imperative that Congress and the Administration consider these reforms in the quickest possible time frame.

Any effort to improve our unemployment system must start with the recognition that many dislocated workers, particularly low-wage workers, do not receive assistance from the current system when they are laid off. The General Accounting Office (GAO) reported last December that while low-wage workers were twice as likely to become unemployed, they were only half as likely to receive UC benefits compared to higher-wage workers, even when employed for similar periods of time. The GAO cited the fact that only 18% of unemployed low-wage workers were receiving UI benefits compared to 40% of higher-wage workers. This problem may track a general reduction in the percentage of unemployed Americans who actually receive UC benefits (which has declined over the last few decades from about one-half to about one-third).

Over the last few years, Congress has received repeated recommendations to correct this situation. Groups suggesting changes include: the Advisory Council on Unemployment Compensation, which was jointly appointed by Congress and the President; the Committee for Economic Development, which is led by leaders in business and academia; and a group of state, federal, business and labor stakeholders in the UC system. All of these organizations highlighted two issues that must be addressed. First, too many unemployed workers are denied UC because their most recent wages are not counted. (Many States do not count the last completed quarter of work). And second, part-time workers are sometimes discriminated against in the UC system. To begin to address these inequities, the TUC Act would provide federally-funded UC coverage for one year to jobless workers who would be otherwise ineligible because their last completed quarter of employment was not included in their wage record, and to unemployed workers seeking part-time employment.

As unemployment creeps up, it becomes increasingly difficult for dislocated workers to quickly find new jobs. For this reason, Congress also should consider increasing the duration of unemployment benefits, particularly since the current law provision providing an extension of benefits has proven ineffective. In fact, since 1983, only 12 States have triggered on to the current Extended Benefits (EB) program. Because changes to the existing EB program would demand time-consuming changes to many State's laws, this legislation would establish a new, temporary program that would provide an additional 13 weeks of benefits to individuals whose regular UC expires. Like the coverage for certain newly eligible workers, these extended benefits would be federally-funded and would continue requirements that recipients seek work.

One final area that deserves attention is the adequacy of UC benefits. Unemployment benefits generally replace 50% or less of lost wages, leaving many workers hard-pressed to

meet their monthly bills. This is particularly true in many urban and suburban areas where housing costs have exceeded inflation over the last decade. Furthermore, many States have relatively low average and maximum UC payment rates (the average weekly UC payment in the US is about \$230). Finally, UC wage replacement rates were never adjusted to account for the fact that unemployment benefits were made fully taxable in 1986. This tax policy was enacted to ensure equity among families with the same amount income but from different sources. However, it has had the effect of reducing the value of UC benefits by about 15%. Therefore, to restore the value of unemployment benefits, while also maintaining equity in the tax code, this legislation would increase every UC recipient's weekly check by 15% for the next year.

Mr. Speaker, we have over \$38 billion in the Federal Unemployment Trust Funds. Those reserves are designed just for this purpose—responding to rising unemployment. We should spend a portion of those funds to help Americans face the uncertainties and hardships that come with increased joblessness. The Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act will put those monies to good use by expanding, extending and increasing unemployment coverage just when it is needed most. Thank you.

A TRIBUTE TO MARY R. WRIGHT

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the selfless public service of an individual who has committed herself to the betterment of our public parks. Ms. Mary R. Wright recently retired from her position as Chief Deputy Director of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, and I wish to take this opportunity to recognize her work for the State of California.

Mary began her career with the Department of Parks and Recreation in 1978 as the Acting Assistant Director, in Los Angeles. In this capacity, she worked as a liaison between the Department and various agencies and organizations in the greater Los Angeles area. Her valuable combination of talent in management and passion for our natural resources were quickly recognized by all those with whom she worked, and she held a variety of positions within the Department before being named District Superintendent for the Monterey District. The Monterey Peninsula is famous for its beauty and pristine natural habitats, enjoyed and treasured by residents of and visitors to the area. The role of managing and directing the efforts of those who work to preserve and protect these natural resources fell on Mary. She excelled at the task and, in June 1999, earned promotion as Governor Gray Davis's appointee to the position of Chief Deputy Director of the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

In addition to her official work on behalf of the State of California, Mary works alongside her husband as an enthusiastic community advocate. As a resident of Big Sur, she works on behalf of the residents and businesses there, serving as a member of the Big Sur Historical

Society and as the Vice President of the Big Sur Health Center Board of Directors. She has also been active on the Monterey Peninsula for many years, serving as an appointed commissioner on the Monterey Historic Preservation Commission from 1983 until 1992, and as an appointed commissioner on the Marina Dunes Task Force from 1985 until 1992. She truly is a precious resource for our elected officials and community members.

Mary Wright is a dedicated public servant, and a respected administrator. Her talent and vision will be sorely missed in the California Department of Parks and Recreation, but I am certain that the communities of the Central Coast will continue to benefit from them. I wish her well as she heads into a well-deserved retirement.

HONORING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF
VINCE THOMAS

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Vince Thomas, a committed and dedicated community activist from my Congressional District. He is retiring from his position as executive director of Project Now, a community action agency, after almost 30 years of service to the Quad Cities area.

I have had the honor to know Vince for over 20 years. Throughout my work as a Member of Congress, I have had the privilege to work closely with him on many projects and initiatives to aid our local area. Through these efforts, he has helped build a strong Quad City community that respects diversity and reaches out to the less fortunate in our area. I am proud of the work we have achieved together and the wise counsel that Vince has given to me over the years.

You need to look no farther than the numerous awards presented to him to know the high regard that the Quad Cities and people throughout Illinois hold for Vince. He has been awarded the Dr. Martin Luther King "I Have A Dream Award" and the Martin Luther King Steering Committee Peace Award as well as the Illinois State Council of Senior Citizens Award and an appreciation award from the Quad City League of Native Americans. He is clearly a man of conscience and duty.

While Vince has been a man of many causes, he is also known for his warm personality. He may be a tenacious advocate, but he is also known for his quick smile and considerate manner. I am fortunate to count Vince as a good friend.

For those who know Vince, his name is synonymous with working for social justice and serving the neediest in our society. While Vince will be retiring from Project Now, I know that he will continue to be an energetic advocate for the underprivileged in our area. I wish him the best as he embarks on his retirement. I know that he will continue to be an inspiration to those of us who seek to make the Quad Cities an even better place to live.

TRIBUTE TO OS2 NEHAMON LYONS
IV OF PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, on September 11, 2001, our nation lost thousands of brave and innocent men and women in the unconscionable terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. Among those who admirably, but regretfully, gave their lives that day while serving our country at the Pentagon was a gentleman from my district, Operations Specialist 2nd Class Nehamon Lyons IV. I wish to recognize his life and achievements.

Officer Lyons was born and raised in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where he graduated from Dollarway High School in 1989. After graduating, he moved to Mobile, Alabama, and in 1997 enlisted in the Navy. Although he was first assigned to the USS *Gettysburg*, Officer Lyons had been attracted to the Pentagon since high school. Through hard work, he eventually received a coveted and prestigious assignment to the center of our nation's military command. During his tenure at the Pentagon, he effectively managed multiple responsibilities, including his most recent position as Chief of Naval Operations.

The Navy awarded Officer Lyons multiple accolades throughout his career for his contributions to our country including the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal, the Joint Meritorious Unit Commendation, the Sea Service Deployment Ribbon, the Good Conduct Medal, and two Navy "E" Ribbons. In addition, for his bravery in the face of extreme peril on September 11, 2001, Officer Lyons will posthumously be awarded the Purple Heart of Courage and the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal.

Officer Lyons was not only a decorated and distinguished serviceman, but also an honorable member of his community. He served this nation and his fellow citizens with spirit and bravery. All those who knew him will miss his cheerful demeanor and hard-working attitude. His passing is a significant loss not only to his family and friends, but also to our state and our nation.

I am grateful for Officer Lyons's service to and love for his country, and I pay tribute to him for his lifetime of accomplishments. My thoughts and prayers are with his mother, Jewel Lyons, and all his family and friends.

HERMAN CASTELLANI HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the long record of service to the community by my very dear friend Herman D. Castellani, who will be honored as "Person of the Year" by the Italian-American Association of Luzerne County at the association's annual Columbus Day banquet on October 7.

Herman has served as president of the association for two years and has also served as secretary to, and a member of, its board of directors.

He has participated in numerous community activities throughout the years. He has served as president of the North Italian Citizens Club, Perugia Beneficial Italian Club and president of the Exeter Ghents Club. He has been a member of the Exeter Lions Club for 38 years, serving as president in 1971-1972. He was a volunteer office clerk for St. Anthony's Parish in Exeter, where he currently serves as vice president of the Holy Name Society and formerly served as president.

In addition, he served his fellow citizens as treasurer and occupational privilege tax collector for Exeter Borough for 11 years. He owned and operated delicatessens in Wilkes-Barre and Scranton for 21 years. He was a concrete foreman for Addy Asphalt in Wilkes-Barre for 19 years and presently works for Luzerne County.

He resides in Exeter with his wife of 47 years, the former Louise Fumanti. They have three daughters, Gloria Sekusky of Plains Township, Sharon Ellis of Shavertown and Lisa Dolhon of Exeter, and nine grandchildren. The son of the late Eugene and Palmina Catani Castellani of Nocera Umbria, Italy, he is a graduate of Plains Memorial High School.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the long record of service to the community by Herman Castellani, and I wish him all the best.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MARCUS HATTER

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Dr. Marcus Anthony Hatter. Dr. Hatter will be honored at a tree planting ceremony at his alma mater, Clio High School, on October 4. He was a member of Clio High School Class of 1975. The ceremony will honor both the Class of 1975 and Dr. Hatter's memory.

During his attendance at Clio High School, Marcus Hatter was student body president for several years. He served as captain of the varsity basketball team, he was a charter member of the Genesee County Youth Leadership Council, a member of the National Honor Society, and active in the Varsity Club.

After graduating from Clio High School with honors, Dr. Hatter obtained his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and graduated from the Michigan State University School of Medicine in 1989. He completed his medical residency at William Beaumont Hospital in Royal Oak, Michigan. He went on to become the primary physician for the Visiting Physicians Association at Medi-Lodge in Howell, Michigan. In 1994 he married Janette Dennis. They had four children and adopted a fifth child.

Dr. Hatter suffered from an illness that cut his life short. During this time Marcus Hatter was an undaunted example of courage, compassion and heart. His brother, Henry II, gave Marcus a kidney that extended his life by several years, but Dr. Hatter passed away on January 7, 2001.

He is enshrined in the memory of the people closest to him, wife Janette; children Elizabeth, Rachel, Miranda, Marcus Jr. and Aaron; parents Henry and Barbara Hatter; sister

Kelly; brother Henry II; and many others who will treasure always the inspiration Dr. Hatter provided to others his entire life.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join the Clio High School Class of 1975 in paying tribute to one of its own. Dr. Marcus Hatter worked to make the world a better place. He brought joy to each person he met and will be greatly missed by his family, friends and our community.

TAIWAN DESERVES A PLACE IN
THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, last year, the people of Taiwan went to the polls to select the individual who would serve as the Tenth President of the Republic of China. Mr. Chen Shui-bian, a member of an opposition party, won that hotly contested race, and for the first time in Chinese history, people in Taiwan had a peaceful transfer of power.

Many scholars and government officials in the PRC suggested that if President Chen were elected, Southeast Asia would be thrown into economic and political turmoil. It did not occur. Instead, President Chen has avoided provoking the mainland. He has honored his pledge to seek a genuine dialogue with the Chinese mainland and his approach towards the PRC has won praise from neighbors in Asia and the United States.

Mr. Speaker, in spite of all that President Chen and the people of Taiwan have done, Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations, and its twenty-three million people are not represented in that body and in many other international organizations. It is time for fair-minded leaders of the world to correct this injustice.

Unfortunately, the General Assembly again failed to provide Taiwan with the membership in this body it so richly deserves this year. I call on my colleagues and the Bush Administration to urge membership for Taiwan when the issue comes before the General Assembly next year.

The members of the United Nations should include all people and nations, especially those who stand as a true example of political freedom. Many of my colleagues may be concerned about Taiwan's status as officially a province of China. I would remind my colleagues that other divided nations—Germany and Vietnam, for instance—enjoyed full representation in the UN by both of their governments. We should afford the free-market democracy of Taiwan the same.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY CELEBRATES THE REDEDICATION OF THE LAMINGTON BLACK CEMETERY AND HONORS THE EFFORTS OF ITS ORGANIZERS

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and celebrate the rededication of the

Lamington Black Cemetery located in Somerset County, New Jersey and to honor those responsible for undertaking this reclamation effort.

Until a year ago, this rich history of New Jersey's African-American heritage was a hidden treasure lost among snarled tree roots and overgrown vegetation. But thanks to the efforts of many concerned citizens, the "old slave cemetery", its nearly three centuries of history and more than 100 graves—both marked and unmarked—have been preserved and rededicated.

For more than a year, neighbors and friends, brothers and coworkers, pastors and congregants have come together to rebuild and reclaim this small one acre cemetery. They have donated their time, talents and treasures to restore the peace and dignity those resting in this hallowed ground deserve.

At this time in our Nation's history, when we struggle to find solace and meaning in the acts of terror against us, we can gain strength and perspective from those buried in the Lamington Black Cemetery and those working to preserve our heritage. Theirs is a story of slavery, of war, and of freedom. Most importantly though, they are a genuine example of the dignity of human life, the strength of community and the pride of America.

Mr. Speaker, again, I celebrate this rededication and honor those who are buried and those who have worked so diligently to bring their memories back to life. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this invaluable contribution to our community and New Jersey.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF
POLICE OFFICER DAVID ROBERTS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, to serve the public as an officer of the law is truly a noble deed worthy of the praise from this body. These brave souls are the forgotten heroes of the day despite their importance to our country and to the welfare of the public. David Roberts, an outstanding retired police officer who served the Denver Police Department, considered being a police officer one of the greatest and most rewarding aspects of his life. The Denver chapter of the International Footprint Association has offered their praise by honoring him at the second annual Forgotten Officer Recognition Dinner. I too, would like to raise the service of this officer before this House and recognize his efforts to the service of the people of Denver, Colorado.

Although David is no longer an active officer, his heart is still captivated with a selfless devotion to others. In 1985, he experienced a gunshot wound to his mouth that ended his career. David had been with the department for only six years when one incident ended his career. The man who shot Officer Roberts was subsequently sentenced to 80 years in prison and David has been paralyzed on his left side since. This potential setback, though, has not fazed David and he is still involved with training officers by teaching them at police academies. He attempts to offer a glimpse of what to do should something of such trau-

matic magnitude strike them in the line of duty. But his teachings pertain to life more than just police duty.

Mr. Speaker, David Roberts gave a portion of himself to protecting the citizens of Denver and his service will not be forgotten. While the recognition he has received by the International Footprint Association is a piece of our appreciation, his admiration extends much further than an award. He is not a forgotten hero and will be considered a guardian to our security forever. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the commendable and valiant service of David Roberts and extend to him my warmest regards and best wishes in the many years to come.

TRIBUTE TO J.C. JEFFRIES OF
PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize the life and achievements of a man who was not only a personal friend, but a friend to his entire community and a respected civic leader in Arkansas, First Ward Alderman J.C. Jeffries.

J.C. passed away on Sunday, September 30, at the age of 57. Originally from Grady, Arkansas, J. C. moved to Topeka, Kansas, in high school and joined the Air Force upon graduation. Four years later, he joined the police department at Topeka and became involved in civic and youth issues. He returned to Arkansas and settled in Pine Bluff in 1979. J.C. spent the majority of his life caring for and taking an active role in the Pine Bluff community.

J.C. always put service above self by trying to make Pine Bluff a better place in which to live. He was a quiet man who always moved and spoke deliberately and with consideration. Although J.C. had his own opinions concerning politics or policy, he would always listen to others ideas and concerns. Under his leadership and non-confrontational guidance, J.C. could bring together many different groups within the community. I was honored to have him serve on my congressional African American advisory council.

