

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE RETIREMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL JAMES W. EASTWOOD, U.S. NAVAL RESERVE

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Rear Admiral James W. Eastwood, on his retirement from the United States Naval Reserve after more than three decades of distinguished and dedicated service to our nation. Rear Admiral Eastwood is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania has a rich heritage of individuals who have made significant contributions to their communities, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and our country. Rear Admiral Eastwood is part of this proud tradition which places him among those who exemplify the founding principles of this great nation.

In the way of background, Rear Admiral Westwood graduated from Villanova University's NROTC Program in 1968, and reported to the USS *Gyatt* (DD-712) as Main Propulsion Assistant. In late 1968, he became the First Lieutenant on USS *John W. Weeks* (DD-701) and while on operations in the western Pacific, he took over additional responsibility as Antisubmarine Warfare Officer. He completed his active duty tour as the Executive Officer of New London Test and Evaluation Detachment and immediately affiliated with the Naval Reserves in Philadelphia.

From 1971 through 1982, he served on USS *Lowry* (DD-770) and USS *Corry* (DD-770) and USS *Corry* (DD-817) as a Department Head, DESRON Thirty Staff and then Officer in Charge of a unit assigned to supplement DESRON Thirty. These 11 years with the NRF Program became the foundation of his entire Naval Reserve Career.

In 1982, upon promotion to Commander, he was selected to Command SIMA Phila DET 504 serving in that capacity for three years. After one year on COMNAVBASE Phila Staff, he was selected as Selected Reserve Coordinator for USS *Oliver Hazard Perry* (FFG-7) where his unit became the first primary SELRES crew ever to take part in an entire Great Lake Cruise. Subsequent to a very successful tour on *Perry* COMNAVSURFGRU Four selected Rear Adm. Eastwood to oversee all Reserve Activities on five Naval Reserve Force ships in Philadelphia.

After selection to Captain in 1989, he assumed Command of Naval Readiness Unit "A", followed by Command of SIMA Philadelphia HQ Unit 104 overseeing the activities of four local Detachments and eight outlying Augment units. He has also served on the CNAVRES Policy Board for two years, the FY92 and FY94 O-6 Selection Board and the FY93 O-5 Selection Board; attended the CINCLANTFLT senior Officer Orientation Course, the Leesburg Management Course and Strategy Forum 92. In January 1996 he

was notified of his selection for his second star in the Naval Reserve and served as the Readiness Commander, Region Four Headquarters at Fort Dix, New Jersey. In addition, Rear Adm. Eastwood served as Commander, Region Four Headquarters at Fort Dix, New Jersey. In addition, Rear Adm. Eastwood served as the Deputy N86 on OPNAV staff. In May 1999, he was assigned as Deputy Commander, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Adm. Eastwood has received numerous military medals and commendations. In addition to achieving the rank of Two Star Admiral, he has been awarded the Legion of Merit, two Meritorious Service Medals, two Navy Commendation Medals, the Vietnam Service Medal and various other unit and theater commendations.

In civilian life, RADM Eastwood is President of Granary Associates, a full service facility development firm located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and New York, New York. The Company provides architecture, interior design, planning, project management, relocation management and various real estate services to the healthcare, corporate and public sectors.

He lives in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania with his wife, Linda and has three children; Erica Lamontagne, who along with her husband David, graduated Villanova University in 1994, Jim a recent 2000 Villanova University graduate and Brooke a senior also attending Villanova University.

Rear Admiral James W. Eastwood has served his country with great ability, valor, loyalty and integrity. On the occasion of his retirement from the United States Navy and the United States Naval Reserves, I commend him for his outstanding service. He is Pennsylvania's finest, and I wish him well in the years ahead.

IN TRIBUTE TO ROB ROY

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Rob Roy, who has worked tirelessly over several decades to make agriculture a safer, stronger and more viable industry in my congressional district, throughout the State of California, and across the United States of America.

I have had the pleasure of working with Rob for the past 25 years, both professionally and personally. He is a man of great talents and great integrity.

Rob Roy graduated from the University of California, Irvine, with a bachelor's degree in Spanish and from the California Western School of Law with a Juris Doctorate degree. Rob is admitted to legal practice before the California Supreme Court, the Ninth District Court of Appeals, all four U.S. District Courts of California, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

He has used his legal expertise to strengthen the agricultural industry, first as an attorney for the Western Growers Association and, for the past 25 years, as General Counsel for the Ventura County Agricultural Association.

Rob has participated in more than 25 published Agricultural Labor Relations Board decisions during his career, five of which were ultimately decided by the California Supreme Court. Cases Rob argued included one that led to the first Board pronouncement on the issue of secondary boycotts and another that was the catalyst for a complete transition to farm labor contractors and the end of the United Farm Workers in the local citrus industry.

In 1987, Rob pioneered the creation of VCAA Insurance Services to assist members in controlling workers' compensation costs. In 1993, he and former VCAA Chairman Ken Creason spearheaded an effort to create the District Attorney's Fraud Investigation Task Force, which Rob ultimately chaired. Today, the Task Force is fully funded by the State Department of Insurance.

For the past 14 years, Rob has also chaired the American Bar Association Subcommittee on State Agricultural Labor Law Development.

Mr. Speaker, Rob Roy also is no stranger to our nation's capital. For the past five years he has spent considerable time here working with other agricultural organizations and legislators in an effort to enact a guest worker program for U.S. agriculture. He has served as an Alternate Director and Director of the National Council for Agricultural Employers. He is also on the NCAE's Executive Committee.

I could go on for several more minutes about Rob's accomplishments and dedication to our agricultural committee. Let me just state that I have only provided a partial list.

Of course, I would be remiss if I did not mention the tremendous love and support Rob receives from his wife of 14 years, Marianne, and his children, Michael and Jenna.

Mr. Speaker, our agricultural industry is stronger and more viable today because of Rob Roy's passion and commitment. I know my colleagues will join me in recognizing Rob for his dedication to an industry that is vital to our nation's economy.

TRIBUTE TO STREAMS

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share the success of an environmental organization from Huntingdon Area Middle School, a school in my district, that has shown determination to protect our precious natural resources. The students are members of Science Teams in Rural Environments for Aquatic Management Studies, or STREAMS. Members of the eleven year old organization, STREAMS, study watershed ecology and then

• 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.

apply their knowledge to resolving local environmental problems.

The members of STREAMS share a common belief that we need to protect and preserve our environment for future generations. Three members under the leadership of STREAMS advisor Fred Wilson recently completed a stream assessment of Standing Stone Creek. I commend students Kaleigh Selisberto, Amy Slicker, and Margo Wilson for their hard work on this project. Let me share some of the accomplishments of STREAMS members over the last few years:

Constructed a wetland—They helped design, pay for, construct, landscape and create partnerships to build the wetland completed in September 1996.

Built a shallow ditch known as a swale—550 feet long by 35 feet wide with a two-foot depth to stabilize the streambanks with vegetation and prevent erosion, completed in September 1998.

Created Riparian Buffer Projects—Planted vegetation along a stream to stabilize the 550 feet swale in March 1999, and a second project was completed along another 440 feet swale in October 1999.

Planted Street Trees—Since 1995, students planted over 100 street trees, costing \$4,100, in Huntingdon Borough.

Completed Streambanks Restoration Projects—To encourage private property owners along Muddy Run stream to restore streambanks sections of the waterway, made a monetary contribution to help one homeowner place a 60 foot rip rap along an eroded high bank and donated large limestone rocks for a project on 24th Street.

Established a Tree Honorarium Program—In 1998, established a Community Tree Honorarium Award for people who have made significant contributions to improve the quality of life in Huntingdon. American veterans were the first recipients of this program.

Education—Delivered a paper document that they created to over 400 residences in the Muddy Run Watershed explaining how land management practices could help prevent storm water runoff, April 1998.

Started a School Recycling Program—The school district is now the largest recycler in the Huntingdon Borough.

Through their participation in the STREAMS organization the students of Huntingdon Area Middle School have learned the value of citizenship and stewardship in their community.

Mr. Speaker, I think each one of us has the right to enjoy the great outdoors either through camping, fishing, hunting, picnicking, biking, or any outdoor activity in which people choose to engage. Each one of us also has a larger responsibility to leave our environment cleaner than we received it so our children and grandchildren may enjoy the splendors of mother nature. The participants of STREAMS each deserve thanks for helping to improve our environment.

HONORING GORDON GILBERT

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Gordon Gilbert for receiving the

U.S. Department of the Interior Valor Award. The award is given to employees of the department who "demonstrate unusual courage involving a high degree of personal risk in the face of extreme danger."

Sequoia National Park Ranger Gordon Gilbert was recognized for his involvement in a December 25, 1998, incident in Yosemite National Park. Rangers were called to a Yosemite Valley home where an armed man had barricaded himself and threatened suicide. Gilbert was the first Ranger to respond to the scene, and part of the team of five rangers that diffused the situation and took the man into protective custody.