As a member of the Pine Bluff City Council for 14 years, J.C. truly understood and enjoyed participating in city government. He had been an alderman since 1987 and was one of Pine Bluff's first African American city council members. As chairman of the council's public works committee, J.C. was dedicated to helping "at risk" youths through city programs. He fought hard for funding for the city's summer jobs program and made sure the money was used responsibly. The Pine Bluff Commission on Children and Youth was established under J.C.'s leadership.

In addition to his work in City Hall, J.C. also advised members of the Pine Bluff's academic community. J.C. worked at the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff most recently as a career counselor and held several posts over the past twenty years. He helped find money to pave UAPB's streets and get financing for the new state-of-the-art Golden Lions Stadium.

J.C. was a man of great stature, a distinguished leader who showed compassion for

everything he did and everyone he met. Even on his last day of life he was worrying more about his town's future than his own health. His passing is a significant loss not only to his family and friends, but also to the city of Pine Bluff and the people of Arkansas.

I pay tribute to him for his lifetime of accomplishments, and I am deeply grateful for J.C.'s friendship, his devotion to assisting others, and his commitment to the betterment of his community. My thoughts and prayers are with his daughters, Jacquelyn, Rhonda, and Felicia, and all his family, friends, and loved ones.

CONGRATULATING THE INSTITUTE
FOR CUBAN AND CUBAN-AMERICAN
STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on October 10, 1868, the Cuban people expressed their desire to be free of oppression and their determination to convert this dream into a reality. This "Grito de Yara" was a battle cry heard throughout the world, yet it was the United States who joined forces with Cuban patriots in their struggle for independence.

This served as the catalyst which would forever intertwine the histories of our two countries and would develop into an enduring friendship between our people, stemming from a unity of purpose and shared respect and admiration for our cultures.

Later, the exodus of Cubans fleeing the tyrannical and brutal rule of the Castro dictatorship in search of liberty in the U.S., further reinforced these bonds and enriched the tapestry weaving our two nations together.

The Institute for Cuban and Cuban-American Studies at the University of Miami, inaugurating its permanent home on October 10th, the anniversary of "Grito de Yara", builds upon this relationship by offering courses on Cuban history and culture, producing publications, sponsoring conferences and seminars, and generating original research on specific topics.

Its objectives are to preserve, teach, and disseminate the history and culture of Cuba; provide research and information about U.S. Cuban relations, contemporary Cuba, and about Cuban-Americans; increase awareness and appreciation of Cuba nationally and internationally; and to prepare for change in the island.

In the two years since its creation, the Institute for Cuban and Cuban-American Studies has coordinated a myriad of concerts; film viewings; and museum exhibits. It has held such important seminars as: "Bay of Pigs' 40th Anniversary"; "U.S. Policy Toward Cuba: Continuity and Change"; "Cuba After Castro: Succession, Transition or Chaos"; and the "Czech Republic and Human Rights in Cuba" with His Excellency Alexandr Vondra, Ambassador of the Czech Republic to the United States.

The caliber of the work being conducted by the Institute prompted the Association for the

Study of the Cuban Economy to choose the Institute as its Secretariat, and compelled the U.S. Congress to recommend that one of its seminal endeavors, the Cuba Transition Project, be funded by the Agency for International Development.

The Cuba Transition Project exemplifies the forward-thinking approach and immense value of the Institute. The Project's mission is to help prepare for a transition to democracy in Cuba and for the reconstruction of the island once the post-Castro transition begins in earnest.

Under the leadership of its Founding Director, Dr. Jaime Suchlicki, and of Dr. Andy Gomez, Dean of the School of International Studies, the Institute has earned high praise from leaders in government, business, academia and the arts.

I would like to thank our University president, Dr. Donna Shalala, the Board of Trustees, and all the administrative leadership for their support of the Institute.

Today, as the Institute for Cuban and Cuban-American Studies embarks upon a new chapter in its history and another year of groundbreaking research and memorable activities, I join my voice to those of so many supporters in congratulating the Institute.

I look forward to the continued success of the Institute.

IN MEMORY OF LIEUTENANT
COLONEL KAREN J. WAGNER,
U.S. ARMY, KILLED AT THE PEN-
TAGON ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, the events of September 11 shocked America. The horrible acts of terrorism, designed to kill the maximum numbers, woke all of us to the threat of international terrorism. Our borders have been violated, and we are not the same today as we were before that bright, but terrible, Tuesday morning. We have all felt the pangs of discomfort, and the national mood has gone from business as usual to mourning.

None, however, have faced the impact as much as the families of those who lost their lives that morning. One such family of so many lives in my hometown of San Antonio, and they must now lay to rest their precious daughter and sister, whose life and future were cut short at the Pentagon on September 11.

Our Nation will mourn the loss of Lieutenant Colonel Karen J. Wagner, a 17-year veteran of the U.S. Army. On October 5, 2001, she will be buried with full military honors at Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in San Antonio, Texas.

Lieutenant Colonel Wagner began her Army service on February 14, 1984 with a ROTC appointment after graduation from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. She previously received a masters degree in Health Services Administration from Webster University.

Lieutenant Colonel Wagner received her most recent promotion just this past August

and was last assigned to the Medical Personnel Officer, Office of the Army Surgeon General, with duty as the Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel at the Pentagon.

Her previous assignments included duties as Adjutant for the 85th Medical Evacuation Hospital at Fort Lee, Virginia; Executive Officer and Company Commander of D Company, 187th Medical Battalion, Fort Sam Houston; Chief, Personnel for the 57th Evacuation Hospital at Wurzburg, Germany; Chief, Personnel Services Branch at Walter Reed Army Medical Center; Personnel Officer assigned to Office of the Army Surgeon General; Staff Officer with Inspector General Office, U.S. Army Medical Command, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; and Executive Officer and Secretary General Staff, Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Lieutenant Colonel Wagner was born on February 22, 1961, in Kansas, and listed Texas as her home of record. She is survived by her mother of San Antonio, Texas, and two brothers and a sister.

Lieutenant Colonel Wagner was killed because she wore the uniform of our Nation's Army, and, like those who perished at the World Trade Center, simply because she was an American. She stood up for her country and has now paid the ultimate price. We all stand in honor of her and the thousands of others who lost their lives on September 11.

HONORING HARVEY WILLOUGHBY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to honor an American who fought bravely for our country during World War II. Harvey Willoughby, a resident of Montrose, Colorado, was a soldier in the 268th Field Artillery Battalion that fought courageously for our country during the war.

Harvey's outfit was unique to the war effort. His battalion was armed with 8-inch guns that seemed more fitting for a battleship. They were capable of firing great distances and hitting targets beyond enemy lines. This gave the Allied forces an advantage that helped them forge forward through German forces. The 268th Field Artillery Battalion landed on the shores of Omaha Beach on August 27, 1944 following the historic D-Day invasion. After their arrival in St. Malo, it took less than three days for the 268th to overwhelm the German and Italian forces that were stationed there. Harvey and his battalion made their way east with their burly equipment and enormous guns fighting their way through Ubachsburg, Aachen and several other cities until finally forcing German troops back across the Rhine. Harvey proudly served his country and earned several citations including the Bronze Star for his service during the war.

Mr. Speaker, Harvey Willoughby fought bravely for our country. As a nation, we are indebted to him for the perseverance and heroism Harvey displayed during World War II. I would like to extend my warmest regards and thanks and the recognition of this Congress to Harvey Willoughby for the monumental sacrifices that he has made in service to our Flag.

125TH ANNIVERSARY OF TEXAS
A&M UNIVERSITY

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Texas A&M University, the oldest public university in Texas, which is celebrating its 125th anniversary today. By virtue of being the first public institution of higher learning opened in the state of Texas, today we commemorate a milestone for public higher education in Texas.

When Texas A&M opened on October 4, 1876 it attracted a mere six students. Today its student body has grown to nearly 45,000, a level that is expected to once again place it among the five largest universities in the nation. Since its opening, Texas A&M has awarded more than 265,000 degrees. Its graduates include Texas Governor Rick Perry, Bolivian President Jorge F. Quiroga, legislators and other public officials at both the Federal and state levels, chief executive officers of Fortune 500 companies and numerous other highly successful individuals in business, industry and education. Additionally, it has produced thousands of officers for all branches of the military, including more than 200 who have achieved the rank of general or admiral.

While teaching at both the undergraduate and graduate levels will always be central to Texas A&M's multiple missions, the University has emerged as a major research institution. In fact, this past May it was selected for membership in the Association of American Universities (AAU), the prestigious 101-year-old organization that restricts its ranks to the nation's premier public and private institutions of higher learning. Texas A&M's annual investment in research now totals more than \$400 million annually—the most for any institution in Texas or the Southwest. The myriad of studies and experiments are significantly enhancing the basic body of knowledge, and many of the projects have had major economic impact on the state and nation.

Texas A&M's success in teaching and research can be attributed to an outstanding faculty whose ranks now total approximately 2,400. Included are scores of individuals who are considered among the best in their fields—nationally and internationally. The faculty includes a winner of the Nobel Prize, the National Medal of Science, the World Food Prize and numerous members of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering.

Mr. Speaker, Texas A&M was founded as a Land-Grant College under provisions of the Morrill Act which was approved by Congress on July 2, 1862. The act stipulated that such institutions' "leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanical arts in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the various pursuits and professions in life . . ."

By most assessments, Texas A&M is unsurpassed in staying true to its Land-Grant heritage while expanding into other areas that pro-

vide the foundations for a leading 21st Century university. For example Texas A&M's Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering are among the largest and most respected in the nation, and its Corps of Cadets is the largest uniformed student organization on any campus in the nation, except for the service academies.

Additionally, Texas A&M took the lead nationally in applying the Land-Grant concept to two other areas that are crucial to the nation, specifically sea and space. The concept that led to the Federal creation of Sea-Grant and Space-Grant Colleges was initiated at Texas A&M, and Texas A&M is one of a select few institutions to hold Federal mandates as a Land-, Sea- and Space-Grant College.

Mr. Speaker, I have been fortunate to represent and work closely with Texas A&M University since I was elected to Congress in 1996. During this time I have seen first-hand from the students, the faculty, and the administration why Texas A&M University has become one of our nation's premier universities.

Again, I wish to congratulate Texas A&M University on its first 125 years and wish everyone there much success in the university's next 125 years.

REACHING UP AND OUT . . .
EMPOWERING OTHER WOMEN

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, on October 15, an extraordinary fashion show will take place in Chicago. This fashion show, sponsored by the law firm of Arnstein & Lehr, is designed by women who are committed to improving opportunities for other women.

The theme of this fashion show is "Reaching Up and Out . . . Empowering Other Women." I want to commend Arnstein & Lehr for their tremendous work in putting this event together. They have demonstrated a commitment to improving the lives of women in the Chicagoland community that is extraordinary, and I believe that this is the first example of a law firm hosting such an event. I hope that other firms will follow their example.

The proceeds of the October 15 fashion show will benefit two wonderful charities. The Prentice Women's Hospital at Northwestern Memorial Hospital is one of the most preeminent women's hospitals in the country, providing clinical care, education and research into women's health care. For too long, medical research and delivery services have failed to address the needs of women. Prentice Women's Hospital is playing a tremendous part in changing that, by focusing on women's health and allowing women to be actively involved in improving their access to medical care. The Nathaniel B. and Joyce Miriam Hirschtick Memorial Matching Gift Program will be unveiled at the Chicago Fashion Show, and it will continue to raise funds for Prentice Women's Hospital.

The other charity that will benefit is the Bottomless Closet, an organization also dedicated to improving the lives of women. The Mission

Statement of the Bottomless Closet is "to provide professional clothing, job retention training, coaching and mentoring services to working-poor women, enabling them to add value to the organizations that hire them while empowering them to craft a new vision for their lives." Clothes can make a difference, not just in how others see us but in how we see ourselves. The Bottomless Closet makes sure that low-income and working-poor women have the tools necessary to achieve their goals. With that assistance, women will be empowered to improve the well-being of their families and to become productive members of their community.

In addition to commending Arnstein & Lehr, I want to recognize the contributions of Cynde Hirschtick Munzer, a key organizer and moderator of this event, as well as Terry Schwartz and Gwen Rich, who are coordinating the Chicago Fashion Show and outfitting the models. I am pleased to be one of the participants in the Chicago Fashion Show. I also want to recognize the other women who will model clothing: Joy Cunningham, senior vice president and general counsel of Northwestern Memorial Hospital; Carrie Hightman, President of Ameritech Illinois; Mary Pat Reilly, press secretary to Senator DICK DURBIN; Rhoda Belson Salins, senior vice president of Solomon Smith Barney; Sheryl Swibel, a family therapist; Martha Tuite, a Chicago realtor; Vicki Turoff, Northwestern Memorial Hospital Service League board member; Stacey Kruger Birndorf, corporate managing director of Cushman & Wakefield of Illinois; Kathy Brock, anchorwoman at WLS-TV; Renee Cipriano, director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency; Sherren Leigh, editor of Today's Chicago Women; Roni Weiner Pressler, assistant vice president of Illinois State Medical Insurance Services, Inc.; and the Honorable Rita Mullins, mayor of the Village of Palatine. Their willingness to contribute their time to this important event is greatly appreciated.

Arnstein & Lehr is not just putting together a charity Fashion Show in Chicago. They will also host a similar event in Miami later this year, where the benefiting charities will be the Women's Fund of Miami-Dade County and Sued for Success.

Again, I want to congratulate and commend Arnstein & Lehr for demonstrating such a wonderful commitment to women in their communities and for acting now at a time when our nation is facing economic difficulties and security threats. Now, more than ever, it is important for all of us—individuals and businesses alike—to support each other. The Chicago Fashion Show is a wonderful example of how one law firm can make a difference in the lives of many.

MARC TENBUSCH: DEAN OF THE
POLKA DANCERS

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Marc Tenbusch for his induction into the Michigan State Polka Music Hall of Fame.

Michigan is a state whose citizens are proud of their multi-cultural ancestry and who delight in celebrating that diversity with others. The Polish community is one of the proudest in Michigan, bringing with it a love for good food, good spirits, fellowship, dancing and the lively, footstomping traditions of the polka.

When Marc first hit the dance floor in the early 1950s to step to the sounds of the polka, he both fulfilled a family tradition and became part of a rich musical heritage with origins in the European waltz and the folk dancing of many lands. Contemporary polka music and dance represents a melange of musical talents and dancing styles brought to America by the many immigrants that created our great melting pot culture. Marc quickly became a master practitioner of the polka and a much sought after dance partner at places such as the Arcadia Ballroom in Parisville, Ravenna Gardens near Saginaw and Edgewood Gardens in Owosso.

Many former students at Uby Community still fondly recall Marc teaching them the polka, the waltz and the oberek as they listened to records on an old juke box in the school gymnasium. Marc also later took his passion for the polka to Fort Bliss, Texas, during a stint in the Army, where he always insisted a few polka tunes be played at Sunday evening get-togethers at a singles club on post. When he returned to the Uby area, Marc continued promoting the polka and sponsoring dances. The citizens of Parisville will always be grateful for a polka dance fund-raiser he organized to help pay for rebuilding Saint Mary Catholic Church after a fire destroyed the original structure.

Marc's reputation as a premier polka dancer was well-known beyond mid-Michigan and he proudly recounts taking part in a contest at the Polkabration in New London, Connecticut, with a well-know dancer called "Tillie from Philly." He also was honored to serve as a groomsman in the wedding party of "Big Daddy" Marshall Lackowski and Mary Ann Finnelli at the Polish Home in Baywood, New Jersey, where he danced the Baltimore Polish Wedding March and the New Jersey Bounce.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Marc Tenbusch on achieving the Michigan Polka Music industry's highest honor. Marc's polished and seemingly effortless footwork was an inspiration to a generation of polka dancers and I am confident that his love of dance will continue to provide encouragement to many more polka dance enthusiasts in the future.

HONORING STEWART R. WALLACE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the contributions that Stewart R. Wallace has made to the mining industry in Colorado. He has made significant strides in the field of exploratory geology. Mr. Wallace's years of work have led to substantial advances in the field of geology.