Gilbert's actions helped to ensure that nobody else in the park had their safety threatened by this dangerous individual.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Gordon Gilbert for his courage and bravery. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. Gilbert many more years of continued success.

FOOD AID FOR AFGHANS

SPEECH OF

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 30, 2001

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I know the American people want to help the suffering Afghan people. I'm sorry to say that we already stand condemned by Medecins Sans Frontieres for conducting nothing more than a propaganda campaign regarding our food drops.

Our brave young men and women are risking their lives to deliver this urgently needed food. But how will we be judged by this new blunder?

I'd like to ask you to take a look at this. . . .

And this. . . .

To more than just a casual observer, they might even get mistaken for being the same thing!

And that's what's got the US military quaking in their boots. Can you imagine the horror if this one gets mistaken for this one?

Well, one is life. . . .

And the other one is death. . . .

The squarish one is the food. . . .

The roundish one is a cluster bomb.

That's what the poor, starving people of Afghanistan must now contend with. The US military is dropping little notes to inform people not to pick up this one, the cluster bomb thinking it's food because if they pick up this one, which is the wrong one, they'll get blown to smithereens.

Isn't it bad enough that our military is dropping cluster bombs on Afghanistan, anyway?

Well, it's really bad because in the war in Bosnia then-Air Force Chief of Staff, Major General Michael Ryan, refused to allow cluster bombs to be dropped because of the civilian deaths associated with cluster bombs, especially that of children.

But now our Air Force refuses to issue such a directive, it appears, as the US comes under fire from humanitarian organizations around the world for dropping cluster bombs on the people of Afghanistan.

I have written a letter to our President asking that we please refrain from using cluster bombs. But a funny thing about those cluster

bombs. They have little bomblets that look like this!

And so when little kids see them, they think they're a toy or something.

Now, Afghanistan already has 10 million landmines and the unexploded bomblets from the cluster bombs add to that number.

So now if the food looks like this, what will hungry children do? But if the food looks like this, and the bombs look like this what will hungry people do? The military bets that they will try to find something to eat.

And so the Pentagon is concerned that people who are hungry for food that looks like this will confuse it with bomblets that look like this.

The Pentagon is now worried that hungry Afghan people will try to eat the bombs thinking it's the American food. So the Pentagon has sent messages to the Afghani people.

One message says, "As you may have heard, the Partnership of Nations is dropping yellow humanitarian daily rations. Although it is unlikely, it is possible that not every bomb will explode on impact. These bombs are a yellow color and are can-shaped."

Another Pentagon message is more to the point: "Please, please exercise caution when approaching unidentified yellow objects in areas that have been recently bombed."

Mr. Speaker, not only do innocent Afghans have to worry about the Taliban. . . . not only do they have to worry about landmines left from the last war. . . . not only do they have to worry about starving to death. . . . and an approaching winter. . . . they now have to worry about bombs that look like food.

I think I've heard it all now, Mr. Speaker.

HONORING AMERICAN LEGION POST 82 OF INGLEWOOD, TENNESSEE FOR HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS THROUGHOUT THE 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor American Legion Post 82 of Inglewood, Tennessee, for humanitarian efforts on behalf of individuals across the Fifth Congressional District.

On July 3, 2001 the family of one of the members of American Legion Post 82 was involved in a tragic automobile accident in which his daughter was killed and two grandchildren were critically injured. This family had no insurance, no money for burial costs, and faced mounting medical expenses.

But members of Post 82 quickly came to the rescue of the Bayless family, by organizing a benefit spaghetti dinner and auction which took place on July 22, 2001. The outpouring of support was overwhelming, as country music artists, local merchants, and the media all offered time and talent to make this event a huge success.

As a result of the community outpouring, Post 82 raised more than \$10,000 for this family. Due to the hard work and compassion of the American Legion, a burden was indeed lifted from this gentleman during a time of personal crisis and loss.

I commend American Legion Post 82 of Inglewood, Tennessee, for thoughtfulness and

sacrifice on behalf of one's fellow man. Individuals such as this exhibit compassion and charity at the very highest levels.

HONORING THE DIXSON RANCH

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to celebrate the consummation of placing the Dixson Ranch property in a Conservation Easement. This easement will ensure that the Dixson Ranch, which has been farmed for over a hundred years, will be in agricultural use in perpetuity.

The Dixson Ranch was purchased by Mr. A.W. Dixson on October 2, 1905, for \$12,000 in gold coins. The property consisted of 41 acres, and a farmhouse that was built in 1894. The Dixson family grew row crops on the farm, including several different varieties of lettuce, and eventually leased the ranch to the Kingo Kawaoka family, who farmed it until they were removed to the Japanese internment camps during World War II. In 1941, A.W. Dixson's son Gordon, Gordon's wife, Wilma, and their two young daughters, Sara, age 6, and Molly, age 4, moved to the farm.

After the war ended, Kingo Kawaoka's family moved back to continue farming in the area. A cousin of the Kawaokas, Noriharu "Bill" Kawaoka, managed the Dixson Ranch from 1954 until his death in 1992. In 1975 the ranch was designated as an agricultural preserve through a land conservation contract with the City of Arroyo Grande. This contract stated that the land would be used for farming purposes rather than property development. Additionally, the Coastal San Luis Conservation Resource District awarded the first annual Soils Stewardship Award to Wilma Dixson at age 89.

Today, the Ikeda Family leases and manages the farm, while Jim Dickens, the son of Sara Dixson, and his family live in the farmhouse, making them the 4th generation of Dixsons to live on the ranch.

The Dixson family is committed to soil conservation and agricultural land stewardship as well as sound economic planning. In order to ensure that they would be able to permanently protect their productive farmland, the Dixsons were awarded a grant through the State of California's Farmland Conservancy Program. The program promotes cooperation between government, non-profit organizations, and individual landowners in order to purchase agricultural conservation easements. This was augmented by a federal grant from the Natural Resources Conservation Agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. I believe this easement is a prime example of the public and private sector working together to ensure agriculture remains viable while simultaneously preserving open space, I am honored to have the Dixson Ranch in my congressional district.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 408, H. Con. Res. 243, Expressing the Sense of Congress Regarding the Presentation of the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor in Response to the Terrorist Attacks of September 11. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 409, H.R. 2559, the Federal Long-Term Care Insurance Amendments Act. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was unavoidably detained for Rollcall No. 410, H.R. 2910, the Norman Sisisky Post Office Designation Act. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was unavoidably detained for Rollcall No. 411, H. Con. Res. 233, Expressing Congress' Profound Sorrow for the Death and Injuries Suffered by First Responders in the Aftermath of the September 11th Terrorist Attacks. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF JOHN E. SIRLES III

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Mr. John Sirles for his 30 years of service to our nation as a civil servant with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Since February 1999, he has served as the Deputy District Engineer for the Army Corps of Engineers' Chicago District.

Over the course of his career with the Corps, Mr. Sirles has received numerous awards. He's been awarded the Bronze Order of the deFleury Medal, the Special Act Award, and the Superior Civilian Service Award. He's also received the Exceptional Performance Award on four separate occasions and the PMRS Performance Award five times.

But Mr. Sirles' legacy will not be the countless awards and citations he's received—his legacy will be the public works projects he's worked on and the countless number of individuals he's inspired over his three decade long career with the Army Corps.

If any of my colleagues should visit Chicago, I would encourage them to take a look at the Chicago Shoreline project. Mr. Sirles oversaw and led the completion of the third Project Cooperation Agreement, a critical component to a \$276 million project that will help protect downtown Chicago from flooding.

If any of my colleagues should visit Chicago, I would encourage them to take a look at the Tunnel and Reservoir Plan, an ongoing project with an extensive network of tunnels and reservoirs. This project will help reduce flooding to hundreds of thousands of households and improve water quality of the rivers and streams throughout Chicagoland.

Mr. Sirles helped champion these projects and many more during his tenure at the Chicago District.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring John Sirles. He's been an exemplary public

servant, and his record serves as an example for others.

RECOGNIZING FOWLER PACKING COMPANY

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Fowler Packing for setting a standard of excellence in fruit picking, packing and shipping. Fowler Packing's strict attention to detail and a willingness to try new innovations has resulted in the production of top quality Tree-Ripe fruit since 1966.

Sam Parnagian established Fowler Packing Company in the early 1950's. In 1966, Sam recognized an opportunity in the Tree-Ripe fruit industry and focused his company's attention to peaches, plums and nectarines.

Mr. Parnagian went on to influence major advances in western fruit packing. In the early 1970's he built and operated the first commercial hydro-cooler used in stone fruit packing. He was also a big promoter of plastic fruit trays, or "Panapak," as they are commonly called today.

In addition to marketing their own fruit, grown on an estimated 2500 acres, Fowler Packing also packs and markets fruit for more than 50 Central Valley growers. The "Sam-Son" label was created by Sam Parnagian and named after his four sons: Dennis, Phillip, Randy and Ken.

Today, Sam's sons continue Fowler Packing's tradition of quality and innovation. Fowler Packing recently switched from wooden to plastic bins in order to reduce the potential for fruit damage. Progressive ideas like these have made Fowler Packing a leader in the Tree-Ripe fruit industry.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Fowler Packing for their commitment to producing quality fruit in the California Central Valley. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing the Parnagian family and Fowler Packing many more years of continued success.

HONORING THE SANTA BARBARA GAY PRIDE FESTIVAL

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to honor the impending Santa Barbara Gay Pride Festival that will be held in Santa Barbara, California on Saturday, October 20, 2001.

This festival celebrates the advancements the members of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community have made. It has evolved over the years from a small picnic in a park to a major festival in Santa Barbara that more than 5,000 people are expected to attend. Gay Pride festivals are held in hundreds of cities nationwide, and this year the Gay Pride Festival will be celebrating the 31st anniversary of the world's first gay pride celebration.

This is the first year that the festival will be held in downtown Santa Barbara, rather than

outside the city center. By moving to a larger venue, the Santa Barbara Gay Pride Festival hopes to educate the community at large, as well as to promote inclusion among many different religious, ethnic, social and business groups. Another goal of the festival is to promote awareness among the larger community, as it is hoped that with awareness comes respect.

Gay Awareness Day has been established to reflect on the progress made by the LGBT community, as well as an opportunity to celebrate acts of courage and determination in the pursuit of civil rights. The mere size of the festival demonstrates how much advancement the gay community has made over the last three decades and I can only hope that celebrations like this will continue for years to come.

CONGRATULATING AMERICAN LEGION POST 82 ON THE OCCASION OF THE NEW MEMBER INITIATION CEREMONY

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate American Legion Post 82 of Inglewood, Tennessee, on its recent initiation ceremony welcoming thirteen new members.

On September 30, 2001, the President of Unit 82 hosted an initiation ceremony and reception for these new members alongside thirty longtime members. This was the first initiation for new members conducted by the unit in more than 5 years.

During the ceremony the principles of the American Legion are expressed using candles and the pledge of loyalty. These fundamental precepts include the promotion of justice, freedom, democracy, and loyalty.

Additionally, each new member was presented with an American flag, an auxiliary pin, a copy of the United States Constitution, and the by-laws and regulations of Inglewood Unit 82.

Through patriotic organizations such as the American Legion, Americans can be assured that democracy and justice will be passed to future generations and that the light of freedom will continue to burn brightly.

PASSING OF MR. LARRY D. CALLAGHAN

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to honor and remember Mr. Larry D. Callaghan for his tremendous contributions and a lifetime of servitude. Mr. Callaghan was a man who possessed a greatness of character and lived a dedicated and selfless life, which has served our nation and our nation's veterans in a most honorable way.

Larry's patriotism and valor became evident in Vietnam as a scout squad leader with the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, part of the 119th Infantry Brigade. In July 1968, while on

a combat mission, he sustained a spinal cord injury caused by a land mine explosion. He was recognized for his service with the Vietnam Service Medal, Vietnam Campaign Medal, Combat Infantry Badge, and the Purple Heart.

Larry continued to distinguish himself as a leader aspiring to help others by joining the Paralyzed Veterans of America in 1968. During the past 30 years, he was actively involved in the New England Chapter of the Paralyzed Veterans of America and served on the Executive Committee as a national vice president from 1989 to 1994. Most recently, Larry served as PVA national senior vice president last year.

I offer my condolences to his wife Beth and his children John and Megan. I hope that they can take comfort in the fact that a nation is in their family's debt for the dedicated compassion and service that Larry has shown in his life—one that is marked with greatness.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that you and all of my colleagues will join me today to remember and honor the life of a very remarkable man.

NORMAN SISISKY POST OFFICE BUILDING

SPEECH OF

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 30, 2001

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, precisely because he was a man dedicated to the ethic of the working class, Norm Sisisky would be proud that a United States Post Office will bear his name.

As a patriot dedicated to justice, he would share the horror we all feel in the wake of the ongoing anthrax attack that has so profoundly touched the lives of our postal workers, their families and our communities.

Norm and I came to Washington together in the same class in the House of Representatives. We traveled together from time to time with the House Armed Services Committee.

On long trips to military interests around the world, you get to know people very well. For nearly our entire service together in Congress, we served on the House Armed Services Committee.

We sat beside each other for all of that time on the committee, and often put our heads together on issues witnesses addressed during their testimony. Norm was a constant source of inspiration and humor at our hearings.

At the same time, he was the consummate businessman. He could figure out quickly what the hidden costs were to taxpayers in any plan brought before our committee, and he could find the holes in plans any witness presented.

Norman Sisisky was dedicated to Virginia . . . to the Navy . . . and to the betterment of our fighting men and women. He was much beloved by his staff, his friends and the people he represented in Virginia.

Most of all, Norm was the ultimate patriot, whose highest calling was watching out for the interests of his district and the United States Armed Forces.

It is utterly appropriate that we honor his memory and the quality of his service by passing the Norman Sisisky Post Office Building Designation Act.

H.R. 1552—THE INTERNET TAX NONDISCRIMINATION ACT

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1552, the Internet Tax Nondiscrimination Act, which extends the moratorium on Internet taxation. The current moratorium expires on October 21.

As we now know the Internet has had a global economic impact on the way business is transacted and some of the rapid expansion of the Internet is due to the fact that it has remained free from restrictive taxes.

There is growing concern, however, that as e-commerce continues to flourish, states and localities are losing more and more of their sales tax revenue because we lack a uniform system of collecting sales taxes on Internet purchases. Collecting these taxes is further complicated by the diverse and extensive web of taxing authorities throughout the country.

We need a nondiscriminatory tax system dealing with these complexities which will be fair to the states, and that at the same time continue to foster the expansion of e-commerce. The development of such a plan requires a thoughtful, careful, and innovative approach among participants at both the state and federal levels.

Extending the ban on Internet taxes for two years will give all involved entities more time to assess the impact of e-commerce on state revenues and to develop an equitable system of taxation and collection. By doing so, we can continue to reap the benefits e-commerce has to offer, while not sacrificing important and necessary revenue to states and localities.

RECOGNIZING JOSEPH DITOMASO

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Joseph DiTomaso for being named an Extension Specialist Award finalist by the Friends of Agricultural Extension. The Friends of Agricultural Extension will recognize Joseph at their annual awards dinner.

Joseph is a U.C. Davis Weed Science Extension Specialist. He has continually been developing his program on the subject of "Control of Yellow Starthistle." The emphasis of his research has shifted from defining the biology and ecology of this serious pest to developing integrated system approaches to its long-term management, as well as to that of other non-crop weeds.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Joseph DiTomaso for being named an Extension Specialist Award finalist by the Friends of Agricultural Extension. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Joseph many more years of continued success.

HONORING DENNIS W.
SHAUGHNESSY

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Dennis Shaughnessy, who retired on September 14, 2001. Though his departure is a great loss, I would like to congratulate Dennis and thank him for 30 years of service and dedication to the County of Santa Barbara Probation Department.

Dennis Shaughnessy began employment with the Probation Department in 1971 as an officer assigned to the Santa Barbara Juvenile Hall. From the outset of his career, Dennis performed at an outstanding level and was identified as having management potential on his very first employee performance evaluation. He soon was promoted to Deputy Probation Officer in 1973, and began quickly moving up the ranks in the Probation Department from Senior Deputy Probation Officer to Supervising Probation Officer to Administrative Division Chief to his final position of Deputy Chief Probation Officer, the position he has held since 1996.

In addition to the innumerable hours Dennis has dedicated to the Probation Department, he also has found time to serve on various State committees, including advisory committees for the California Board of Corrections and several criminal information subcommittees with the Department of Justice. He has also initiated several programs that have been cited for outstanding merit by the local Juvenile Justice/Delinquency Prevention commission. Specifically, the Los Prietos Boys Camp, a program in his division, has received much recognition. The Los Prietos Boys Camp is a program that provides an opportunity for juvenile offenders to be rehabilitated. The program provides at-risk youths opportunities to refurbish computers for the Santa Barbara County Education Office's "Computers for Families" program, or provide forest maintenance services for the Los Prietos National Forest. The program has been so effective it was awarded the CSAC Challenge Award in November 2000.

Mr. Speaker, for his lifetime of service and commitment to community involvement, I recognize and salute Dennis Shaughnessy and thank him for all his efforts on behalf of the entire Central Coast community. I am confident that Dennis will remain a prominent figure in the community as he enters a new phase in his life. We all owe him a tremendous debt of gratitude, and I wish him the best of luck in all of his future endeavors.