Stewart Wallace, born in 1919, has spent the majority of his life developing the molybdenum mining industry through extensive geological studies. In 1955, Stewart began work-

ing for Climax Molybdenum in Climax, Colorado. His studies have contributed to a better understanding of the geology of molybdenum ore bodies and aided in developing models that help predict the location of the ore bodies. His most significant discoveries included the Henderson Mine and the Ceresco Ore body at Red Mountain and Climax, respectively. These discoveries provided a significant boost to the Colorado mining industry. Additionally, Stewart's work with molybdenum have also led to significant advances in producing stronger steel alloys.

Mr. Speaker, Stewart Wallace was recently recognized for his achievements at the 2001 National Mining Hall of Fame induction ceremony. I too would like to recognize Mr. Wallace and thank him for the contributions that he has made to the Colorado Mining industry.

HONORING THE CARING SERVICE
OF CAROLYN JAFFE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, special care is needed both medically and emotionally as a person nears the end of their life. Today, I would like to honor a woman whose contributions will never be forgotten as she has provided this care for countless patients throughout her own life. Carolyn Jaffe, a nurse who helped to establish the Hospice of Metro Denver in 1978, passed away on September 27, 2001 at the age of 76 and we will miss her by the many whose lives she has touched.

Carolyn was born in Youngstown, Ohio and received her doctorate degree from the University of Denver in 1965. Always selflessly devoting her actions to the care of others in need, Carolyn worked at the Children's Hospital from 1971 until 1983 when she retired. Throughout this time, she directed the audiology and speech pathology department while serving in numerous other capacities in the community. Carolyn concentrated a great deal of her energy with Hospice in addition to her full time job at the Children's Hospital.

Since implementing her vision in 1978 with the Hospice, over 700 patients have experienced the tender thoughtfulness of the facility and its people. In fact, the Hospice of Metro Denver has developed into the largest hospice in the Rocky Mountain region. Carolyn and her co-founder realized how sensitive this time is and the critical conditions that people face in life. Thus, they created the Hospice to provide a setting that creates a sense of comfort and security to its patients. This transformational approach, outlined in her book *All Kinds of Love: Experiencing Hospice*, which she co-authored with Carol H. Ehrlich, viewed dying patients as people worthy of care and not just subjects that consume resources.

Mr. Speaker, Carolyn Jaffe was a highly respected member of the Denver community and never asked for anything in return for her helping hands. Just as she helped many others and their transition to a life without a loved one, it is our time to assist her family and friends at this time of remembrance and mourning. With a solemn heart, I would like to extend my deepest sympathies and the respect and sympathies of this body of Con-

gress to her family and wish them all of the best in years to come. Carolyn was a tremendous person and she will be missed greatly.

HONORING WILLIAM R.
MARTINELLI

HON. ROB SIMMONS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor an individual, a friend, and pay tribute to the late William Martinelli, from Mystic, Connecticut, a veteran and a civic leader in our community.

Bill was a pillar of the Martinelli family. From his humble beginning in Norwich, Connecticut, Bill received great success in business and in life, but Bill's greatest satisfaction came from helping others.

Recently I received a letter from his wife, and she said that one of the most important things about Bill was that he hated to see people in need. He would always provide a helping hand during numerous community programs including the Tootsie Roll Drive, Special Olympics, the Mystic Art Festival, the Sunshine Committee and the Used Medical Equipment Committee, for which both he and his wife earned the Connecticut Treasures Award in 2000. Bill touched the lives of many individuals in the community by giving unselfishly.

Bill Martinelli's efforts throughout the years earned him the "Citizen of the Year Award" by the Mystic Chamber of Commerce and had Dec. 2, 1999 proclaimed "Bill Martinelli Day" by the Stonington Board of Selectmen in appreciation for his many volunteer efforts.

Mr. Speaker, Bill Martinelli reached out and touched the lives of many individuals in eastern Connecticut, contributing to a variety of causes. He gave his service to our country in World War II and continued to serve our nation as a pipe fitter at Electric Boat in Groton. Best of all, Bill served my local community faithfully. We will miss him.

Mr. Speaker, I would encourage the Members of the House of Representatives to join me in heartfelt appreciation for the service this great man provided my community. I would also like to ask the House to join me in extending our deepest condolences to Bill's wife, Liz and her four children, Robert, Gary, Gene, and Terry Ann.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND WILLIAM
D. WATLEY, PH.D. ON HIS 17TH
PASTORAL ANNIVERSARY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to Reverend William D. Watley and his family as he celebrates his 17th anniversary as Pastor of Saint James African Methodist Episcopal Church in Newark, New Jersey.

Reverend Watley has been an active and involved leader, implementing a number of innovative programs, including a successful effort to feed over one thousand people weekly.

He also established the Intergenerational After-School Program and sponsors Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and an HIV AIDS Ministry that educates the community about the disease.

A former president of Paul Quinn College in Waco, Texas, Dr. Watley initiated the Adult Basic Educational Program, the St. James Bible Institute, The Christian Learning Center, New Life Ministries, Community Bible Study, Men and Women's Bible Studies and the Pastor's Bible Study. His fourteen year quest to build St. James Preparatory School, a Christian Academy, came to fruition a few years ago.

St. James is world renowned for its Wednesday "Sweet Hour of Praise" Service, which I have had the privilege of attending many times. The service in its eleventh year has grown from one worshipper to hundreds.

Dr. Watley serves as chairman of the St. James Preparatory School: A Christian Academy, St. James Social Services, and St. James Credit Union. He serves on the boards of the New Jersey Housing Mortgage Finance Agency, Horizon Mercy, Boys and Girls Clubs of Newark, United Movie Corporation, the World Council of Churches, National Council of Churches, African Methodist Episcopal Church First District and Beth Israel Medical Center.

He has authored several books and articles and is currently writing a book. He has a long and distinguished record in the areas of education, pastoral practice and youth services. Dr. Watley holds both the Doctor of Philosophy and Masters of Philosophy degrees from Columbia University in Ethics and Theology respectively. His B.A. degree is from Saint Louis University. He has also completed the Institute for Educational Management Program at Harvard University.

Dr. Watley is married to Muriel Watley and they are the proud parents of two children and a granddaughter.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in extending our very best wishes to Dr. Watley and his family as they continue their dedicated service to the church and the community.

**GIVE TOM RIDGE THE AUTHORITY
TO DO HIS JOB**

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is Tom Ridge's last day as Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

On Monday, former Governor Ridge takes on a huge assignment as Director of the Office of Homeland Security—a job critically important in fashioning our government's response to terrorism.

To be effective, he needs tools that Congress must provide. Today, my colleague from Nevada, Mr. GIBBONS, and I introduced legislation that does just that.

The bill, the Office of Homeland Security Act of 2001, creates a Cabinet-level position subject to Senate confirmation.

The Director of Homeland Security is given authority to review, certify, or reject the terrorism-related budgets of the more than 40

federal departments and agencies. This power is essential to assure coordination and integration of the many programs needed to prevent, prepare for, and respond to terrorist attacks.

The people working today to protect our nation are spread among federal, state and local agencies. They are involved in collecting and analyzing intelligence, patrolling our borders, protecting critical infrastructure, and identifying and treating health effects of various attacks on our population.

The Gibbon-Harman-LaHood-Roemer-Castle-Boehler bill assigns the Director for Homeland Security the responsibility for:

Directing the creation of a national strategy for homeland security and developing a national budget to carry out this strategy;

Certifying or rejecting agencies' budget requests;

Coordinating all federal homeland security activities, and certifying or rejecting federal agencies' budgets for the activities;

Directing the development of a comprehensive national threat assessment;

Overseeing information sharing among Federal, State, and local agencies involved in intelligence collection and law enforcement; and

Conducting a review of the legal authorities still needed to prevent and respond to terrorist threats.

Every day that Governor Ridge does not have these powers, his ability to do his job will decrease.

I urge my colleagues to join us in securing passage of this bill as quickly as possible.

**INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO ESTABLISH
MEMORIAL TO VICTIMS
OF SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACK ON
THE PENTAGON**

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am joined today by a group of bipartisan colleagues to introduce legislation to establish a memorial in honor of the victims of the September 11 attack on the Pentagon.

This legislation would reserve a portion of land at the Navy Annex, which is situated across from the Pentagon in Arlington, to erect a memorial for this purpose.

Anyone that has visited this site knows the many personal stories and tributes left in memory of the victims of this attack. It overlooks the site of the attack on the Pentagon and has already served as a informal memorial location, marked by countless flowers, handwritten notes and candlelight vigils.

This land, which is already subject to transfer to the Secretary of the Army (under section 2881 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for FY2000, P.L. 106-65), would provide an ideal location to locate a memorial to honor the victims of the Pentagon attack.

Words do not sufficiently describe the pain and utter sadness we all feel as a result of this tragic event. Locally, we all know someone who was affected by this attack.

The establishment of a memorial at the Navy Annex is just one small way we as a country can ensure that the spirit of these individuals lives on and that our American way of life is uplifted.

These 189 victims were not only friends and neighbors, but they represent the countless American lives that have been touched by September 11. Many of them were serving their country as either soldiers or public servants.

They were parents, friends and active members of our communities. They, like other victims of the tragic events of that day, represented a cross-section of America, coming from all walks of life.

Despite the profound pain that our country has experienced, we have also witnessed an uplifting of the American spirit in the aftermath of this event through the outpouring of generosity and volunteer assistance.

We must not forget how powerful our country is when we come together and work toward a common goal and purpose. I think this memorial should also serve as a reminder of what makes our country and its people persevere in the face of adversity.

Already we have seen an outpouring of generosity and interest from members of the public in establishing the Navy Annex as an official site for such a memorial.

The New York and Pennsylvania delegations are planning to establish memorials to the victims who died in those attack sites. It is only fitting that we establish a site here that will enable the general public to pay tribute to the 189 Americans who died in the September 11 attack at the Pentagon.

I would note that this legislation complies with the established standards for memorials and commemorative works. It leave the process of siting, design, and construction of the memorial to the National Capital Planning Commission, the National Capitol Monuments Commission and the Fine Arts Commission.

I am confident that the collective expertise of these commissions will yield an appropriate design and message for such a memorial.

I look forward to working with Members of Congress and the administration to swiftly enact this legislation establishing a memorial to properly honor the victims of the September 11 attack on the Pentagon.

THE AGONY OF THE LEFT

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, for those who might have missed it, I would commend to the attention of my colleagues a piece by Andrew Sullivan from today's Wall Street Journal.

Mr. Sullivan skillfully delineates the egregious errors of many on the radical left who would dare to blame the recent terrorist attacks on our nation's policies—even as other liberal groups recognize and properly condemn the atrocities of Osama bin Laden and the Taliban regime that supports him.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 4, 2001]

THE AGONY OF THE LEFT

(By Andrew Sullivan)

One of the most telling things I have seen since the Sept. 11 massacre was an early "peace movement" e-mail. It listed three major demands: stop the war; stop racism; stop ethnic scapegoating. A liberal friend had appended a sardonic comment to the bottom. "Any chance we could come out against terrorism as well?"

One of the overlooked aspects of the war we are now fighting is the awakening it has spawned on the left. In one atrocity, Osama bin Laden may have accomplished what a generation of conservative writers have failed to do: convince mainstream liberals of the illogic and nihilism of the powerful postmodern left. For the first time in a very long while, many liberals are reassessing—quietly for the most part—their alliance with the anti-American, anti-capitalist forces they have long appeased, ignored or supported.

COLLECTIVE KNEE

Of course the initial response of left-wing intellectuals to Sept. 11 was one jerking of the collective knee. This was America's fault. From Susan Sontag to Michael Moore, from Noam Chomsky to Edward Said, there was no question that, however awful the attack on the World Trade Center, it was vital to keep attention fixed on the real culprit: the United States. Of the massacre, a Rutgers professor summed up the consensus by informing her students that "We should be aware that, whatever its proximate cause, its ultimate cause is the fascism of U.S. foreign policy over the past many decades." Or as a poster at the demonstration in Washington last weekend put it, "Amerika, Get A Clue."

Less noticed was the reasoned stance of liberal groups like the National Organization for Women. President Kim Candy stated that "The Taliban government of Afghanistan, believed to be harboring suspect Osama bin Laden, subjugates women and girls, and deprives them of the most basic human rights—including education, medicine and jobs. The smoldering remains of the World Trade Center are a stark reminder that when such extremism is allowed to flourish anywhere in the world, none of us is safe." The NAACP issued an equally forceful "message of resolve," declaring, "These tragedies and these acts of evil must not go unpunished. Justice must be served."

Left-wing dissident Christopher Hitchens, meanwhile, assailed his comrades as "soft on crime and soft on fascism." After an initial spasm of equivocation, the American Prospect magazine ran a column this week accusing the pre-emptive peace movement of "a truly vile form of moral equivalency" in equating President Bush with terrorists. Not a hard cell, but daring for a magazine that rarely has even a civil word for the right.

Most moving was Salman Rushdie's early call in the New York Times to "be clear about why this bien-pensant anti-American onslaught is such appalling rubbish. Terrorism is the murder of the innocent; this time, it was mass murder. To excuse such an atrocity by blaming U.S. government policies is to deny the basic idea of all morality: that individuals are responsible for their actions." Whatever else is going on, the liberal-left alliance has taken as big a hit as the conservative-fundamentalist alliance after the blame-America remarks of Jerry Falwell and Pat Robertson.

It's not hard to see why. Unlike previous Cold War battles, this one is against an enemy with no pretense at any universal, secular ideology that could appeal to Western liberals. However, repulsive, the communist arguments of, say, Ho Chi Minh or Fidel Castro still appealed to a secular, Western ideology. American leftist could delude themselves that they shared the same struggle.

But with Osama bin Laden, and the Islamo-fascism of the Taliban, no such delusions are possible. The American liberal mind has long believed that their prime enemy in America is the religious right, what does that make the Taliban? They sub-

jugate women with a brutality rare even in the Muslim world; they despite Jews; they execute homosexuals by throwing them from very high buildings or crushing them underneath stone walls. There is literally nothing that the left can credibly cling to in rationalizing support for these hate-filled fanatics.

This is therefore an excruciating moment for the postmodern, post-colonial left. They may actually have come across an enemy that even they cannot argue is morally superior to the West. You see this discomfort in the silence of the protestors in Washington, who simply never raised the issue of bin Laden's ideology. You see it is Barbara Ehrenreich's sad plea in the *Village Voice*: "What is so heartbreaking to me as a feminist is that the strongest response to corporate globalization and U.S. military domination is based on such a violent and misogynist ideology."

You see it in the words of Fredric Jameson, a revered postmodernist at Duke University, arguing in the *London Review of Books* that the roots of the conflict are to be found "in the wholesale massacres of the Left systematically encouraged and directed by the Americans in an even earlier period It is, however, only now that the results are working their way out into actuality, for the resultant absence of any Left alternative means that popular revolt and resistance in the Third World have nowhere to go but into religious and 'fundamentalist' forms." The only adequate description of this argument is desperate. And, of course, it ducks the hard question. What does the left do now that these forces are indeed fundamentalist?

The other rhetorical trope that is fast disintegrating is the anti-racist argument. The doctrine of "post-colonialism" which now dominates many American humanities departments invariably sides with Third World regimes against the accumulated evil of the West. So the emergence of the Taliban is a body-blow. If dark-skinned peoples are inherently better than light-skinned peoples, then how does a dark-skinned culture come up with an ideology that is clearly a function of bigotry, misogyny and homophobia?

One immediate response is to argue that the U.S. itself created Osama bin Laden in its war against Soviet communism. This isn't true—but even if it were, doesn't this fact, as Mr. Hitchens has argued, actually increase the West's responsibility to retaliate against him?

WHAT SUPPRESSION?

It may be, in fact, that one of the silver linings of these awful times is that the far left's bluff has been finally called. War focuses issues in ways peace cannot.

Leftists would like to pretend that any criticism of their views raises the spectre of domestic repression. But in a country with a First Amendment, no suppression from government is likely, and in the citadels of the media and the academy, the far left is actually vastly over-represented. The real issue, as pointed out this week by Britain's Labour prime minister, is that some on the left have expressed "a hatred of America that shames those that feel it."

The left's howls of anguish are therefore essentially phony—and they stem from a growing realization that this crisis has largely destroyed the credibility of the far left. Forced to choose between the West and the Taliban, the hard left simply cannot decide. Far from concealing this ideological bankruptcy, we need to expose it and condemn it as widely and as irrevocably as we can. Many liberals are already listening and watching—and the tectonic plates of politics are shifting as they do.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COBRA COVERAGE ACT OF 2001

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of a piece of legislation that I believe is an essential component of our efforts to help those affected by the attacks of September 11th. My bill, the COBRA Coverage Act of 2001, will provide a 50 percent tax credit toward COBRA coverage for laid-off workers. I believe this is the best way for us to ensure that the thousands of Americans recently laid-off do not go without health insurance.

Under current law, commonly referred to as COBRA, workers who are laid off are allowed to remain in their employer-based health insurance plan for up to 18 months, provided they pay the full premium for the plan (their share plus the employer share) plus a small administrative fee. The problem is, the full premium for employment-based coverage averages almost \$2,500 per year for self-only coverage and about \$6,500 per year for family coverage.

Since COBRA coverage is very expensive, many laid-off workers let their insurance lapse, gambling that they won't get sick or injured before they find another job. We cannot continue to allow so many hard-working Americans and their families to go uninsured. We must find a way to make COBRA coverage more affordable for the thousands of laid-off workers trying to recover from the September 11th attacks.

And my bill does exactly that. The COBRA Coverage Act of 2001 provides continuing health care coverage for laid-off workers at half the price. Under this legislation, laid-off workers would be eligible for a tax credit for 50 percent toward the COBRA coverage premium. The credit would be limited to a maximum of \$110 for an individual and \$290 for a family per month, and would be administered by the employer. This way, workers can receive an immediate benefit and would not have to wait until the end of the year to claim tax credit.

Now, more than ever, we must ensure that American families can afford to remain insured in case of sickness or injury. We must take the lead in ensuring that the thousands of hard-working Americans who have fallen victim to the effects of the September 11th attacks are not set back even further by the lack of health insurance. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort to make COBRA coverage more affordable for our laid-off workers.

THE FARM SECURITY ACT

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, my office has been contacted by dozens of groups expressing concerns about the Farm Security Act (H.R. 2646). I submit the following letter on their behalf.

OCTOBER 2, 2001.

Dear Representative: The one hundred forty-eight (148) groups listed below, from

across the country representing family farmers and ranchers, sustainable agriculture, religious communities, environmental and wildlife concerns, consumers, and many other constituencies and issues have joined forces to urge you to vote against the Farm Security Act of 2001 (H.R. 2646). As agricultural and rural groups, we make this urgent plea to vote against a farm bill with great reluctance. However, this bill proposed by the House Agriculture Committee would continue and expand misguided policies that have driven commodity program spending to record high levels, while doing little to stem family farm decline and falling far short of providing solutions to the many conservation, rural development, credit, research and other needs of America's farmers, ranchers, and their communities. This nation needs a Farm Bill that works for family farms, ranchers, rural communities, consumers and the environment. Unfortunately, H.R. 2646 fails to do this.

Specifically, H.R. 2646 would:

Unfairly subsidize the nation's very largest farms, while encouraging overproduction, low prices, environmental distress, and large government payments in perpetuity.

Ignore the need for a competition title to address the impact of rapid consolidation in agriculture and to check anti-competitive behavior that harms farm and ranch families, consumers, rural communities and the environment.

Transform the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) into a subsidy program for huge, polluting, factory livestock operations.

Ignore the needs of beginning farmers and ranchers.

Cap and severely limit funds for conservation technical assistance for the Conservation Reserve and Wetlands Reserve Programs.

Weaken the highly successful Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP).

Phase out within the next five years nearly all direct lending programs within USDA.

Fail to increase the percentage of total farm bill funds dedicated to conservation, and ignore the calls for a comprehensive stewardship incentive program for working land.

Take only minimal steps to support marketing innovation and development and value-adding enterprises and to reverse the decline in public support for agricultural research.

Fail to address structural changes essential to assure fair and equitable delivery of USDA programs and services to all farmers, despite costly legal settlements brought on by USDA actions.

The results would do substantial harm to family farms, to our communities and the environment. For years, family farmers and ranchers and concerned citizens have been developing solutions to agricultural problems and putting them into practice on their farms and in their communities. In our view, the bill reported out by the House Agriculture Committee not only ignores these solutions, but in fact would make them more difficult to achieve.

H.R. 2646 was reported out of the House Agriculture Committee in July 2001 after just 15 hours of debate. Federal policy affecting our nation's agriculture system and food supply for the next ten years is much too important to be pushed through in a matter of days. This bill must go back to the House Agriculture Committee for the substantial debate and policy development process our nation needs and deserves.

At a minimum, a new round of deliberations on the Farm Bill by the House Agriculture Committee should include:

Removal of biases against small and moderate-scale agriculture, and assuring that all farmers receive equitable access and service.

Comprehensive assistance for all small-scale, socially disadvantaged and new farmers and ranchers not served by current programs.

Restoration of direct lending for all family-size farms.

Stewardship incentives for family farmers that provide real conservation and environmental benefits for our society.

Rural development, research and marketing programs that increase the farm and ranch share of food system profit and support development of new cooperative and small businesses.

Commodity programs that enable family farms to earn a fair price.

A competition title to increase competition and fairness in the domestic agricultural marketplace.

We respectfully request that you vote no on H.R. 2646.

Alabama Sustainable Agriculture Network.

Alternative Energy Resources Organization (AERO).

Agricultural Resources Center.

American Corn Growers Association.

Arkansas Natural Produce, Inc.

Ashland Community Food Store.

Berkeley Ecology Center (CA).

Berkeley Farmers' Market (CA).

Beyond Organic Communications.

Cabinet Mountain Market (MT).

California Certified Organic Farmers (CCOF).

California Church IMPACT.

California Farmers Union.

California Institute for Rural Studies.

California Sustainable Agriculture Working Group.

California Wilderness Coalition.

C.A.S.A. de Llano (Communities Approaching Sustainable Agriculture) (TX).

C.A.T.A., Farmworker Support Committee (NJ).

Campaign for Contract Agriculture Reform.

Carolina Farm Stewardship Association.

Center for Earth Spirituality and Rural Ministry, School Sisters of Notre Dame (MN).

Center for Food and Justice, Urban and Environmental Policy Institute, Occidental College.

Center for Rural Affairs (NE).

Center for Sustainable Systems (KY).

Citizens Action Coalition of Indiana.

Coalition for the Bight (NY).

Coastal Enterprises, Inc. (ME).

Colorado Organic Producers Association.

Columbia Area Food Circle (MO).

Community Farm Alliance (KY).

Community Food Security Coalition.

Community Market Gardens.

Consumer Federation of America.

Corporate Agribusiness Research Project.

Dakota Resource Council.

Dakota Rural Action (SD).

Delta Land and Community.

Demeter Association.

Earthfriends.

Eden Foods, Inc.

Erehwon Retreat (NY).

Family Farm Defenders.

Family Farms for the Future (MO).

Farming Alternatives Program at Cornell University.

Federation of Southern Cooperatives/Land Assistance Fund.

Florida Organic Growers.

Food Works (VT).

Friends of Rural Alabama, Inc.

Friends of the Earth.

GRACE Public Fund (Global Resource Action Center for the Environment).

Green Eggers Farm (MS).

Greenpeace USA.

Henry A. Wallace Center for Agricultural and Environmental Policy at Winrock International.

Hoosier Environmental Council.

Idaho Organic Alliance.

Illinois Stewardship Alliance.

Indiana National Farmers Organization.

Innovative Farmers of Ohio.

Iowa Citizens for Community Improvement.

Iowa Environmental Council.

Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy.

Johnny's Selected Seeds (ME).

Just Food (NY).

Kansas City Food Circle.

Kansas Rural Center.

Maine Farms Project.

Maine Organic Farmers & Gardeners Association (MOFGA).

Maysie's Farm Conservation Center (PA).

McCone Agriculture Protection Organization.

Michael Fields Agricultural Institute.

Midwest Organic and Sustainable Education Services (MOSES).

Minnesota Project.

Minnesota Food Association.

Mississippi 2020 Network, Inc.

Mississippi River Basin Alliance.

Missouri Farmers Union.

Missouri Rural Crisis Center.

National Catholic Rural Life Conference.

National Campaign for Sustainable Agriculture.

National Center for Appropriate Technology.

National Family Farm Coalition.

National Farmers Organization.

Nebraska Wildlife Federation.

New York City Soil and Water Conservation District.

New England Small Farm Institute.

New York Certified Organic, Inc.

New Jersey Environmental Lobby.

New York State Grange.

New York Sustainable Agriculture Working Group (NYSAWG).

Northeast Organic Farming Association-New York.

North Carolina Contract Poultry Growers Association.

Northeast Organic Farming Association of Connecticut (CT).

Northeast Sustainable Agriculture Working Group.

NorthEast Neighborhood Alliance (NY).

Northern Plains Resource Council.

Northern Plains Sustainable Agriculture Society.

Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides.

Nebraska Wildlife Federation.

Ohio Ecological Food and Farm Association.

Ohio Environmental Council.

Ohio Family Farm Coalition.

Organic Agriculture Systems Consulting.

Organic Farming Research Foundation.

Organic Independents.

Organic Trade Association.

Organization for Competitive Markets.

PCC Farmland Fund.

Pennsylvania Association for Sustainable Agriculture.

Pennsylvania Certified Organic.

Pesticide Action Network-North America.

Philadelphia Fair Food Project (PA).

Poughkeepsie Farm Project (NY).

Peacework Organic Farm (NY).

Provender Alliance (Pacific Northwest).

Regional Food and Farm Project (Northeast).

Rio Grande Agricultural Land Trust (NM).

Roby Van En Center (PA).

Rocky Mountain Farmers Union.

Rodale Institute.

Rural Advancement Foundation International-USA.

Rural Coalition/Coalición Rural.

Rural Vermont.

Rural Virginia Inc.

San Juan Citizens Alliance.
 Sierra Club Agricultural Committee.
 Social Concerns/Rural Life Office Diocese
 of Jefferson City (MO).
 Sophia Garden CSA (NY).
 South Central Farmers Market Association
 (PA).
 Southern Research and Development Corp.
 (LA).
 Southern Sustainable Agriculture Working
 Group.
 Students Interested in Sustainable Agri-
 cultural (Dickinson College, PA).
 Sustainable Agriculture Coalition.
 Sustainable Agriculture for Everyone.
 Sustainable Earth (IN).
 Sustainable Food Center (TX).
 Tennessee Land Stewardship Association.
 Tuscaloosa CSA (AL).
 Tuscarora Organic Growers Cooperative
 (PA).
 Union of Concerned Scientists.
 United Methodist Church, General Board of
 Church and Society.
 Washington Biotechnology Action Council
 (WA).
 Washington Sustainable Food & Farming
 Network.
 Western Organization of Resource Coun-
 cils.
 Western Sustainable Agriculture Working
 Group.
 Willimantic Food Co-op (CT).
 Wisconsin Public Interest Research Group
 Virginia Biological Farming Association.
 Veritable Vegetable (CA).

IN RECOGNITION OF CANADA'S
 STEADFAST SUPPORT FOR THE
 AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE
 UNITED STATES FOLLOWING
 TERRORISTS ATTACKS ON SEP-
 TEMBER 11, 2001

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our northern neighbors, the people of Canada.

Next week, I will be addressing the NATO Parliamentary Assembly in Ottawa, Canada. While there, I will have the high honor of meeting with Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien and my colleague in the Canadian House of Commons, Speaker Peter Milliken. With both great leaders, I will express our heartfelt thanks for their tremendous support during these challenging times.

At this time, I would like to submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD two documents sent to me from Speaker Milliken. The first is a letter he wrote to me detailing "the profound sorrow and sympathy" Canadians have for the families and friends of the victims in September 11th's harrowing attack.

The second is a Resolution passed in the House of Commons on Monday, September 17, 2001, that in part reads: the people's body of Canada reaffirms "its commitment to the humane values of free and democratic society and its determination to bring to justice the perpetrators of this attack on these values and to defend civilization from any future terrorist attack."

In closing, I look forward to my meetings with the NATO Parliamentary Assembly so I can personally deliver America's thanks to the leaders of the free world, especially our friends across our northern border, the people of Canada.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Ottawa, Canada, September 19, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
 Speaker of the House of Representatives, Wash-
 ington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER, on behalf of all members of the House of Commons of Canada, I would like to convey to you, and to the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, the profound sorrow and sympathy of the Canadian people for the families and friends of the victims of the September 11th attack on the United States of America.

At this most difficult time, Canadians and Americans have found solace in the strength and endurance of their friendship. On September 14th, a National Day of Mourning in Canada, I stood with my colleagues from the House, shoulder to shoulder with 100,000 Canadians on the lawn of Parliament Hill in Ottawa, grieving the incalculable loss the world has sustained. Throughout our country, in similar ceremonies, the citizens of Canada echoed, and shared, the sadness of the American people.

The United States and Canada have often taken their relationship for granted; somehow, today, that seems right. There is, after all, much comfort to be had in the unwavering support of our friends during dark times. In fact, former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau once said: "The friendship between our two countries is so basic, so non-negotiable, that it has long since been regarded by others as the standard for enlightened international relations." In the difficult days that lie ahead, I trust you will continue to count on that friendship, as we count on yours.

I have attached the resolution that was adopted by the House of Commons on September 17th, 2001, and signed by the Clerk, as well as the day's Hansard, the transcript of the Commons' proceedings. I hope they will serve to convey to you some of the sentiments expressed by your Canadian colleagues in the House of Commons, as well as their heartfelt hope that the United States will draw strength from its many friends and allies around the world.

Yours truly,

Peter Milliken,
 The Speaker.

RESOLUTION

Resolved,—That this House express its sorrow and horror at the senseless and vicious attack on the United States of America on September 11, 2001;

That it express its heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims and to the American people; and

That it reaffirm its commitment to the humane values of free and democratic society and its determination to bring to justice the perpetrators of this attack on these values and to defend civilization from any future terrorist attack.

FARM SECURITY ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2646) to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2001.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon, Mr. BLUMENAUER, relating to animal fighting.

This amendment, which is identical in content to H.R. 1155, would close a loophole in

section 26 of the Animal Welfare Act and bar any interstate shipment of birds for fighting purposes.

Mr. Speaker, in 1976, I joined my colleagues on the floor of the U.S. House in overwhelmingly approving an amendment to the Animal Welfare Act barring any interstate shipment of birds for fighting. Unfortunately, in the conference with the Senate on this legislation, a provision was inserted to allow shipment of fighting birds to States where cockfighting is legal [at that time, there were six States that allowed legal cockfighting].

For the last quarter century, it has become apparent that this loophole has undermined the effectiveness of State bans against cockfighting. Now only three States allow cockfighting, and the loophole in the law allows illegal cockfighters to argue that they possess and train fighting birds and equipment in order to sell the animals and equipment to any one of the three legal cockfighting States. In reality, they are typically making an excuse to conceal their illegal cockfighting operations within their own State. For instance, a cockfighter in Florida or West Virginia, where cockfighting is illegal, can evade scrutiny, and confiscation of fighting animals, by claiming he is going to ship the birds to one of the three legal States. In short, the loophole provides a smokescreen behind which illegal cockfighters operate and undermine the effectiveness of state laws against animal fighting.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment mirrors the provisions of H.R. 1155, a bill introduced by Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota which has 205 bipartisan cosponsors. This measure has been endorsed by 98 law enforcement agencies.

We should note that the legislation has been endorsed by leading animal welfare groups including the Humane Society of the United States and the American Veterinary Medical Association.

While the Animal Welfare Act currently prohibits any interstate movement of dogs for fighting, the prohibition does not apply to birds shipped interstate to fight in the three States where cockfighting is still legal. This loophole should be closed.

Accordingly, I urge a "yes" vote on this amendment.

TRIBUTE TO JACQUELYN C.C. MENDIOLA

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring attention to an exceptional young woman named Jacquelyn C.C. Mendiola. Jacquelyn, a 16 year-old junior attending George Washington High School in Mangilao, Guam, enjoys music, reading, writing and playing basketball. I bring special attention to her today because of a passionate poem she wrote regarding the September 11 attacks on our nation. Jacquelyn happened to be home sick that day and watched the World Trade Center events in New York on the TV news headlines. Her inspiration came from repeatedly watching the families of victims through

CNN news. Her emotions and creativity is reflected in her heart-felt poem which I submit for the RECORD along with her story in her own words.