**NORMAN SISISKY POST OFFICE
BUILDING**

SPEECH OF

HON. ERIC CANTOR

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 30, 2001

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2910, the Norman Sisisky Post Office Building Designation Act, I am honored today to pay tribute to Norman Sisi-

sky, who was a colleague and a familiar figure in Virginia politics for many years. It is fitting and proper that we should honor Norman today on the floor of this House where he acted so honorably as a public servant since he was elected to Congress in 1982 until his death earlier this year.

Norman Sisisky spent a lifetime serving Virginia and the United States, and we are all deeply indebted to this distinguished Virginia gentleman. Norman first displayed his love for this country when he enlisted in the Navy as a young man during World War II. His time in the Navy, though short, left a lasting impression and he never forgot that we must diligently tend to the needs of the men and women serving in the military.

At the conclusion of the war, he became a successful businessman and well known throughout the business community for transforming a small bottling company into a highly successful soft drink distributor. His business background and creative thinking proved invaluable when he later decided to enter elective politics. Norman served in the Virginia General Assembly for several years before being elected to the House of Representatives in 1982. Here in Washington, Norman was known as a staunch defender of our national security and worked tirelessly on behalf of the men and women who serve our nation in the military.

Norman was particularly effective in building coalitions in support for key programs and reaching across the aisle on matters of importance to Virginians. From ensuring adequate funding for aircraft carriers and submarines to modernizing our weapons systems, he was an ardent voice on the Armed Services Committee and an ally of every person who wears the uniform of the United States.

In his District, and throughout Virginia, his reputation as an outstanding Member of Congress was unparalleled. His legacy of constituent service, consensus building and selfless service is a model for all Members of Congress.

The people of the Fourth District, the Commonwealth of Virginia and the United States of America have truly benefitted from his dedicated service and at this time of national crisis his military mind and Congressional experience are sorely missed. Norman was successful in every aspect of his life and we rightly dedicate this post office in his memory today.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE STUDENTS AT
FRAZIER HIGH SCHOOL**

HON. FRANK MASCARA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a very special group of constituents in my district, the students at Frazier High School, which is located in Perryopolis, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

On October 29th, Frazier students Tricia Keefer, Amanda Wetzell, Carrie Sterdis, Kara Steiner, Toni Keffer, Sara Toth, Rebecca Harmon and Ashley Madorma, presented me with a check for President Bush and America's Fund for Afghan Children. The compassionate students at Frazier High School raised \$616 for the needy Afghan children.

More than 10 million children in Afghanistan are suffering because of years of war and drought. One in four Afghan children will not make it to their fifth birthday, and one in three is an orphan. Remember, these children are innocent victims of a repressive government, a government that doesn't care about their suffering.

But thanks to the selfless efforts of the students at Frazier High School, and the efforts of hundreds of thousands of children across this country, fewer children in Afghanistan will suffer this winter. Every dollar raised will help make sure Afghan children receive the food, shelter and medicine they so desperately need.

Mr. Speaker, I know the entire House of Representatives joins me in saluting the hard work and dedication of the students at Frazier High School.

**RECOGNIZING WILLIAM H.
ARMSTRONG**

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize William (Harry) Armstrong on the occasion of his 71st birthday.

Harry was born in Merced, California on October 28, 1930. He graduated from Merced Union High School. Mr. Armstrong served in the Korean War and is a member of the American Legion, Post 147. He began working in the dairy industry in 1960.

Harry has extensive public service experience, including: appointment to the Clovis Planning Commission, election to the Clovis City Council, election as Mayor of Clovis, President of the League of California Cities, President of South San Joaquin Division of the League of California Cities Committee, Ex-officio member of the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, Chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies, and Vice-Chairman of the Fresno County Water Advisory Board.

Harry lives in Clovis with his wife Jeanine. They have three grown children: Tom, an attorney; Jim, a businessman; and Megan, a teacher.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Harry Armstrong on his many years of public service and to recognize his 71st birthday. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Harry many more years of happiness.

SUPPORT FOR KAZAKHSTAN

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, following the terrorist attacks of September 11, the United States received a tremendous outpouring of sympathy from nations all over the world. One particular nation that has truly responded to the September 11 attack with an offer of real help for the United States is Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan declared that it would support measures taken by the United States to combat terrorism and has offered the United

States use of Kazakhstan airspace and the military infrastructure needed to wage the war against terrorism. With its strategic location, Kazakhstan's help is invaluable. I would like to add a statement made on September 15 by President Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan to the record.

After declaring independence in 1991, Kazakhstan successfully dismantled what was once the fourth largest nuclear arsenal in the world. Additionally, Kazakhstan continues to serve as a model to the global community in its leadership on disarmament and non-proliferation.

I believe that it is in our nation's interest to continue to support Kazakhstan—a country whose actions have demonstrated a commitment to global stability, non-proliferation, and tolerance for ethnic and religious minorities.

Kazakhstan plays an important role in maintaining and ensuring stability in the region of Central Asia, and is dedicated to playing a role in the fight against terrorism. For these reasons, the United States should do its part to support Kazakhstan.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we have an important ally in Kazakhstan, and I call on my colleagues to show their support for this Nation.

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV OF KAZAKHSTAN, SEPTEMBER 15, 2001

In these tragic days for America, the people of Kazakhstan are grieving together with the American people about the death of thousands of innocent people.

I am closely following the situation as it unfolds. We stand on the position that the terrorists must be punished, as well as those harboring the terrorists.

The United Nations and its Security Council have condemned the barbarian act of terrorism and called upon the world community to take resolute actions.

Therefore, Kazakhstan is ready to support the measures undertaken by the United States to fight against terrorism, with all the means available.

Kazakhstan has always been standing against terrorism and is ready to participate in creation of a real international coalition of countries to fight against the international terrorism.

We proceed from the assumption that retaliation should not only be effective, but also should be just. This requires that the state should act with great deal of responsibility. And we rely upon the wisdom of the American leadership. We were pleased to learn that the United States wants to know for sure who has perpetrated these barbaric acts and helped the terrorists before taking actions.

Today I sent a letter to U.S. President George Bush. I expressed Kazakhstan's support for the U.S. actions aimed at fighting against the international terrorism, the global evil that has developed across the entire world.

We hope that the American people will be able to quickly cope with the heaviest psychological blow and remain committed to their great historical values.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST ORTHODOX CHURCH CELEBRATES 90 YEARS

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House of Rep-

resentatives to the 90th anniversary of the dedication of St. John the Baptist Orthodox Church of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, which is being celebrated over several days culminating on Nov. 4 with a Divine Liturgy followed by a banquet and celebration.

When the church was built, the Hanover Section of Nanticoke was still known as the village of Rhone, and immigrants from areas of Russia that are now part of Slovakia and Poland would walk many miles to Wilkes-Barre or to Newport Township to attend church after working long hours each week in the anthracite coal mines of the Nanticoke area.

To unify these groups of Carpatho-Russian settlers in a church closer to home, several families organized to build their own local church to serve their spiritual needs. These founders had family names such as Vancisin (Wanchisen), Cunder (Sunder), Bobak, Ducar, Motika, Pendle, Handoga, Sagan, Brenish, Chromoho, Hrinko, Mitiitka, Franchak, Sarochinsky, Gula, Franko and Huha.

Construction began in the summer of 1911 and the church was dedicated on October 29 of that year with Father Kieko from Russia performing the first services.

This year, several members of the church hierarchy will join the pastor, the Very Rev. Stephen Karaffa, and the parishioners in Nanticoke for the Divine Liturgy commemorating the dedication and sacrifices of those founding members. Among those on hand will be Metropolitan Theodosius, the primate of the Russian Orthodox Church in America and Archbishop Herman from the Archdiocese of Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania.

As part of the 90th anniversary celebration, Susan Shiposki, a St. John's parishioner, has designed and created two new icons for the church: "The Mother of God" and "Christ the Teacher." Mrs. Shiposki is a noted iconographer who has created several works for the church. Her first icon was created four years ago in honor of her parents' 50th wedding anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the 90 years of dedication, faith and good works of the people of St. John's Church, and I wish them all the best.

TRIBUTE TO RICKEY R. DEAN, POSTMASTER, MANASSAS, VIRGINIA, AND ALL UNITED STATES POSTAL WORKERS

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce on behalf of the citizens of Virginia's 10th Congressional District the installation of Rickey Dean as the new postmaster in Manassas, Virginia on October 19, 2001.

Throughout his Postal career which started in 1983 as a letter carrier, Mr. Dean demonstrated the dedication and bravery which is seen in all our postal workers today. As a graduate of Fairmont State College in West Virginia, he has served in many positions since that time, including Supervisor, Branch Manager, and Superintendent of Postal Operations. In May 1996, he was appointed Post-

master of Warrenton, Virginia. He has served as Officer-In-Charge of facilities in Berryville, Falls Church, and Manassas. In July 2000, he served as the acting manager of Post Office Operations for the 226/227 zip code areas. Following that assignment, he was detailed to the Northern Virginia District Office as Manager of Delivery & Customer Service Programs.

My appreciation and admiration go out to Rickey Dean and his colleagues for the work and service they do on behalf of the people of the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Virginia. Postal workers everywhere deserve our support and prayers especially during these difficult times.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD a prayer offered on Friday, October 19, at the installation of Rickey Dean, in support and appreciation of the public service postal employees provide to our great nation.

Thank you again to Mr. Dean and to all our nation's postal workers. You're doing a fabulous job.

PRAYER OFFERED BY FATHER LAWRENCE VIOLETTE

INSTALLATION OF RICKEY R. DEAN, POSTMASTER, MANASSAS, VIRGINIA, OCTOBER 19, 2001

God, our Father, you send your angels to give us the good news of salvation, and to call us to repentance. Send your angels to guard the men and women of the United States Postal Service.

Remind them of their call to service for our community.

Console them in their troubles.

Protect them from all evil.

May those who receive good news through the mail give you thanks for your many gifts.

May those who receive bad news turn to you for consolation and support.

God our Father—may everything we do be "first class." [Imprint your own loving "zip code" upon our hearts in that we may never go astray.] Provide in your gracious providence "special handling" for those of us who are "fragile" and keep us in one piece. We have been "signed, sealed, stamped, and delivered" in your image and likeness, and we beg you to keep us in your care as we go about our "appointed rounds." And when our days draw to a close and we are marked "Return to Sender," be there to greet us at heaven's door so that nobody may ever say, "unknown at this address." Amen.

INTENT REGARDING SECTION 211 OF H.R. 3162, THE USA PATRIOT ACT

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, in 1984, Congress passed the Cable Act, which contained Section 631 to provide for the protection of cable subscriber privacy. Section 631 includes specific protection against the disclosure of personally identifiable information concerning a cable subscriber to law enforcement, by the cable operator, without the subscriber's notification. However, changes in technology that have occurred over the last seventeen years require that section 631 be clarified. Specifically, cable television companies now often

provide Internet access and telephone service, in addition to traditional television programming. Confusion over whether section 631 of the Communications Act or the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) applies to cable operator disclosures of information about their subscribers to government entities could hamper or delay government investigations. In the wake of the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001, we as policymakers have examined ways in which to improve law enforcement's ability to trace, intercept, and obtain records of the communications of terrorists and other criminals with great speed, regardless of the mode of transmission. Clarifying which law applies when will greatly assist law enforcement in their antiterrorism, investigative efforts.

Therefore, as the committee of jurisdiction over this issue, the Energy and Commerce Committee worked with the Department of Justice, and the Senate Commerce Committee, to arrive at language now found in section 211 of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA PATRIOT ACT) Act of 2001, that clarifies that cable television subscribers continue to enjoy certain privacy protections, while also ensuring that law enforcement officials have the same ability to gain access to cable subscriber Internet and telephony information as they do with conventional telephone service.

The drafters of this language intend the phrase "records revealing cable subscriber selection of video programming from a cable operator" to mean information about which video programming service or services a cable subscriber has purchased from a cable company. It does not include information such as a cable subscriber's name, address, or the means of payment. Importantly, this language does not impose any new requirements on cable companies to maintain or collect additional records containing subscriber information.

"Video programming" is intended to refer to traditional video programming services comparable to broadcast television, see 47 U.S.C. 522 (20), as opposed to the emerging types of video programming services that enable subscribers to communicate with other viewers or subscribers. Nor does "video programming" include streaming of content over the Internet.

Moreover, to the extent a cable company enables its subscribers to communicate with other persons through the provision of telephone service or Internet access service, it must comply with the same laws, found in title 18, governing the interception and disclosure of wire and electronic communications that apply to any other telephone company or Internet service provider. In these instances, Section 631 simply would not apply. Under Title 18, providers of these interactive services are not required to provide notice to their subscribers when disclosing information to a governmental entity, and in certain cases may disclose information without a court order.

With this clarification, cable companies will be in a better position to assist law enforcement with their anti-terrorism, investigative efforts without fear of violating other provisions of the law. Thank you.

CHILOQUIN DAM FISH PASSAGE
FEASIBILITY STUDY ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 30, 2001

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, nobody could have foreseen the devastating drought that has besieged Oregon over the past year. The lack of water has adversely effected agriculture, energy generation, recreation, and fish and wildlife habitat. The Klamath Basin in Southern Oregon and Northern California has suffered particular hardship through this drought. The snowpack and rainfall that supply the Basin with life-sustaining water are critical to the economic viability of the Basin, and have been significantly below normal. Because the federal government, through the Bureau of Reclamation, has encouraged the Basin's dependence with nearly a century of promised federal water allocation, this Congress has an obligation to take further steps to provide further funding for relief and mitigation.

The Chiloquin Dam, on the Sprague River, currently blocks as much as ninety percent of the spawning grounds for two species of listed as endangered suckerfish. This bill, H.R. 2585, to study the feasibility of increasing fish passage at Chiloquin Dam, would be a modest but important step toward providing a long-term solution for the Basin's water shortage.

Last spring, the federal government announced that many of the irrigators in the Klamath Basin would not receive their annual deliveries of water from Upper Klamath Lake. This decision was largely based upon the U.S. Fish and Wildlife's portion of the biological opinion stating that water levels in Upper Klamath Lake must remain at a certain level to protect the endangered suckerfish. By improving fish passage at Chiloquin Dam in the Modoc Point Irrigation District, we can be proactive in recovering suckerfish populations. Hopefully, working toward full recovery of the species will eventually result in a delisting, thus providing for fewer restrictions on lake levels and more flexible water management.

The situation in the Basin has been exacerbated by judges' rulings and the application of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). In 1995, as a member of the House Resources Committee, I voted in favor of reforming the ESA. The bill I supported, authored by a moderate Republican, would have maintained the core principles of the ESA, but could have prevented the fish versus people situation that we now have. The reforms would have involved the state in any proposed species listing. It would have allowed the state to propose an HCP or long term recovery strategy to prevent a listing. It would have also clarified the process to weigh social and economic impacts prior to listing. Unfortunately, the moderate, bipartisan reforms I supported were rejected by Chairman Young. Instead, he pushed for a virtual repeal of the ESA. The Chairman's radical approach to reforming the ESA was flatly rejected by the Republican leadership.

The ESA expired in 1992. With exception of the 1995 attempt, the Republican House leadership has scheduled no action to review, reform, or re-authorize the ESA. Unfortunately, it continues to be authorized year to year, without change, through appropriations riders.

Hopefully, the dire circumstances in the Klamath Basin and elsewhere will be a catalyst for the House to properly re-authorize and reform the ESA.

I am pleased to be working with Mr. Walden, and many members of the Oregon and California delegations, to find reasonable short and long term solutions to the situation in the Basin. This bill can provide for one of those reasonable solutions. I urge adoption of H.R. 2585, the Chiloquin Dam Fish Passage Feasibility Study Act.

TRIBUTE TO MAE GRAYSON
HAMILTON

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to the life and accomplishments of my friend, Mae Grayson Hamilton, who passed away on October 17, 2001, in Little Rock, Arkansas.

A Dumas, Arkansas, native, Mae was a longtime teacher in the public school system in my hometown of Prescott. During the course of her career, she enriched the lives of generations of Prescott school children through her love for her students and dedication to teaching. As an educator, she was an active member of the National Education Association, the Arkansas Education Association, the Literacy Council and the Nevada County Retired Teachers Association.

Mae was also a devoted member of the Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church in Broughton, Arkansas. In the church, she served as a deaconess and a member of the Hospitality Committee, the Outreach Mission and the Women's Missionary Society. In addition, she gave of her time to be Children's Church Coordinator and Chair of the Program Committee.

Mae Grayson Hamilton was truly a role model not only to our young people, but to all those who knew her well. Her passing is a great loss to her former students, her church family, and all the people of Nevada County. I am grateful for her lifelong commitment to education and her community, and I was proud to represent her in the United States House of Representatives.

My heart goes out to Mae's husband, Johnny Hamilton, Jr., and her two daughters, Michele Hamilton Rhodes and Nicole Hamilton, and my thoughts and prayers are with all her family and friends.

TRIBUTE TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

HON. ROBERT WEXLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. WEXLER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my sincere congratulation to the people and Government of the Republic of Turkey as they celebrate the seventy-eighth anniversary of the founding of their nation by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk on October 29th. This celebration is an important opportunity to highlight the

incredible accomplishments of one of the world's most dynamic nations. I know I speak for many Members of Congress and the American people in extending our wishes for the continued strength and success of the Republic of Turkey.