I stayed home sick from school. When I awoke, I found my mom tuned into CNN. At first, I couldn't believe what was happening. It was like a movie. The twin towers were on fire and came crashing down. The people running on the streets trying desperately to get away. I was then glued to the television and the news reports CNN gave were unbelievable. They did an interview on relatives of those victimized by the attacks. Looking at their faces and seeing the pain in their eyes was overwhelming for me. It broke my heart because I realized that something traumatic can happen to anyone so unexpectedly. They didn't know they were going to die that day. No one suspected they would lose their loved ones. Then I heard about the lost firemen, those who went into save lives and ended up losing their own. When my mom and dad left for work, and my brother and sister were at school, I had a lot of time to myself and I couldn't help but reflect on what was happening. I knew people would be asking, "Why?" or "Where is God when you need Him?" or they would be pointing fingers looking for someone to blame. I can't blame them for being angry because this is terribly disappointing. However, I was thinking that if we continue to seethe with anger instead of uniting to help one another, the situation will be worse than it already is. It's so sad. We need support more than ever, but most of all, I feel we need a God whose power is much more great than the amount of evil in our world. It's harder to trust now and it's hard to maintain hope. We need a strength that defeats our own. With all this on my mind, I wrote it down, and I choose to express myself by writing a poem about a day we shall never forget.

TAKE YOUR SEATS

Passengers take their seats
On a flight to a set destination,
Not knowing that on this day
They will cry out with desperation.

Employees take their seats
In offices stories high,
Not knowing that in this city
Many of them will die.

New York's usual rhythm stopped
When loud explosion came.
It took our nation by surprise
On this long tragic day.

Firefighters and police
Rush to save their lives.
Courageous heroes trapped within
Feared to have not survived.

Faces and dreams wiped away,
The very thought makes me cry.
To know these victims cried in anguish,
Tears falling from their eyes.

Father why did this happen?
Your children have been killed.
Friends and families mourn their deaths.
There is a great void to fill.

A freedom-loving nation torn
United we must stand.
Help us to be strong, I pray
Shelter us with Your hand.

Have mercy on these victims God,
Whose lives came to a sudden stop.
Grant comfort to their loved ones
And be their unshaken rock.

How can this world have so much hate?
Although I've been there too.
Teach us to love instead of hate
Help us to be like You.

Passengers take their seats
On a flight to a set destination,
Not knowing that on this day,
Their flight will lead to Heaven.

SOCCKER HALL OF FAME HONOREES

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about an exciting event that will be taking place next week in my Congressional District. On October 8, 2001 the U.S. Soccer Hall of Fame, on Oneonta, New York, will award the National Soccer Medal of Honor to a truly remarkable group of individuals, the Championship 1991 U.S. Women's National Soccer Team.

The National Soccer Medal of Honor is a special honor created by the members of the Society of American Soccer History (SASH), and Board of Directors of the National Soccer Hall of Fame to be awarded on special occasions when an individual has so influenced the sport of soccer in the United States as to effect the course of its history. The medal is rarely bestowed. In fact, the October 8th presentation will be only the third in the last twenty years!

The amazing accomplishment of the U.S. Women's National Soccer Team in China in 1991 opened the door for tremendous gains in the world of women's soccer for the United States. A few such achievements include; a first Women's world championship tournament and World Championship title, the addition of women's soccer as an official Olympic event played for the first time at the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta, a foundation for the most successful women's sporting event in history—the 1999 Women's World Cup hosted in the United States, and last but far from least, the creation of the first women's professional soccer league in the U.S.—the Women's United Soccer Association (WUSA) which is in its inaugural season.

On this tenth anniversary of the unprecedented accomplishment of a group of 18 American soccer players, their coaches and support staff at the first ever Women's World Championships in China, the National Soccer Medal of Honor will be presented once again to the 1991 U.S. Women's National Team:

Michele Akers, Amy Allman, Tracey Bates-Leone, Debbie Belkin, Brandi Chastain, Joy Fawcett, Julie Foudy, Wendy Gebauer, Linda Hamilton, Mia Hamm, Mary Harvey, April Heinrichs, Lori Henry, Shannon Higgins-Cirovski, Carin Jennings-Gabarra, Kristine Lilly, Megan McCarthy, Kim Maslin-Kammerdeiner, Carla Overbeck, Head Coach Anson Dorrance, Coach Tony DiCicco, Coach Lauren Gregg.

This honor is to be awarded at the Soccer Hall of Fame in Oneonta, New York. The new \$7 million museum opened in 1999 on the Hall's 61 acre soccer campus to rave reviews. The highly interactive, youth-oriented museum tells the story of soccer in the USA from the earliest games played on the Boston Common to the latest scores and standings. They have been host to international teams from the USA, Brazil, Russia, Mexico, New Zealand, Canada, Chile and Saudi Arabia as well as local collegiate and high school championships. The Hall of Fame also offers a summer long tournament series for premier and club teams in every age category. Mr. Speaker, I have visited the National Soccer Hall of Fame numerous times. With each return visit, I encounter something new and exciting.

Mr. Speaker, in closing I would like to bid all those who will attend this ceremony and the honorees my best wishes for the success of their event and applaud their desire to honor such a phenomenal group of athletes—the 1991 U.S. Women's National Team.

FARM SECURITY ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2646) to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2011:

Mr. REYES. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the amendment offered by my colleague, Mr. CONYERS. It is time that we hold the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) accountable for the gaps in service to disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. This amendment will set a system in place that will allow the public to routinely monitor any failures of the Department to provide equitable service. In addition, this amendment makes county level data on USDA program participation of disadvantaged producers available to the public. The amendment also requires the release of similar data on participation in Farm Services Agency (FSA) county committee elections, and requires that the process of opening and counting ballots in county committee elections be open to the public.

Mr. Chairman, because of my role as Chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, I have been approached by Hispanic farmers across the country who are alleging discriminatory practices by the USDA and the FSA. The USDA claims that no discrimination has taken place, but the stories that I have personally heard from these farmers lead me to a very different conclusion. In fact, I am so concerned by what I have heard, that I have requested a General Accounting Office (GAO) audit with my good friend and colleague, Congressman JOE BACA. This audit, which is currently underway, asks, among other things, how much time it has taken the USDA and FSA to process loans for Hispanic farmers as compared with the non-Hispanic population. According to my constituents, the slow turn around time of loans from the USDA makes it impossible for them to plant their crops until it is too late. The lateness in planting the crops leads to the failure of the yield, and ultimately to the default on their loans. In addition, I have heard stories of corruption in regard to county committees and the elections of committee officers that greatly exacerbate the problem. These issues need to be addressed now.

I know that the Small and Disadvantaged Farmer Access and Accountability Amendment is not going to address all of these issues, but it is a start. I am hopeful that passage of this amendment will lead to a more equitable situation for Hispanic and other minority farmers, and I urge all of my colleagues to vote for the amendment offered by Mr. CONYERS.

HONORING CAL RIPKEN, JR.

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I also rise in support of H. Res. 247 sponsored by Representative EHRlich that recognizes the outstanding contributions Cal Ripken, Jr. has made both on and off the baseball field. He is an American icon symbolizing integrity, team spirit, and discipline, and has exemplified true leadership throughout his twenty-one season baseball career.

Since 1978, Mr. Ripken has been honored with several prestigious awards including Rookie of the Year, Most Valuable Player, Golden Glove, Lou Gehrig Award, and Most Valuable Oriole. Baseball's "Ironman" has broken several significant American and personal records such as ending a 2632 consecutive games-played winning streak in 1998, scoring his 400th home run in 1999, and hitting his 3000th career hit in 2000. These moments will never be forgotten.

His greatest contribution has been the ability to take this success off the diamond and outside the walls of Memorial Stadium and Camden Yards by contributing significant time and energy towards various charitable organizations within the greater Baltimore area. Along with his wife, Kelly, he established the Kelly and Cal Ripken, Jr. Foundation which supports adult and family literacy, youth recreational, and health-related programs. They have also been greatly involved in the Baltimore Reads Ripken Learning Center and other organizations within the area.

I was fortunate enough to be able to attend opening day in Baltimore this season, and saw firsthand the all star abilities of this great baseball player. Cal Ripken is a winner in every sense of the word and his contribution to our national pastime will live in the minds of fans forever. He deserves the nation's recognition today. He is truly a living legend.

IN HONOR OF MIKE BYRNE

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the selfless contributions of one of the Oregonians I am privileged to represent, Mike Byrne of Malin, Oregon. I am also pleased to observe his 50th birthday today and offer up my sincere hope that he is blessed with another half century among his friends and family.

Mike Byrne is a long-time rancher on the southern Oregon—northern California border. He is a devoted husband and father and a tireless servant of his fellow Oregonians. But Mr. Speaker, he is much, much more. He is a patient confidant, a visionary, and a man of uncompromising principle. Perhaps most importantly, to me and to the people of his community, he is simply a good friend.

Mr. Speaker, in April of this year the Bureau of Reclamation announced that, based on biological opinions rendered by the National Ma-

rine Fisheries Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the farmers and ranchers of the Klamath Basin would be denied irrigation water for agriculture from Upper Klamath Lake. This decision, coming on the heels of a severe drought, has subjected the local agriculture community to extreme financial hardship. The combination of drought and misguided decision-making by the federal government has literally put the future of their way of life in doubt, as farming as it has existed in the Basin for over 100 years has virtually ceased.

Before the ink on the government's decision was dry, Mike Byrne was hard at work raising awareness about the Klamath crisis and rallying the local community. He has been in the trenches everyday, Mr. Speaker—in town hall meetings, in negotiations with federal, state and local authorities, and around kitchen tables throughout the Basin—to lend what help he could in seeing the farmers and ranchers of the region through this difficult time. Mike was one of the principal organizers of the historic Bucket Brigade on May 7, 2001, which raised the visibility of the crisis and brought the plight of the Klamath Basin to living rooms across America.

Since the crisis first arose in the Klamath Basin, Mike has been at the forefront of the effort to bring diverse groups together to achieve a workable solution. Mike understood that the future of agriculture in the Klamath Basin—and throughout the United States—laid in finding a balanced, workable solution to the conflict between farming and species protection. When this problem is solved and a practical resolution is agreed to by the many parties involved, it will be because of the patience and dedication of people like Mike Byrne.

Mr. Speaker, I take enormous pride in Mike's ceaseless efforts on behalf of his fellow ranchers and farmers. The perseverance he and others like him have demonstrated during this crisis has literally made the difference between despair and hope for so many of the farmers in the Klamath Basin. Mike Byrne represents the best of what citizenship in America means. I offer him both my praise and my most sincere gratitude for working on behalf of the people of the Klamath Basin, who have faced such significant trials. Many hurdles remain in the path of Klamath farmers, and I am grateful that I'll have Mike Byrne by my side throughout the challenges that lie ahead. Happy 50th birthday, Mike.

Mr. Speaker, for allowing me to share with my colleagues the extraordinary service of this outstanding American.

INTRODUCING THE VISA INFORMATION SECURITY ACT OF 2001

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Visa Information Security Act of 2001 (VISA Act)—legislation that increase the security of the American people by closing some of the loopholes within our visa application system. This legislation requires that all non-immigrant visa applicants submit a biometric fingerprint as of the routine visa application process.

Specifically, it would amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require that non-immigrant visa applicants provide a biometric identifier, such as a fingerprint, that is machine readable, to be contained the visa or other documentation required for admission at their port of entry into the United States.

The recent terrorist attacks have highlighted the need to review the visa application process and we call improve the screening process used by U.S. Consular offices abroad. Usually, visa applicant names are checked against the State Department database for admissibility. However, some individuals use false information from their country of origin when they apply for a visa or use stolen visas to enter the U.S. As the Washington Post reported today, in the last few years, one country lost approximately 60,000 visas.

While it is impossible to screen every single individual who enters our country, with advanced technology and better coordination with the intelligence community we can better secure our nations border. However, in order to effectively authenticate individuals, we need a method based on inherent characteristics of a person that cannot be lost, changed or duplicated. Through biometric fingerprints, we would have an accurate and clear idea of who is entering our country.

This process is quick and efficient and can be run through our national criminal database to see if the applicant should or should not be allowed into the country. Additionally, when the individual enters the country through the port of entry, his fingerprints will be scanned to verify authenticity. Adding this technology requirement would not add significant time to the visa application process. But it would certainly prevent known terrorists and criminals from entering the country, while at the same time decrease fraudulent visa requests.

In addition, this legislation authorizes the Attorney General to impose a new fee on all visa applicants to cover the costs of implementing this important program. I want to note that my legislation will not apply to NAFTA participating countries and actually allows the Attorney General maximum discretion to decide what methods to utilize for those types of border crossings.

Mr. Speaker, we need to collect more information about the individuals trying to enter this country, but we must do it in a way that does not overburden our consular offices and still allows for visitors to enter the United States. My legislation is an economical first step in increasing our national security and I intend to work tirelessly for its passage.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 3049, AFGHANISTAN FREEDOM ACT OF 2001

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced the "Afghanistan Freedom Act of 2001", H.R. 3049.

This legislation is intended to underscore to the American people and to the international community our unequivocal commitment to the war on terrorism that was thrust upon us by the barbaric September 11th terrorist attack on

our nation. This legislation further underscores that the enemy in this war includes not only the terrorists who attacked us, but also the regimes that harbor those terrorists.

One such regime is the Taliban in Afghanistan.

Since 1996, the Taliban has harbored Osama bin Laden and his al Qaeda organization, who were the authors of the September 11th attack on our nation. The Taliban cannot claim that they were unaware that Osama bin Laden was plotting war against our nation from the refuge they afforded him in Afghanistan.

Osama bin Laden and a number of his associates were indicted for orchestrating the 1998 bombings of our embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, and the United Nations Security Council joined our nation in demanding that the Taliban surrender them to stand trial for their crimes. The Taliban refused. As a result, the United Nations Security Council imposed mandatory sanctions on the Taliban in 1999.

Following this action, the Taliban chose to continue harboring Osama bin Laden rather than take the steps necessary to end the United Nations sanctions. Because the Taliban chose to place the interests of Osama bin Laden over the interests of the Afghan people, he was able to orchestrate from his base in Afghanistan the September 11th terrorist attack on our nation that claimed approximately 6,000 lives.

In view of these facts, there can be no doubt that the Taliban shares responsibility for the September 11th terrorist attack on our nation. In waging this war that has been thrust upon us, our objectives must include not only the capture of Osama bin Laden and the destruction of his terrorist organization, but also the removal from power of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan.

This legislation gives the President important authorities that he can use to help our nation succeed in this effort. It authorizes him to provide up to \$300 million in military assistance to resistance organizations in Afghanistan that are today fighting to overthrow the Taliban. It affords the President wide latitude in selecting which organizations should receive this assistance. In addition, the legislation authorizes \$300 million in humanitarian assistance to refugees and other victims of the conflict in Afghanistan. And it mandates the establishment of a Radio Free Afghanistan to broadcast a message of hope to the people of Afghanistan.

Finally, the legislation seeks to put teeth in the existing United Nations sanctions on the Taliban. It requires regular reports to Congress regarding whether any governments are violating those sanctions, and it authorizes the President to impose severe penalties on any governments that he determines are endangering our U.S. military personnel or other U.S. citizens by aiding the Taliban in defiance of United Nations mandates.

By this legislation, we do not declare war on the Taliban. Rather, we recognize that the Taliban has declared war on us, and we seek to equip the President with some of the tools he will need to prevail in this conflict.

H.R. 3049

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Afghanistan Freedom Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The rise to power of the Taliban in Afghanistan has caused a drastic decline in the human, political, and civil rights of the Afghan people, particularly among women, girls, and ethnic minorities.

(2) In the year 2001, millions of Afghans are on the verge of starvation, the largest such group in the world.

(3) The United States is the single largest donor of humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, totaling more than \$185,000,000 in fiscal year 2001.