Over the past seventy-eight years, Turkey has emerged as the secular and modern democracy that Kemal Ataturk envisioned in 1923. Turkey has proven that democracy and Islam are compatible concepts and that freedom and tolerance are universal ideals that should be embraced by all peace-loving nations. As Turkish President Sezer said in a speech commemorating the foundation of the Republic of Turkey on Sunday, "The Republic which was founded as a result of Great Leader Mustafa Kemal Ataturk's foresight after our nation won its War of Independence is an idea of enlightenment and modernization."

As America faces her toughest test both domestically and internationally since World War II, it is reassuring to know that we have the unconditional and unequivocal support of the Republic of Turkey in our counter-terrorism efforts. Turkey's support and sympathy for the American people following the September 11th attacks are testament to the strength of our nations relations and our common commitment to democracy and freedom. As Turkey celebrates her national day, it is important for the United States to recommit to strengthening our strategic partnership with our NATO ally.

As Co-Chairman of the Caucus on U.S. Turkish Relations and Turkish Americans, I believe that we would be remiss if we did not mention the significant contributions of the Turkish American community to our nation. This growing and increasingly important American community has enjoyed unparalleled success at every level of American society and in every profession. As American ambassadors of Turkish culture and history, they are without a doubt the Republic of Turkey's greatest asset in the United States and have enriched America.

Mr. Speaker, as the people of the Republic of Turkey celebrate their nation's seventy-eighth anniversary, I know that they will continue to build on the political, economic, and cultural success envisioned by one of the twentieth century's greatest leaders, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. Again, I congratulate the government and people of the Republic of Turkey as they celebrate the founding of their nation.

**FUNDING FOR THE FREEDMEN'S
BUREAU RECORDS PRESERVA-
TION ACT**

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the Treasury-Postal Appropriations Bill, H.R. 2590, includes funding to implement the Freedmen's Bureau Records Preservation Act of 2000. The Freedmen's Bureau Records Preservation Act was cosponsored by Representative JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD and Representative J.C. WATTS. I was privileged to manage the legislation on the floor of the House last year.

This important Act requires the Archivist of the United States to preserve the records of

the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, commonly known as the "Freedmen's Bureau," so that these records can be maintained for future generations. It further requires the Archivist to work with Howard University and other institutions to index the records so that they will be more easily accessible.

The Freedmen's Bureau, which was established in 1865, accumulated a treasure trove of records concerning newly emancipated African-Americans. These records contain information on marriages, births, deaths, labor contracts, Government rations and back-pay records, and indentured contracts for minors. The records are, in many instances, a key source of information to American families tracing their heritage. They are also a vital source of information for historians and students.

The Freedmen's Bureau Records Preservation Act has special relevance for Howard University. The fact that both the Freedmen's Bureau and Howard University grew out of the same impulse to remediate the wrongs of slavery at the end of the Civil War linked the two institutions together at their birth. The fact that General Oliver Otis Howard served both as the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau and as the third president of the University that bears his name adds additional strength to the link. Therefore, Representative MILLENDER-MCDONALD and I were honored to join many others in a ceremony at Howard University on February 27, 2001, to commemorate enactment of this important legislation.

With the support of Congress, the National Archives will employ microfilming technology to preserve the invaluable Freedmen's Bureau records, and Howard University will develop indexing strategies to provide their widest accessibility to scholars, genealogists, and the general public. Through this partnership, the Act's goals of ensuring preservation and promoting access can and will be achieved.

**IN HONOR OF THE CONTINUING
SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL
GUARD AND RESERVE UNITS AC-
TIVATED IN SUPPORT OF OPER-
ATION ENDURING FREEDOM**

HON. J. RANDY FORBES

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a resolution honoring the continuing service and commitment of the members of the National Guard and Reserve units activated in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. In the days following September 11th, it was the National Guard and Reserve who were present on our streets and in our skies. They were present in our airports and on our waterways. They were deploying overseas in support of active duty units. This is not the first time we have seen these heroes in action. They are our associates and neighbors, our friends and relatives. And yet to many of us, their presence means so much more now than it did before.

We must honor the modern day Minuteman, for as our citizen-soldiers stand watch over us, they remind us that long before the phrase

"Homeland Security" was crafted, they were here to preserve liberty on the home front. They were there to support our Army, Navy, Marines, Coast Guard and Air Force. And they are still there, supporting our nation in this time of danger.

This war against terrorism may be lengthy and difficult, and we may at times feel less than fully secure, but I stand here today to tell you that I rest easier with the knowledge that the National Guard is on the job. We owe the men and women who have left their families and jobs to heed this call a great deal, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting our National Guard and Reserve. Let us not allow a single Guard or Reserve member to join in this conflict, without knowing that the House of Representatives, and more importantly a grateful nation, holds them in the highest esteem. Let us pass this resolution now and give our heroes even greater strength to draw on in the difficult days ahead.

**REMEMBRANCE OF GERALD
SOLOMON**

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from New York, Mr. SWEENEY, for leading this special order. I rise tonight to commemorate the life and career of Gerald B.H. Solomon.

Gerry Solomon was well known as a tough-talking advocate for his Congressional district. But as a former Marine, he was perhaps the House's biggest advocate for veterans during his 20 years in Congress. As the ranking member on the House Committee on Veterans Affairs, Solomon worked tirelessly on behalf of veterans and veterans' benefits, including beneficiary travel for veterans going to and from VA hospitals. Solomon was also successful in efforts to elevate the Veterans Administration to a cabinet-level department. This work won him wide praise from veterans groups.

AMVETS National Commander Joseph W. Lipowski called Solomon "one of our foremost advocates in Congress." In 1989, Solomon was presented with the AMVETS Silver Helmet Award. The award, which is a silver replica of the World War II GI helmet, has come to be known as the "Veterans Oscar."

It is fitting that Solomon was laid to rest with military honors in Saratoga National Cemetery. From his key position on the House Veterans Affairs Committee, Solomon was the driving force behind the creation of the cemetery and helped secure \$1.45 million to buy the land for the cemetery. Solomon loved the unique place in history held by Saratoga, as it was the turning point in the American Revolution.

In addition to serving as ranking member of the Veterans Affairs Committee, Solomon was Chair of the powerful Rules Committee. As the first Republican Chairman in four decades, Solomon used this chairmanship to promote the interests of New York.

Public service was clearly Solomon's life. Coming from a family full of firefighters and policemen, I would be remiss if I failed to note that Solomon also served for years as a volunteer firefighter in his home town of Glen Falls, New York.

Our thoughts and prayers are with his wife Freda and their five children, six grandchildren, and his brother.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank my colleague Mr. SWEENEY for offering this special tribute, and ask if the House would please Join me in pausing to recognize the distinguished life of Gerald Solomon.

COMMEMORATING NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark an important yet often overlooked month in our nation's landscape National Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

Each year, nearly 2 million women are victims of domestic violence. In fact, in the time that it takes me to complete this speech, eight women will have suffered some form of mental, physical or sexual abuse.

The problem of domestic violence is one that I have fought for many years.

In my district—the 31st district of California—domestic violence is a widespread phenomenon. When I first took office as state legislator in 1992, there were more shelters in my district for abused animals than there were for abused women.

But through the vigilant work and determination of our law enforcement agencies and the community, we've worked to reverse that trend. Today, we have a number of excellent shelters and non-profit organizations designed to help battered families rebuild their lives.

As pleased as I am that the shelters exist, though, I am still disappointed. Yes, every person who is the victim of domestic violence deserves as much help as possible to escape their current situation and find a better, more loving environment. But no one deserves to be placed in such a horrendous situation to begin with.

We as a nation have made remarkable strides in domestic violence legislation. We prosecute criminals. We assist victims with finding transitional housing. We help train battered housewives to reenter the workforce. These are all admirable actions. But we can and must do more.

We must work harder to ferret out the root cause of domestic violence. We know that children of batterers are more likely to become batterers themselves. We must work to ensure that these children have the necessary counseling to combat any such violent urges.

We know that immigrant women who are battered are much less likely to leave their abusers because they fear being deported. We must eliminate immigration barriers that prevent these women from getting help.

And we know that nearly one million women each year are victims of stalking. We must strengthen anti-stalking laws to protect women before violence enters the picture.

I ask my colleagues to join me in this commitment to eradicating domestic violence in our great nation, not only with our words but also with our deeds.

THE SERVICEMEMBERS AND MILITARY FAMILIES FINANCIAL PROTECTION ACT OF 2001 (H.R. 3173)

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, these are enormously challenging times for our country. Yet, we are doing what we can to meet these challenges. We are reaching across party lines to show national unity. We are reaching across social and ethnic lines, native-born citizens and immigrants alike, to show that we will not turn away from our nation's highest values, or from each other.

We are exercising caution and common sense. We are going about our daily lives. In my case, and that of my fellow members of Congress, going about business as usual has been a little more difficult in recent days. But—as this productive week demonstrates—it has not made our work impossible.

And, as parents, we are reminding our children how much we love them. Those are a few of the important steps that each of us is taking. And we can be proud of them. However, no group of Americans has made—or will make, as long as this effort lasts—as valuable a contribution, or as great a sacrifice, or will have as much to be proud of, as the people who are the men and women of our armed forces—full-time uniformed personnel, as well as reservists and members of the National Guard called up for active duty.

They are seeking peace for us and for our allies around the globe. Their own security has been put on hold so that we can go about our lives freely and free of fear. Last week, I introduced legislation to ease at least a handful of their many burdens.

My bill is admittedly a modest effort when compared to the full scope of challenges which they face. After all, I cannot give them the kind of blanket protection that I wish for them. I cannot ensure that no harm comes to them on the field of battle, or while in transit or training for their mission. However, it is worth remembering that among the many hazards and challenges faced by men and women in uniform, not all of them are found on the battlefield, or foreign soil, or on the high seas.

Some confront them here at home. Even while they are far from home. And, to make matters worse, they are challenges that face not only the men and women who sign up for duty—but face their family members too.

These challenges are financial. In various ways, members of the armed forces—and in particular, members of the National Guard and the Reserves who leave jobs, homes, and families at a moment's notice—face tremendous economic burdens as a result of their willingness to serve. It is at least within my powers to do something about that.

Last week, I introduced legislation, “The Servicemembers and Military Families Financial Protection Act of 2001”, aimed at giving men and women called up for duty—and their families—new financial protection and peace of mind.

First, my bill will help ensure that members of the military who are called away from home still have a home to which they can return. When members are deployed and separated

from their jobs, their household income levels often drop dramatically. Yet, there are still bills to pay—in particular, the monthly rent or mortgage payment.

My bill would prohibit the removal of an activated military member's family from their place of residence due to a failure to meet monthly housing payments. This protection would be in place during the term of active duty and continue for up to an additional three months after active duty is over.

If a landlord initiates eviction proceedings during that period, a judge would be directed to first rule on whether the family's income has been “materially affected” by the military service. An eviction can only occur only if a judge finds that the family's income has not been so impacted. This relief would apply to a service member's family whose monthly housing payment is \$1,950 per month or less.

Under current law—the Sailors' and Soldiers' Civil Relief Act—such relief is limited to families whose monthly housing payments are \$1,200 or less. I seek to increase of that threshold by about 37.5 percent. I think that my proposal is reasonable. If you have given up your bed, and the comfort of home and the security of having your own roof over your head . . . and have traded that for an army cot in a pup tent or a barracks—you are certainly entitled, when your service is completed, to return to your home. And, just as important, you are entitled to know that even if you cannot be at home, at least your family is there.

The second major element of my proposal ensures that a family will be well provided for in the event—the very rare event, I hope—that something unfortunate occurs. Again, our country's reliance on members of the guard and reserves helps illustrate the need for a change in current law. Our military cannot operate without the contributions of civilian soldiers—medical personnel, academics familiar with foreign countries and languages, engineers and people from a vast array of fields—who agree to give up good jobs and good wages here at home to serve where and when they are needed.

The economic needs of full-time uniformed personnel are just as great, and only increase with more years of service. As it stands right now, however, significant barriers prohibit those men and women from knowing with confidence that their families will be adequately safeguarded if something should happen to them.

Today, armed services personnel are eligible for life insurance paid through an affordable monthly premium, and administered through the Service members' Group Life Insurance program, or SGLI. However, current law caps payouts at \$250,000. Far too low.

Meantime, it is standard practice for private life insurance policies to include clauses that deny payouts for deaths resulting from incidents occurring as part of war-related service. My bill would enable personnel covered by SGLI to opt for considerably higher payouts for their beneficiaries—if they so desire and if they are willing to pay for it.

Under my bill, military personnel could opt for coverage in increments of \$250,000 above the current ceiling, up to a total of \$1 million. This represents a potential increase of \$750,000 above the current limits for members of the Guard and Reserves; an increase of \$900,000 for uniformed personnel.

All increased benefits would be the result of higher premiums deducted from military paychecks. Coverage usually costs approximately 8 cents per month per every thousand dollars of coverage. Again, this would be optional and it would be achieved at no additional cost to the government.

In fact, assuming that the pool of policy holders remains steady and perhaps increases due to this added incentive, it could lead to greater revenues for government coffers. We know that military service is dangerous. But, the already significant risk should not be compounded by additional financial risks to one's dependents.

My hope would be that not a single family ever has the need to take advantage of this increased level in benefits. But, even if that is the case—it still will have done some good for all of us.

A member of the military can carry out duties better if there are fewer worries about what could happen to his or her family.

And finally—as long as we are updating current law to reflect the true needs of members of the military—I think it is crucial that the law better reflects the true composition of the military.

As we all know, that includes women.

The same holds true for our country's economy, and the earnings of the typical family. A family's loss of income does not simply occur when a father or husband leaves his regular job for service—but when a mother or wife does so. Unfortunately, current law inexplicably uses the phrase "wife" to describe dependents eligible for protection while a member is on duty. My bill replaces such references with gender-neutral language.

Such a change has practical value. Let's make certain that no court or agency denies a family relief on the basis that a mother or wife serves her country. Yet, if some people think that changing the language in this manner is mostly "symbolic"—so be it. This is a time when symbolism matters.

And, among our foes is a Taliban that degrades women to a degree that is beneath civility and decency. Let's take every opportunity to remind them—and ourselves—that our country's success and our country's strength is achieved because in our nation women can carry out any role that they choose for themselves.

I am confident that my colleagues will join me in agreeing that risking life and limb for one's nation should never be compounded by a family's potential loss of shelter or economic security. Please join me and cosponsor my bill, H.R. 3173.

HONORING JARVIS CHRISTIAN
COLLEGE

HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jarvis Christian College, the Tom Joyner Foundation's historically black "College of the Month" for October.

All too often, a student enters college only to encounter financial challenges that force him or her to drop out of school. As a nationally syndicated radio personality, Tom Joyner

uses his platform to raise money to help students continue their education at black colleges. Every month, the foundation selects an Historically Black College or University to receive funds raised during that month. During the month of October, Joyner will encourage individuals, groups, organizations, and Jarvis alumni to make financial contributions to Jarvis.

Over the past year, the Tom Joyner Foundation has raised more than \$500,000 for deserving students. The money is given directly to the school and its students. Additionally, the Ronald McDonald House Charities has pledged to provide 50 cents for every dollar, up to \$333,000 donated, for this year.

I am very proud of Jarvis for being chosen by the Tom Joyner Foundation to receive these important funds for its students. Located in Hawkins, Texas, Jarvis Christian College has lived up to its mission to provide a quality liberal arts education that prepares students "intellectually, socially, and personally to function effectively in a global and technological society."

Founded in 1912, Jarvis Christian College held its first formal classes in January 1913, with 12 elementary-level students. Only two years later, the school began officially teaching high school courses. Further, until 1937, it was the only accredited high school exclusively for African Americans in the area.

In 1927, Jarvis began offering junior college courses, and the school was accredited as a college the next year. Since that time, Jarvis has been an East Texas institution, an excellent choice for students who wish to develop their skills and talents to their highest levels of ability.

For 90 years, Jarvis Christian College has given hope and opportunity to the African American community of East Texas, guaranteeing students a quality education within a solidly Christian environment. This year, Jarvis was ranked among the top "Comprehensive Colleges" in the nation by U.S. News and World Report.

I would like to thank the Tom Joyner Foundation for its mission to support Jarvis Christian College's motto: "The college with the personal touch, where dreams come true!"

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS
MONTH

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in the Women's Caucus and add my strong support to the struggle against domestic violence.

October, Domestic Violence Awareness Month, is an opportunity for us to remember those who have been victims of abuse, to support those who are survivors, and to assist those who labor on a daily basis to put an end to this horrible violence.

While the devastating physical and emotional consequences of domestic violence have been well documented, less attention has been paid to the economic reasons women stay victim to their abusers. Far too many victims remain in abusive relationships because of their inability to financially support themselves and their children.

Lack of affordable childcare, inaccessibility to job training and healthcare programs, and low wages are a few of the obstacles women face when they wish to leave an abusive home. Those who are able to find employment often find it difficult, if not impossible, to keep a job because of the consequences of domestic abuse such as: lower productivity, reduced attendance, and the higher risk of insurance and healthcare costs to employers. In addition, employed victims of abuse live with the added fear of losing their job if they take time off from work to seek help for themselves and their families.