(4) There are approximately 2,000,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan, 1,500,000 Afghan refugees in Iran, and 1,000,000 internally displaced persons in Afghanistan, most fleeing oppression, violence, and economic hardship.

(5) During the period of Taliban rule, Afghanistan has become the world's largest source of illegal opium, and proceeds from the sale of raw opium to drug traffickers are used by the Taliban to finance its war on the Afghan people.

(6) Under Taliban rule, Afghanistan has become a training ground, operational base, and safe haven for terrorists and international terrorist organizations, many of whom gain experience fighting alongside Taliban forces inside Afghanistan prior to conducting terrorist operations outside Afghanistan.

(7) The Taliban have, since 1996, harbored and protected terrorist leader Osama bin Laden and members of his terrorist al Qaeda network.

(8) Osama bin Laden and his al Qaeda associates were indicted for the August 7, 1998, bombings of the United States embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, as a result of which the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), and 1363 (2001), demanding that the Taliban surrender Osama bin Laden for trial and determining that the Taliban's continued provision of sanctuary to international terrorist organizations constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

(9) In order to compel the Taliban to surrender Osama bin Laden and terminate support for international terrorist organizations, the United Nations Security Council has imposed progressively more comprehensive sanctions on the Taliban under Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), and 1363 (2001), which sanctions are binding on all members of the United Nations under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

(10) As a result of the Taliban's failure to comply with the demands of the United States and the United Nations Security Council, Osama bin Laden and his al Qaeda network were able to orchestrate from Afghanistan the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on the United States in which approximately 6,000 Americans and foreign nationals were murdered.

(11) The Taliban have, since the September 11th attack on the United States, rejected all entreaties by the United States and other governments to surrender Osama bin Laden, close down international terrorist operations in Afghanistan, and comply with the other demands that have been made by the United Nations Security Council.

(12) Afghanistan is an ethnically diverse nation that can prosper only under a representative government that affords all citizens of that nation their basic human rights, restores peace and security, eradicates the drug trade, and brings all terrorists and terrorist organizations in Afghanistan to justice.

SEC. 3. UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD AFGHANISTAN.

It shall be the policy of the United States to promote the removal from power of the

Taliban regime in Afghanistan so as to diminish the risk of future terrorist attack on the United States and restore basic human freedoms to the people of Afghanistan.

SEC. 4. MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO AFGHAN RESISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE MILITARY ASSISTANCE.—

(1) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.—The President is authorized to direct the drawdown of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training for eligible Afghan resistance organizations.

(2) AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE.—The aggregate value (as defined in section 644(m) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) of assistance provided under paragraph (1) may not exceed \$300,000,000.

(b) ELIGIBLE AFGHAN RESISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS.—An Afghan resistance organization shall be eligible to receive assistance under subsection (a) if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such organization, or coalition of organizations, is committed to—

(1) the removal from power of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan;

(2) preservation of the territorial integrity and political independence of Afghanistan;

(3) respect for internationally recognized human rights; and

(4) the suppression of terrorism in all of its forms and the surrender to justice of all international terrorists in Afghanistan, including perpetrators of the September 11, 2001, attack on the United States.

(c) REIMBURSEMENT FOR ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Defense articles, defense services, and military education and training provided under subsection (a) shall be made available without reimbursement to the Department of Defense except to the extent that funds are appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under paragraph (2).

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President for fiscal year 2002 such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the applicable appropriation, fund, or account for the value (as defined in section 644(m) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) of defense articles, defense services, or military education and training provided under subsection (a).

(B) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under subparagraph (A) are authorized to remain available until expended, and are in addition to amounts otherwise available for the purposes described in this section.

(e) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.—Activities under this section may be undertaken notwithstanding any other provision of law.

SEC. 5. DISASTER AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE PEOPLE OF AFGHANISTAN.

(a) DISASTER AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—Chapter 9 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following: "**SEC. 495L. AFGHAN RELIEF, REHABILITATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION.**

"(a) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—Congress recognizes that prompt United States assistance is necessary to alleviate the human suffering of the people of Afghanistan from four years of extreme drought and 20 years of civil war and to restore the confidence of the people in that country.

"(b) ASSISTANCE.—The President is authorized to furnish assistance on such terms and conditions as the President may determine for the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of the people of Afghanistan, including displaced persons and other needy

people. Assistance provided under this section shall be for humanitarian purposes with emphasis on providing food, medicine and medical care, clothing, temporary shelter, and transportation for emergency supplies and personnel.

“(C) POLICIES AND AUTHORITIES TO BE APPLIED.—(1) Assistance under this section shall be provided in accordance with the policies and general authorities of section 491.

“(2) Assistance under this section or any other provision of law to alleviate the human suffering caused by famine and disease in Afghanistan shall be provided, to the maximum extent practicable, through international agencies, private voluntary organizations, and any eligible Afghan resistance organization.

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out this section \$100,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2002 and 2003. Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under the preceding sentence are in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes and are authorized to remain available until expended.”

(b) OTHER ASSISTANCE FOR AFGHANISTAN.—(1) ASSISTANCE.—The President is authorized to provide assistance from funds made available to carry out chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to the economic support fund) for the provision of food, medicine, or other assistance to the Afghan people, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(2) AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE.—In each of fiscal years 2002 and 2003, not less than \$50,000,000 of the aggregate amount of funds made available to carry out chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is authorized to be made available for assistance to the Afghan people pursuant to paragraph (1).

SEC. 6. ESTABLISHMENT OF RADIO FREE AFGHANISTAN.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Broadcasting Board of Governors is authorized to make grants for surrogate radio broadcasting by RFE/RL, Incorporated (formerly known as Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty) to the people of Afghanistan in languages spoken in Afghanistan, such broadcasts to be designated “Radio Free Afghanistan”.

(b) SUBMISSION OF PLAN TO BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS.—Not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, RFE/RL, Incorporated, shall submit to the Broadcasting Board of Governors a detailed plan for the establishment of the surrogate radio broadcasting described in subsection (a).

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) FISCAL YEARS 2002 AND 2003.—In addition to such sums as are authorized to be appropriated for each of the fiscal years 2002 and 2003 for “International Broadcasting Operations”, \$8,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 2002 and \$6,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 2003 for “International Broadcasting Operations” to be available only for the surrogate radio broadcasting described in subsection (a).

(2) TRANSMITTER.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (1) for the fiscal year 2002, \$1,500,000 shall be available only for a new transmitter for the surrogate radio broadcasting described in subsection (a).

SEC. 7. COMPLIANCE WITH MEASURES DIRECTED AGAINST THE TALIBAN BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

(a) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than one month after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every three months thereafter

until the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the Taliban no longer exercises power in any part of Afghanistan, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies the government of each foreign country with respect to which there is credible information that the government has, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, violated, or permitted persons subject to its jurisdiction to violate, measures directed against the Taliban pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), or 1363 (2001), or pursuant to any other United Nations Security Council resolution adopted under the authority of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

(b) CONTENT OF REPORTS.—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall detail with respect to each government of a foreign country identified in such report the nature of the violation (other than violations detailed in previous reports submitted pursuant to this section), and shall evaluate—

(1) the importance of the violation to the efforts of the Taliban to remain in power in Afghanistan;

(2) the importance of the violation to the efforts of terrorist groups to continue operating from Afghanistan; and

(3) the risk posed by such violation to the safety of the United States Armed Forces and the armed forces of other countries acting in coalition with the United States.

(c) AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE UNITED STATES SANCTIONS.—The President is authorized to impose one or more of the United States sanctions provided in subsection (d) if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) a government of a foreign country identified in a report submitted under subsection (a) has knowingly violated, or knowingly permitted persons subject to its jurisdiction to violate, measures directed against the Taliban pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), or 1363 (2001), or pursuant to any other United Nations Security Council resolution adopted under the authority of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations; and

(2) such violation has put at risk the lives of members of the United States Armed Forces, or other United States citizens.

(d) UNITED STATES SANCTIONS AUTHORIZED TO BE IMPOSED.—The United States sanctions referred to in subsection (c) are the following:

(1) No assistance may be provided to that government or nationals under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or the Arms Export Control Act.

(2) No license may be issued for any transfer to that government or nationals of any goods, services, or technology controlled under the Arms Export Control Act, the Export Administration Act of 1979, or the Export Administration Regulations.

(3) The restrictions of subsections (a) and (b) of section 3 of the Trading With the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. 3(a) and (b)) shall apply to relations between the United States and the government of a foreign country and all nationals of that country with respect to which the President makes a determination described in subsection (c).

SEC. 8. SUBMISSION OF DETERMINATIONS AND REPORTS IN CLASSIFIED FORM.

When the President considers it appropriate, determinations and reports to the appropriate congressional committees submitted under this Act, or appropriate parts thereof, may be submitted in classified form.

SEC. 9. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Inter-

national Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) NATIONAL.—The term “national” means, with respect to a foreign country, a national of the country, including a natural person, corporation, business association, partnership, or other entity operating as a business enterprise under the laws of the country.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE RONALD FLORES RIVERA

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, each of us in our own way adds to the history of our community; some people make history conspicuously, with flamboyant deeds and actions; others do it subtly, with powerful words quietly spoken. If a history maker is one who contributes significantly to the social, political or economic evolution of a community, then we in Guam are laying to rest a history maker, my good friend and confidant, Ronald Flores Rivera.

On September 27, 2001, the people of Guam lost a dedicated advocate who was steadfast in his political beliefs, free with his thoughts, judicious with his words and gentle in his manner. Ron Rivera, the son of Fay Naputi Flores and Francisco Afaisen Rivera, earned the respect of many on our beloved island. Born in Tamuning, Guam, on October 9, 1953, he grew up and attended grade school in the southern village of Inarajan. Ron graduated with honors from John F. Kennedy High School at age 16.

While an employee of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, Ron was selected for training and education by then federal consultant at the University of Guam, Wally Kearns, with whom he shared a lifelong friendship. Ron was sent to attend the University of Arizona in Tucson where he earned both a Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts degree in Rehabilitation. Ron was a very intelligent and motivated individual and was often sought by his peers for his counsel. He was admired by his colleagues not only for his in-depth knowledge within his realm of expertise, but also for his ability to understand and absorb vast amounts of information in many other areas.

While away for his studies, Ron never forgot his home island of Guam. His good natured character, determination and perseverance emanated with the love and commitment to return to the island and continue working for the benefit of the people of Guam. As with his early educational endeavors and the desire to return home, Ron managed to complete his educational program and earn both degrees in less than the average time expected for such specialties.

In addition to his rehabilitation work, Ron also got involved with Guam's tourist industry, selling handicrafts both in Guam and Saipan. He eventually went into business full-time for himself, operating Ronsan Beach House, a recreational rental business on Tumon Bay. Running his own business allowed him the freedom to devote time and energy to his political activities.

Passing away just a few days shy of his 48th birthday, Ron left behind a body of work that would have taken the average person several lifetimes to accomplish. With his trademark Panama hat, Ron gained prominence and respect as a Chamorro Rights' activist.

As the status of the former Trust Territories was being addressed in the last 1970s and early 1980s, Ron became involved with Guam's search for its own political status. He shared great concern for the Chamorro people—the indigenous inhabitants of Guam, who had never been offered the opportunity to decide their own political fate. Delving into the matter, Ron was introduced to a committee on non-self-governing territories within the United Nations that received regular reports from the United States on its administration of Guam. Always a man of action, Ron began to work towards voicing perspective and aligning himself with the Organization of People for Indigenous Rights (OPIR). Through OPIR, Ron requested and later gained approval to make presentations for Guam at the United Nations, together with similarly situated political jurisdictions that were working toward ending their colonial relationships with their administering countries. Ron believed that the United Nations' forum offered a reasonable and objective way to focus upon the Guam-United States relationship.

Whether it was in congressional hearings, presentations at the United Nations, village meetings in Guam, or simply talking with tourists on the beach, Ron's friendly manner and quiet dignity never faltered. He was sure and proud of his heritage and sincere in his advocacy of the Chamorro people. He never wavered in his sentiments and he always impressed friends and opponents alike. His name, his approach, his ideas will be written into the history books of Guam whenever there is a discussion about the political development of Guam's people.

Ron's commitment to his family was beyond reproach. He was a loving husband and father. He recognized the connection between his political advocacy, the well being of the people he came from, and the family which sustained him. His maturity, his dignity, his gentlemanly approach to dealing with difficult situations made him the anchor of his family and a highly regarded member of his extended family. His wife, Annie; his daughters Andrea, Faye, Cara, and Vanessa; his grandchildren, Erica, Aaron, Connor Reid, Taylor Raye, and Evan Reece have so much to be proud of and are very lucky to have shared his presence in the short time that he was with us. I know that his parents, his siblings, his aunts and uncles and cousins all share in this pride. I extend to all of them my most sincerest condolences.

Mr. Speaker, I can't begin to describe my deep sense of personal loss. He was a very close friend, a mentor, a supporter, and a brother. I join his family and the people of Guam in mourning this great loss and, at the same time, celebrating the life and work of a devoted husband, dutiful son, loving father, great friend, and staunch advocate of the Chamorro people. He will be greatly missed. Adios, Ron.

WALTER G. MORRISON, AN
AMERICAN HERO

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of the terrible tragedy that occurred on September 11, 2001, it is necessary that we honor and recognize the men and women who risk their lives on a daily basis to ensure the safety of others—our Nation's fire and emergency services personnel. It is also necessary to pause, reflect, and honor the over 300 fire service personnel who made the ultimate sacrifice in the name of public safety on the 11th. Remembering the events that transpired on the 11th conjure up horrific images, but also images that inspire—images of true dedication to others, devotion to duty and bonafide heroism. It also triggers memories of a fire-service veteran and true hero from my congressional district—Walter G. Morrison—an individual who would have, without equivocation, been nowhere other than at ground "0" assisting victims on that fateful day. Walter died on July 18, 1981, in the line of duty—selflessly attempting to help others. A fire and civil defense coordinator in Otsego County, Walter also served as Chief of the Fly Creek Fire Department, a board member of the Central New York Firemen's Association, and Secretary of the New York State Fire Service Council. Walter exemplified the fire service and all it stands for. He was 46. Today, it is fitting that he, along with four of his fellow firefighters from the great state of New York, and numerous others from around the nation, have their names permanently etched upon the National Fallen Firefighters monument in Emmittsburg, Maryland for all to see and remember. It is our duty—our responsibility to never forget that it is people much like Walter—a neighbor; a colleague; an friend; a father; a son; a brother; a mother; willingly placing themselves in danger for you—for all of us.

DISPLACED WORKERS' RELIEF

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, on September 21, Congress approved the Air Transportation Stabilization Act to provide \$15 billion to help stabilize our nation's airlines, save jobs and moderate the negative economic impact of the September 11 attack. Helping our ailing aviation industry was important; helping the workers affected by the economic impact of this national tragedy is equally as important.

Over 100,000 people who worked in the airline industry have become unemployed as a result of the terrorist attacks, and even more are expected to lose their jobs in the future. If Congress does not act quickly, these men and women will be unable to pay for the necessities of life, such as food and rent. These workers need help now.

I encourage the leadership to work with Democrats, who have a plan to provide re-training programs, health insurance, and un-

employment benefits to displaced workers and their families. This proposal will give critically needed assistance now, while providing workers with the tools necessary to find new employment and rebuild long term economic security for themselves and their families.

I supported the Air Transportation Stabilization Act not only because it was needed to help stabilize the airline industry and our economy, but also because congressional leaders committed to quickly bring forth legislation to address the needs of displaced workers, who deserve the same attention and quick action Congress gave to the aviation industry. The time has come to make good on that promise.

FARM SECURITY ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2646) to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2011:

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment to provide \$25 million for child nutrition programs. These programs provide funding for our nation's schools to purchase commodities for their National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs.

The National School Lunch Program serves more than 27 million children every day, slightly over half to children who live at or near the poverty level in this country. More than 85% of the 7 million breakfast served in schools each day go to poor children. For these children, our federal school meal programs are their most secure link to good nutrition. These commodity food programs also allow school districts to offset the costs of lunches for children who do not participate in the program. In essence, these programs benefit the child receiving the free or reduced cost meal as well as the child who pays full price.

Research has confirmed a link between nutrition and children's cognitive development, cognitive performance, and ability to concentrate. Preschool and school age children need to receive proper and adequate nutrition. Studies also show that those nutritional programs have contributed positively to scores on test of basic skills, reduced tardiness and absenteeism.

Also clear is the link between our federal nutrition programs and our agricultural communities. The United States began providing agricultural commodities to our schools more than a decade before we started grants in aid to schools to provide meals, and three decades before we recognized the special needs of our poorest children through the free and reduced price meal subsidies. In 1994, Congress amended the National Lunch Act to require that at least 12% of all federal support for schools meals must be in the form in commodities. However, in 1998 the Congress again amended the National School Lunch Act to count bonus commodities, food products purchased under separate authorizations and for a very different purpose, to meet the 12% statutory requirement. While some thought this

was merely an accounting change, the effect was a real cut in support for our school lunch program. The commodities, which will not be purchased under the entitlement authorization, are the ones best suited to meet the menu and nutritional requirements of our school meal programs. The impact of the change was not felt last year or this because Congress yet again passed another statute that correct the error, but only for 2000 and 2001. But our schools will lose more than \$55 million dollars in entitlement commodities in 2002 unless we act to correct the problem. Over the next eight years, this cut will exceed \$440 million. That is a very real and significant cut to our school programs. Make no mistake, this is a school lunch budget cut—this is more than \$55 million per year that schools will not receive. It is also a \$440 million cut in the amount of agricultural commodities purchased by USDA.

I have spoken with several of my colleagues and they share my interest in this matter. After all, this money is used by USDA to purchase agricultural commodities, and these purchases have a significant impact on producer incomes. The magnitude of this cut is even more dramatic when you consider the amount of food that it represents. This cut means that USDA will reduce its overall purchases by 660 million pounds.

One of the best ways we can move forward as a society is to meet our obligations to our children. The Federal Government must follow through on its commitment to work in partnership with states, schools, and the agricultural community to administer a major program designed to improve children's diets and, in turn their overall health and well being. We can be proud that these school meal programs promote the well being of some of our Nation's most vulnerable children by providing them with the nourishment they need to develop healthy bodies and sound minds. Nutritious meals help students reach their full potential by keeping them alert and attentive in the classroom. As both common sense and extensive scientific research confirm, a hungry child cannot focus on schoolwork as well as one who has been fed a nutritious meal.

Mr. Chairman, recognizing the many needs being addressed in this bill, I will withdraw the amendment, but would like to draw attention to how we, the representatives of our pre-school and school age children across America, have neglected them. And in the spirit of National School Lunch Week, which begins the second week of October every year, I would also like to express my interest in working together with members of both the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Education and the Workforce to explore this issue and seek ways to support our nation's pre-school and school age children by providing additional agricultural commodities. Finally, Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with all of my colleagues who share my concern to amend this problem and provide for our pre-school and school age children at home first. Thank you.

IN MEMORY OF SAMANTHA EGAN,
LISA EGAN, MICHAEL CURTAIN
AND JOANNE AHLADIOTIS

HON. FELIX J. GRUCCI, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the memory of four constituents from the community of Rocky Point in my district who lost their lives at the World Trade Center in the tragic events that occurred there on September 11, 2001.

The tragedy that struck our great nation on the morning of September 11 has been an immense source of sorrow and mourning for our country, touching the lives of nearly every citizen in our country. This is especially so in Rocky Point, where the lives of four alumni of Rocky Point High School High School were taken on that fateful morning. This community will gather together this Sunday, October 7, to celebrate their lives and show their unity as a community.

Samantha Egan, a graduate of Rocky Point High School in 1992, spent much of her time involved in student activities. She played on the soccer, basketball, and softball teams. She was a member of both the Singing Santa's and Leaders Clubs. Samantha was also an adept musician.

Lisa Egan, Samantha's younger sister, was a graduate of the class of 1988, also spent her time studying and playing music. An ambitious young woman, she remained heavily involved in the Peer Leadership Program at her school where she spent much of her time.

Michael Curtain, a graduate of the class of 1975, retrained both the attributes of a scholar and an athlete. Michael occupied his time in the Thespian Society while at the same time holding the office of Vice President of his class. Michael played for the soccer, basketball, and baseball teams. He also involved himself in the Varsity Club. His guidance counselor once reflected upon Michael's career goals, stating, "I hope Mike will be given a chance to attain his goal as a police officer".

Joanne Ahladiotis, a graduate of the class of 1992, was regarded as a well-rounded and dynamic person. Her interests were diverse, ranging from the study of Modern Greek and playing on the field hockey team, to performing in the High School musical and working on the school's yearbook.

Those who lost their lives and those that gave their lives in the line of duty at the World Trade Center have shown themselves to be heroes. Their lives, like the lives of many other Americans that day, are a shining example of what makes this country as great as it is.

I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing our deepest sympathies and condolences to the Egan, Curtain and Ahladiotis families, and join the Rocky Point community in honoring the memory of these four young people.

ECONOMIC STIMULUS AND WORKING FAMILIES

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the urgent need to provide imme-

diately economic stimulus to this country in the form of a payroll tax rebate for working families.

The United States is facing a crisis, and it is not merely a security crisis. There is a visible, pressing need for economic stimulus and worker relief.

We should move quickly to jumpstart the economy by putting money into the hands of the tax paying lower wage workers that are more likely to spend it immediately.

My bill, the Working Families Tax Rebate Act will do just that.

This bill will provide an immediate payroll tax rebate of up to \$300 to people who didn't benefit from the tax cut signed into law in June.

The dramatic decrease in travel and tourism not only affects those workers employed by the airline industry.

Working men and women in the hospitality industry and service sector are also facing massive layoffs.

These people need immediate help with buying their groceries, preparing for the holidays, and paying their heating bills. Our shop keepers need consumers back in the stores.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3015. Because this country needs economic stimulus now.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this Chamber when the following rollcall votes were taken, rollcall vote 336, rollcall vote 337, rollcall vote 349 and rollcall vote 350. I want the record to show that had I been present in this Chamber I would have voted "yea" on each of these rollcall votes.

VERMONT HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT CONGRESSIONAL TOWN MEETING

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 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 BLAKE KINKAID, CRAIG STEVENS, AND BRITTANY CHANDLER

REGARDING TOBACCO PREVENTION—MAY 7, 2001

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: Now we are going up to the Northeast Kingdom and the Northeast Kingdom Youth Services. Who is going to begin?

BLAKE KINKAID: Blake Kinkaid.

BRITTANY CHANDLER: Brittany Chandler.

CRAIG STEVENS: Craig Stevens.

BLAKE KINKAID: That's a pretty tough act to follow, you guys. I have been watching it. The whole Napster thing. That is awesome. The cannabis thing. It is kind of hard to follow up on, but Josh, the whole tobacco thing killed a lot more people. He said that cannabis hadn't. Tobacco kills one person every fourteen seconds, different related disease such as cancer, heart disease, or anything like that. My dad, he has been a smoker ever since he was 14. And it has been a big shock to me. Last night, he was put in the hospital because of his heart. He is 40 years old. He just turned 40, and he is having heart problems through all the smoking. It scared the crap out of me, because it is exactly what my grandfather did when he was on his deathbed. Well, emphysema. He had smoked all his life too. And I just realized: Oh, my god! I wonder how many other people have to go through this every day. And it is really hard, and our group, we belong to a group called OVE, Our Voices Exposed, that helps get the prevention world for tobacco. Brittany is a new member who just started, and Craig is with me from the beginning. And we help put out the word about prevention, such as we give kids an alternative activity to do to keep them out of trouble. And Craig will elaborate on it.

CRAIG STEVENS: We are going to be having a dance coming up this Friday.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: Try to speak a little bit louder. We don't have a mike. Sorry.

CRAIG STEVENS: We have going to have a dance this Friday, and we have had—what?—three dances in the past.

BLAKE KINKAID: Five.

CRAIG STEVENS: Five. We had five dances. We have had sliding parties, bowling, pizza parties. We have had a whole lot of stuff I can't remember.

BLAKE KINKAID: We have had cookouts at Lake Willoughby and Harvey's Lake sometimes. We have had jamborees down there in the summer, having a battle of the bands, and we had a haunted house that brought over 300 people. Everything we do has a nonsubstance theme. We have these things to try to keep kids off tobacco, and we try to give them something to do. I found the biggest cause of smoking and all other substance use in boredom. That is why I started, just boredom, pretty much.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: Brittany, do you want to add anything?

BRITTANY CHANDLER: Well, most of my friends smoke, and I have noticed that my friends that do smoke, most of them don't do activities and stuff. And so they have nothing to do with their time, and just sit around and smoke and everything. And most of the people are around people that smoke, like their parents and stuff.

ON BEHALF OF DANIELLE HARVEY, ANDREA SHAHAN, AND STEPHANIE GRAY

REGARDING OPPOSITION TO PARENTAL NOTIFICATION FOR ABORTION—MAY 7, 2001

DANIELLE HARVEY: This year, the Vermont House has discussed the question of making parental notification for abortion a requirement. We feel that this would be making a big mistake. Having to tell your parents you are sexually active is hard enough; having to tell them that you are pregnant as a result could be dangerous, maybe even life-threatening. For this reason, as well as others, some girls delay in telling their parents about the predicament, which could cause some major health risks, such as: When someone goes out of state to avoid parental involvement laws, they are putting themselves at risk during the trip home, be-

cause there may be long stretches where medical care is not readily available. Parents who are opposed to abortion might force their daughters to carry the babies to term, regardless of any possible or known health or life risks. Or a woman who is pregnant and a few months short of her 18th birthday may wait until she is 18 to have the abortion. A delay of even five days can cause major complication in a procedure. If the government and the state of Vermont, as well as the national government, wants what is best for the nation's youth, they should leave parents out of a girl's decision to have an abortion. The decision is hard enough to make on her own, and adding parents to the situation makes it almost impossible.

STEFANIE GRAY: If a child is forced to tell her parents that she is pregnant, then her parents would know that she is sexually active. Most of the time, parents don't approve. Finding out she is sexually active and pregnant could cause verbal or physical abuse by her parents. The girl's parents may force her to go through with the pregnancy, or they may even kick her out. Family breakdown is a major result from girls telling their parents that they're pregnant and want an abortion. Girls that don't have a good relationship with their parents to begin with will probably make it worse and risk abuse. Families with good relationships don't need the law, because they are supportive. Then again, you might lose the family trust. In unsupportive families, the law will be ineffective because the families would be more likely to be abusive and add to the family's problems.

ANDREA SHAHAN: Some supporters of parental notification concede that some parents can become abusive when they learn their daughter wants to receive an abortion, and they have offered an option of going before a judge, instead of their parents, to get permission to receive an abortion. This option is known as the judicial waiver. Women who live in sparsely populated areas usually have difficulty receiving a judicial waiver, since easy access to a judge is not possible. Women who live in large cities, however, have easy access to courthouses, therefore not making it fair to many women in the U.S. In receiving a judicial review, confidentiality is not guaranteed. Many teens lack the knowledge and experience of court procedures to obtain a waiver. Students who need to attend their hearings will not be able to do so during school hours. Many of the court judges are very strongly pro-life. Even though the Supreme Court requires judges to issue a waiver if the teen is mature or if an abortion is in her best interests, several judges still deny them a waiver. Judge Nixon, of the District Court in Tennessee estimated that, even under the best circumstances, the judicial waiver process would take 22 days to complete. This becomes a significant problem, given the time-sensitive nature of pregnancy, and the risk involved in later abortions. Representative Sanders, we oppose any efforts to put into effect parental notification under Vermont law, and we hope that you will oppose any efforts at the federal level as well. Thank you, Mr. Sanders.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY CELEBRATES THE BOROUGH OF ROCKY HILL AND THE TRI-CENTENNIAL HERITAGE DAY

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Borough of Rocky Hill, New Jersey and its Tri-Centennial Heritage Day celebration. For three centuries, the community of Rocky Hill has made tremendous contributions to our state and our nation through its legacy of committed residents and unique spirit of pride and unity.

Rocky Hill, less than one square mile in size, has a rich history that began in 1717 when John Harrison obtained land from Indian Chief Nowenock. Then, in 1783, as he awaited the news that the Treaty of Paris had been signed, General George Washington prepared his famed "Farewell to the Troops" at his home Rockingham, located in Rocky Hill.

As we know it, Rocky Hill enjoyed industrial success at the turn of the century due to its proximity to the Delaware and Raritan Canal as well as the opening of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company's spur line along the Millstone River. This water traffic carried not only passengers, but lumber, coal and vegetables.

Rocky Hill has been home to not only President and General George Washington, but John Hart, a New Jersey Signer of the Declaration of Independence as well as a more recent outstanding American, former Rocky Hill Council-Member, Bill Fallon, a victim of the tragic September 11th attack.

Rocky Hill is home to a tight-knit community of families and friends and the celebration of the Tri-Centennial presents an opportunity to pause and reflect on our history and to strengthen and renew our spirit for the centuries to come.

Mr. Speaker, again, I celebrate this Tri-Centennial Heritage Day and honor the Borough of Rocky Hill and its residents, both past and present, who have worked so diligently to make this day possible. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this community and its 300th anniversary.

FARM SECURITY ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2646) to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2011:

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Ackerman-Houghton Amendment to prohibit the marketing of animals so sick they oftentimes cannot even walk. Animals too weak from sickness or injury are routinely pushed, kicked, dragged, and prodded with electric shocks in an effort to move them at auctions and intermediate markets, en route to slaughter. There is no excuse of this unnecessary torment.

This amendment will protect these animals by preventing bad actors from transporting downed animals to livestock markets and requiring these downed animals to be humanely euthanized.

Unfortunately, because livestock sold for human consumption will bring a higher dollar than livestock sold for other purposes, greed has proven to be more important to some than the suffering of the animals or the knowledge that meat from these animals is likely to be unfit for consumption.

These animals do not deserve this treatment and we do not deserve the threat of contaminated meat at our grocery stores. As Co-Chair of the Congressional Friends of Animals Caucus, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the Ackerman-Houghton Downed Animal Amendment.

FARM SECURITY ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2646) to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2011:

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the amendment offered by my colleague from Pennsylvania, Representative Sherwood to permanently extend the Northeast Dairy Compact.

Furthermore, I am distressed that this amendment was unable to receive a waiver from the Judiciary Committee, and thus will not receive an up or down vote.

New York's dairy farmers, which make up 60 percent of our agricultural base in my home State, have been cut out of this legislation. Producers and their organizations have been concerned about the viability of the dairy industry in the northeastern States for several years.

Declining herd and cattle numbers, combined with drought and fluctuating market prices, have led to a loss of infrastructure and revenue for our New York dairy farmers. Our farmers continue to experience a reduction in farm income including the loss of at least \$200 million annually.

Our dairy farmers are relying on their inclusion in the Northeast Dairy Compact, to provide them with stability in pricing. However, that measure is not only missing from this legislation, it was not even permitted to be discussed. Time and time again, our Nation's dairy farmers have had to face the challenges of nature and an unstable market.

In response to these challenges, these distressed dairy farmers looked to the Congress to provide them with a crucial milk price safety net, by extending the Northeast Dairy Compact, and offering the preferred milk pricing structure.

Accordingly, along with my colleagues from New York and throughout the region, I anticipated the opportunity to respond to our farmers by negotiating for the inclusion of favorable dairy language in this legislation. However, this opportunity was not afforded to us.

Finally, I urge the full committee to work toward the inclusion of the Northeast Dairy Compact during negotiations in the conference.

TRIBUTE TO OPERATION BREAKTHROUGH

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Kansas City, Missouri's most successful childcare facilities. Serving more than 400 children daily, Operation Breakthrough is Missouri's largest single site childcare center and broad based social service agency. This year, Operation Breakthrough will celebrate 30 years of helping less fortunate children develop to their fullest potential.

After working together at St. Vincent's Elementary School in 1967, Sister Corita Bussanmas and Sister Berta Sailer were approached by several economically disadvantaged working mothers that wanted affordable and quality childcare. In 1971, at the mothers request the sisters opened a childcare center in their living room, at 31st and Paseo to care for 50 children. Later that year, the Catholic Diocese closed St. Vincent's Parish. Without funds from the Diocese, the parents worked together to obtain Model Cities funding in addition to a grant from the Hall Family Foundation. Thanks to the hard work, long hours and dedication from the sisters, families, volunteers and the community, Operation Breakthrough has gone through many transformations to become the non-religious, 501 © (3) not-for-profit corporation that we know today.

In 1976, the center grew to include before and after school programs allowing parents the ability to enter and remain in the workforce. Five years later, Operation Breakthrough moved to its current location at 31st and Troost continuing its commitment to the urban core where it has added an extensive assortment of social services to meet the needs of the families and their children.

Over the past 30 years, Operation Breakthrough has assisted numerous children living in poverty by providing them a caring and positive learning environment. This not-for-profit organization offers the families and children of Kansas City the services of day care, Early Start and Head Start programs, a 7,000-volume library, a children's computer lab, health and dental services through Children's Mercy Hospital and various dental clinics, speech therapy, play therapy, occupational therapy, housing assistance, GED tutoring, parenting classes, mentoring, a clothing closet, and nutritious meals.

As the largest childcare provider in the state of Missouri, Operation Breakthrough has excelled in every aspect of its service to our community. As a direct result from the success Operation Breakthrough has shown, last years appropriation committee recognized their efforts by funding the Second Step anti-violence program and Child Abuse prevention program in the sum of \$180,000.

Today, Operation Breakthrough is a place of laughter and joy for children in need. Five

days a week from six a.m. to six p.m., Operation Breakthrough is a place which strives to provide children and their families the security and stability missing in their lives. Since 1971, Operation Breakthrough has provided the very education that will not only assist in developing these children, but also positively impact their ways of thinking and behaviors for the rest of their lives. Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Operation Breakthrough celebrate thirty years of outstanding service to the Kansas City community.

AMERICA'S FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased a week ago to see an oped in my hometown newspaper, The Oregonian, written by the president of the American Foreign Service Association, John Naland. It highlights the work of the Foreign Service that we now know is even more important in the wake of the September 11 attack on our country.

There is a serious problem facing the Foreign Service, and it can be rectified in the FY02 Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill, H.R. 2500, when it goes to the House/Senate Conference. Personnel shortages in the Foreign Service Corps seriously impede our ability to conduct our nation's foreign policy. Even before September 11, our Foreign Service personnel were stretched too thinly in the face of growing demands. Work that should have been done was not getting adequate attention because of competing demands of time and energy. Personnel shortages also leave us under-trained because in choosing between training or filling a position, the system fills the position.

The Department of State calculates that the shortfall is about 1,100 people. The 2000 report on 'State Department Reform' by the Task Force chaired by Frank Carlucci and co-sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations and the Center for Strategic and International Studies estimated the workforce shortfall to be some 700 Foreign Service Officers or nearly 15 percent of Foreign Service requirements.

As the Foreign Service continues to promote and protect our interests abroad in these difficult days, it is vital that we appropriate funding for the Diplomatic and Consular Account in the State Department portion of the FY02 C-J-S appropriations bill that is at or above the \$3,646 million level provided by the House of Representatives. I encourage conferees to adopt this funding level.

I urge my colleagues to carefully consider the views of the American Foreign Service Association as presented here.

[From the Oregonian, Sept. 28, 2001]

DON'T FORGET THE VITAL ROLE OF DIPLOMACY
(By John K. Naland)

President Bush has vowed to use every resource at his command to defeat terrorism. In his address to the nation last week, he included four that are familiar to most Americans: military might, intelligence collection, law enforcement and financial pressure. But

many citizens might be hard-pressed to explain the practical value of the anti-terrorism tool that Bush put at the very top of his list: Diplomacy.

Diplomacy is the art of influencing foreign governments and peoples to support our nation's vital interests. Never has skilled U.S. diplomacy been more needed than in the current crisis. The president has made it clear that destroying the network of international terrorists will require the combined efforts of many nations. Thus, the task of forming that international coalition against terrorism now rests on the shoulders of U.S. diplomacy.

While Bush and Secretary of State Colin Powell are clearly our chief diplomats in this effort, our career diplomats stationed around the globe are implementing the detailed work. As Powell said in a Sept. 13 "all hands" message sent to all U.S. diplomatic and consular posts, "the men and women of American diplomacy will be at the forefront of this unprecedented effort . . . to break the back of international terrorism."

U.S. diplomats are now rallying key governments to apply political pressure on those countries that harbor terrorists. They are seeking to enlist foreign police forces and intelligence services in the search for the attackers. U.S. diplomats are negotiating for the military overflight and basing rights that will be needed if we must, as the president put it, "bring justice to our enemies."

Unfortunately, even as Congress does its part to fight terrorism by augmenting the budgets of our military, law enforcement and intelligence agencies, some in Congress do not acknowledge the parallel need to strengthen our diplomatic efforts. This despite the fact that diplomatic readiness is no less important to our national security than is military readiness.

Lost in the flurry of congressional activity last week was the Senate passage of a State Department appropriations bill that fell far short of what Powell requested last spring. The deleted funding was to have addressed two of the State Department's most pressing deficiencies: inadequate staffing and dilapidated overseas infrastructure. Because the House version of the bill fully funded the administration's request, a House and Senate conference committee will soon meet to decide on the final funding level.

The events of Sept. 11 underscore the urgent need for adequate resources for diplomacy, which Powell has aptly termed "America's first line of offense." As our diplomats go about forging an international coalition against terrorism, it is vital for the Congress to give them the tools they need to succeed.

John K. Naland, a career Foreign Service Officer and former U.S. Army officer, is president of the American Foreign Service Association.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I wish to explain my absence today, which resulted in my being unable to vote my strong support for the Emergency Appropriations Supplemental bill. I have been in lower Manhattan, where I have observed what can only be described as wreckage from a war zone. More moving, and more powerful, than the images of shattered skyscrapers and exploding

airplanes, though, is what else I have seen. In New York, I have seen bravery and heroism that has transformed by deep sadness into a far more profound sense of pride. This may be America's darkest hour, but in many ways it is also her finest.

Much has been said regarding the cowardly nature of these attacks, which were perpetrated largely against unarmed civilians. And yet September 11 was a day of heroes too, because of the heroism of everyday Americans. The terrorists struck the innocent because they thought they would be helpless, but the opposite proved to be true.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, speaking of the Battle of Iwo Jima during another great American crusade, said famously, "Uncommon valor was a common virtue." Such was the case on September 11. On that day, a fourth plane, perhaps intended for the White House or the Capitol itself, was brought down in the fields of Pennsylvania through the courageous deeds of determined Americans, ordinary Americans, who knew they were near the end, and that their story would never be told. Uncommon valor was a virtue demonstrated in abundance by the passengers on United Airlines Flight 93.

In New York I also saw the rubble which entombs the bodies of perhaps three hundred firemen. Many of these souls perished attempting to rescue others from the doomed World Trade Center, charging up stairways filled with people fleeing downward. Their sacrifice is astounding when one considers the fact that we lose an average of 100 firefighters each year nationwide. 300 were lost in one day, in one city block. We also lost a staggering number of police officers on Tuesday, individuals who gave their lives while serving and protecting the people of their city. We will not forget them.

In New York, I brought word that the House of Representatives, the people's house, mourns with the rest of the nation. I brought word that help is on the way. Let it be heard by all of those who were touched by this tragedy that the United States Congress will give whatever aid is necessary to respond to this disaster. The Congress will also stand behind the President, united with one voice, as he pursues those responsible for this barbarity.

The terrorists underestimated the spirit of America on September 11. While they must have known of the devastating military retaliation that would follow inevitably from their actions, they clearly did not anticipate how the average American would react that day. Terrorism did not inspire terror but instead courage, selflessness, and sacrifice. Many thousands were unable to defend themselves. However, those who were able to act did so with magnificent valor. America drew strength from these people as we stared together into the abyss. During our darkest day, these Americans gave us hope.

MISSILE DEFENSE NEEDED NOW MORE THAN EVER

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, How ridiculous it would be to start leaving the front door

unlocked just because burglars had recently found it easier to enter through the back window. When it comes to national defense, America will regret leaving its front door wide open.

Our military's preparation and emphasis on modern warfare proved insufficient in preventing last month's terrorist attacks. Appropriately, congress reacted by devoting greater resources to preventing future acts of terrorism and compensating for certain weaknesses. But the needs for modern defenses have not diminished. In fact, they have only become more acute.

The United States needs to broaden its response to the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center and Pentagon. It is not enough to focus on stopping terrorist attacks using commercial airlines, or the buildup of air power in the Middle East and Southwest Asia, or covert operations in Afghanistan against Osama bin Laden. The United States must not neglect building a defense against ballistic missiles and the possibility of terrorists making an unauthorized launch of ballistic missiles. Instead of the loss of six thousand lives, the United States could lose six million.

Even the accidental launch of ballistic missiles is possible, for example, from Russian nuclear-missile-carrying submarines where the command and control of nuclear missiles is much less secure than for United States ballistic missile submarines. Russian land-based or road-mobile ICBMs are also less secure than American Weapon systems and could similarly be taken over by terrorists and launched. Nor are accidents unthinkable. As recently as January of 1995 a Norwegian sounding rocket activated Boris Yeltsin's portable nuclear command briefcase for initiating a retaliatory missile strike against the United States.

In the early 1990's the United States recognized the threat of an accidental or unauthorized (terrorist) launch of ballistic missiles in President Bush's plan for building a ballistic missile defense called Global Protection Against Limited strikes (GPALS). To protect the United States from accidental or terrorist launches or rogue nations like North Korea, President Bush proposed building a space-based defense including high-energy lasers and Brilliant Pebbles interceptors. Unfortunately, Congress under funded the program, and President Clinton discontinued it.

The United States faces serious international implications affecting its security. On September 11, the same day of the attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, China signed a memorandum of understanding to provide economic and technical aid to the Taliban. For two years, Chinese companies have assisted the Taliban in its efforts to improve its telephone system in Kabul.

Unfortunately, the Congress is considering using the war on terrorism as an excuse to cut its ballistic missile defense programs, especially space-based defenses, evidently unaware of how china has threatened it with long-range missiles and is engaged in an aggressive arms buildup. China's ambitious buildup includes its DF-31 ICBM and JL-2 SLBM. China's road-mobile DF-31, which has been flight-tested and forms part of its Long Wall Project aimed at the United States, its forces, and allies particularly in the Pacific.

The war on terrorism extends to Iraq, which has helped equip Osama bin Laden with

chemical weapons. It extends to the war on drugs as drugs are used to finance terrorism. Much of the world's supply of heroin comes from Afghanistan. The war on terrorism also extends to U.S. relations with other countries and alliances, and the alliances china is forming to increase its international influence and control.

Beneath the war on terrorism is a reluctance of the United States to end its vulnerability to ballistic missiles, unwilling to confront their use by terrorists or in acts of war by countries such as China, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, and others. Most importantly, the Congress, in passing the \$343 billion House Defense Authorization Bill, cut its space-based ballistic missile defense programs by \$400 million, which will continue to leave millions of Americans vulnerable to destruction by ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons.

If the United States is to succeed in its war against terrorism, it must act decisively against Osama bin Laden, confiscate his nuclear devices and destroy his chemical weapons. At the same time America must guard itself against ballistic missiles, realizing that ballistic missiles can be hijacked by terrorists. It must rebuild its military strength and intelligence. It must build the best ballistic missile defense it can by accelerating its Navy Theater Wide program, and emphasizing space-based defenses, including high-energy lasers, Brilliant Pebbles interceptors, and particle beams.

Thriving democracy, abundant liberty and glorious freedom are the legacy of our republic. These profound American qualities continue to be the envy of the world and the hope for humanity; and they only exist today because of God's blessings and America's commitment to a robust, and proficient defensive capability. Flinging wide open America's front door is an invitation to an even greater, and more cataclysmic frontal attack upon our liberty.

**BOWDOIN COLLEGE INAUGURATES
ITS NEW PRESIDENT, BARRY
MILLS**

HON. THOMAS H. ALLEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, on October 27th, Barry Mills will be inaugurated as the 14th president of Bowdoin College, my alma mater and one of the finest liberal arts colleges in the nation.

The selection of Barry Mills by the Bowdoin College Board of Trustees last January was an ideal choice. He brings to this position

qualities and experience that will serve Bowdoin's students, faculty and alumni exceptionally well. The community in which Bowdoin is located, Brunswick, Maine, as well as the entire nation, will also benefit enormously.

Barry knows Bowdoin well, both as a graduate (Class of 1972) and as a member of the College's Board of Trustees. I came to appreciate Barry's abilities when we served together on that Board. He combines a sharp intelligence, leadership skills and energy with a warm and empathetic personality. His business acumen, scholarship and experience will be a great value in his new position.

Barry holds a doctorate in biology and a law degree. He formerly served as the deputy presiding partner of Debevoise & Plimpton in New York City, one of the nation's preeminent international law firms. He joined the firm in 1979 and became a partner in 1986.

Born in Providence, Rhode Island, on September 8, 1950, Barry graduated in 1968 from Pilgrim High School in Warwick, Rhode Island.

A Dean's List student at Bowdoin, Barry graduated cum laude in 1972 with a double major in biochemistry and government. He earned his doctorate in biology in 1976 at Syracuse University, where he taught courses as a graduate student in introductory biology, cell physiology, and animal physiology. He earned his law degree at the Columbia University School of Law in 1979, where he was a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar.

Barry has published papers in the field of biology and, as a lawyer, has produced numerous publications and speeches in his field. He was also a leader with the firm's continuing legal education program at Debevoise & Plimpton.

He is married to Karen Gordon Mills, a founder and managing director of Solera Capital, LLC, a private equity firm located in New York City. As a student at Radcliffe College, Karen Mills was president of the Harvard Dramatic Club. She graduated magna cum laude from Radcliffe in 1975 with a degree in economics and earned her M.B.A. at the Harvard Business School in 1977. She is currently a member of the Harvard University Board of Overseers.

As President of Bowdoin, Barry has already begun to focus on priorities he has wisely identified as important for the College's future: increasing campus diversity, improving technology and expanding Bowdoin College's international presence.

Barry knows how to find out what's going on at the campus: by listening and by doing what students do. In an interview with the *Portland Press Herald* earlier this year, he said, "I love talking with students. I invited them to send me an e-mail telling me when they think my office hours should be, to be most accessible

to them. That could be 8 to 11 at night, when they hit their bio-rhythms. They are going to see me at concerts, lectures, art shows, on the football field, and in training rooms. I'm really going to be a part of this campus. And I'm going to be a part of their lives."

I am pleased that Barry Mills will play an even greater role in the life of Bowdoin College. I congratulate him on his inauguration and congratulate Bowdoin College on the wisdom of his selection.

IN HONOR OF GRACE BAPTIST
CHURCH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the fifty-first anniversary of the founding of Grace Baptist Church of Westlake, OH. This congregation has been a wonderful part of the Greater Cleveland community for over half a century.

This church traces its history back to February 24, 1950, when forty-seven members signed the charter to organize the church officially. The congregation originally met in an upper hall on the corner of Orchard Grove and Detroit Avenue in Lakewood, but a small church building was later purchased in Rocky River. As the church continued to grow, a larger building was needed. The church purchased land from Mrs. Dorothy Rogers, a member of the congregation, and broke ground on April 17, 1966. The dedication services were held in the present building on October 26, 1967. The congregation of Grace Baptist Church worships at that location to this day.

The church is located on a seven acre site in the eastern part of Westlake. The members come from the western part of Cleveland, Lakewood, Rocky River, Fairview Park, North Olmstead, Westlake, Bay Village, Avon, Avon Lake, and North Ridgeville. All ages are represented in the congregation.

The church is very active. Among its activities are a Sunday school for all ages, Sunday morning and evening worship, youth groups, prayer meetings, adult social groups, and junior and senior high school youth groups.

From the beginning, the prayer of Grace Baptist's membership has been that the church family would always stay faithful to God. For fifty-one years, that prayer has been answered. My fellow colleagues, join me in honoring Grace Baptist Church.