Unfortunately, current law does not specifically allow women to take leave from work to effectively deal with the abuse in their lives. Nor does the law often allow women who leave work as a result of domestic violence to collect unemployment compensation.

These realities faced by abused women often hinder their ability to seek or maintain employment. As a result, far too many women are left with the terrifying choice of staying with their abusers or becoming homeless, often with their children. In fact, the Downtown Women's Center of Los Angeles recently conducted a needs assessment among 400 homeless women in Los Angeles. Of those interviewed, 58.5 percent had experienced domestic violence in their lifetime, and 39.5 percent had experienced domestic violence as recently as the previous year.

To address the needs of victims of abuse, I have introduced the Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act in the House of Representatives. My legislation is specifically designed to help victims of domestic violence retain their employment and financial independence, by ensuring that they are allowed to take time off from work to make necessary court appearances, seek legal assistance, contact law enforcement officials or make alternative housing arrangements, without the fear of being fired or demoted. Further, to ensure victims can retain the financial independence necessary to leave their abusers and avoid having to rely on welfare or become homeless, my bill requires states to provide unemployment benefits to women who are forced to leave work as a result of domestic violence. This legislation currently has the bipartisan support of 106 of my colleagues in Congress.

Obviously, we cannot legislate the problem of domestic violence away. An important step we can take, however, is to create a system that gives women a fighting chance to remove themselves and their children from abusive environments. As a nation, we must develop and implement laws that provide the support necessary to ensure the safety and security of our most vulnerable citizens. No woman should ever have to choose between physical safety or financial security for herself or her family.

TRIBUTE TO LYNN SWANN ON HIS
ENSHRINEMENT IN THE NA-
TIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
HALL OF FAME

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to San Mateo County native and

former Pittsburgh Steeler, Lynn Swann, on his recent induction into the National Football League Hall of Fame. Enshrinement in the NFL Hall of Fame is the greatest honor of any football player's career and is only bestowed upon the most deserving athletes. Lynn is unequivocally one of the greatest wide receivers ever to play professional football and is most deserving of this honor.

As you are aware, Mr. Speaker, Lynn's NFL career spanned nine years, and included four Super Bowl victories and three Pro Bowl appearances. During his career, Lynn caught 364 passes for a total of 5,462 yards and 51 touchdowns. Known for his acrobatic and graceful catches, he saved his best performances for the big games, making key plays in Super Bowls IX, X, XIII, and XIV.

Mr. Speaker, Lynn's football success got off to a spectacular start at Junipero Serra High School in San Mateo, California, in my Congressional district. He became a member of the Padres Varsity Squad as a Freshman where he was coached by Coach Jesse Freitas, Sr. Lynn was instrumental in Serra High School's 1967 and 1969 West Catholic Athletic League titles. After graduating from high school, Lynn attended the University of Southern California where his gridiron accomplishments brought him honors and recognition. He graduated with a degree in Public Relations in 1974.

Lynn Swann was the number one draft pick by the Pittsburgh Steelers in 1974, and his impact on the team was felt in Pittsburgh immediately. During his rookie season Lynn immediately established himself as a fierce competitor. Although he suffered a concussion in the 1975 AFC Championship Game, he recovered in time for the Super Bowl two weeks later, giving a MVP performance. During Super Bowl XIII, Lynn had yet another extraordinary performance, catching seven passes and the game winning touchdown.

Mr. Speaker, Lynn has been the recipient of numerous awards and recognition during his career. He was named an All-American player at USC in 1974, and All-Pro recognitions in 1976, 1978, and 1979. He was named the Most Valuable Player of Super Bowl X in 1976. Lynn received the prestigious NAACP image award in 1981. He is a member of the Steelers Hall of Fame Team of the 1970's Decade, and the Silver Anniversary Super Bowl All-Time Team. He is also an inductee to the San Mateo County Sports Hall of Fame, and will be inducted into the Bay Area Sports Hall of Fame in 2002.

Much of Lynn's success in life, both on and off the field, can be traced directly to his parents, Mildred and Willie Swann, who continue to work and maintain their residence in my district. His parents taught him the value of hard work, and more importantly, how to carry himself with class and dignity. Today, Lynn thanks his mother for urging him to go to Serra High School and teaching him the value of a good education.

Since his football career ended in 1982, Lynn Swann has been involved in numerous charitable involvements. These included his work as the National Spokesperson for the Big Brothers Big Sisters of America. Additionally, he created the Lynn Swann Youth Scholarship Fund in association with the Pittsburgh Ballet Theatre School. As you may know, Mr. Speaker, Lynn was one of the first wide receivers to practice ballet in preparation for football, a

practice followed by numerous professional football players to this day. Lynn pioneered this unique "cross training" method after recognizing that the gracefulness of ballet would be a considerable asset to a wide receiver in the National Football League. In 1981, he created the Lynn Swann Youth Scholarship Fund in Association with the Pittsburgh Ballet Theatre school, which has benefitted hundreds of talented students. Lynn's commitment to the Ballet School continues to this day, by contributing a portion of the sales of his number 88 Pittsburgh Steelers jersey, to aid the Pittsburgh Ballet, as well as the Boys and Girls Club of Pittsburgh.

Throughout his distinguished career both on and off the field, Lynn Swann has never forgotten nor neglected his close personal ties to San Mateo. He is, indeed, an icon and role model for our young people. Lynn Swann is an extraordinary athlete who is truly deserving of induction into the National Football League Hall of Fame. He has given selflessly of his time to worthy causes. Lynn's character can best be summed up by his former High School history teacher and coach, John Carboni, who, when asked about his former student, chose not to comment on his athletic ability, but rather on his personality. As Mr. Carboni stated, "When it comes to a classy athlete to come out of Serra, Lynn Swann rules the roost."

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Lynn Swann, an excellent athlete on his enshrinement in the National Football Hall of Fame.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ALF EVERS

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the achievements and tremendous life work of a dear friend of mine, Mr. Alf Evers of Shady, New York. I have known Alf for more than thirty years, working with him on environmental and other issues in my district. Alf Evers is the pre-eminent historian of the Catskill Region of New York State whose writing and passion for storytelling have become part of the rich history of our area. As part of this year's New York History Month, I am proud to join in saluting Alf's significant contributions to furthering New York history.

Spanning more than seven decades, Alf Evers' professional writing career continues today at age ninety-six as Alf completes a history of Kingston, New York. He is best known for his ambitious histories, "The Catskills: From Wilderness to Woodstock" and "Woodstock: History of an American Town," as well as "In Catskill Country: Collected Essays on Mountain History, Life and Lore." Mr. Evers authored more than fifty children's books, which were illustrated by his wife, Helen. These books helped bring his deep interest in ecology and nature to young people. Alf also served as associate editor of the New York Folklore Quarterly and wrote articles for the New York Conservationist.

Over the years, Alf Evers' imagination and chronicling of the stories of the Catskills have inspired people to embrace a sense of place by bringing their history to life. An article from several years ago sums up the style of Alf's

writings: "Local histories fall into two categories: useful, but unreadable, chronicles of train arrivals and departures or dates of deeds; or stories that set a reader down in a place and transform them into residents. Evers' work is of the latter category." Alf's writing and scholarship have truly set a high standard of excellence for regional history, which he has made accessible to generations of readers through his skillful and well-researched narratives.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute to Alf for his tenacity and hard work in recording the stories of our past. I appreciate his commitment to landscape preservation, nature, and the arts. The wealth of knowledge that Alf has shared with readers and residents over many years has truly made him a national treasure, and I thank him for his great service.

INDIA FILES FAKE CRIMINAL CASE AGAINST BURNING PUNJAB WEBSITE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I was distressed to learn that the government of India, which calls itself "the world's largest democracy," has filed a criminal case against the website Burning Punjab, which reports news about the abuse of Sikhs in Punjab, Khalistan by the Indian government. The website can be found at <http://www.burningpunjab.com/news.html>

The government made the case fit under Indian law by falsely claiming that Burning Punjab is "a newspaper published from Chandigarh." There is no newspaper published, just online news, and Burning Punjab uses services in the United States and Britain to publish its news. The case was filed by the Deputy Inspector General of the terrorist Central Reserve Police Force. Previously, viewing Burning Punjab had been prohibited in several states in northwest India, including Punjab, Delhi, and Chandigarh. This is clearly a case filed to harass Burning Punjab for reporting news the government does not like. I'm sorry, Mr. Speaker, but I fail to see the difference between this action by "the world's largest democracy" and the repression of the press in the most tyrannical dictatorships of the world.

If this is how India treats those who expose its corruption and brutality, it is no democracy. We should support democracy in South Asia in the form of a free and fair plebiscite with international monitoring on the question of independence for Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagaland, and the other countries seeking their freedom from Indian. This will provide the opportunity for every one in the subcontinent to live in freedom, dignity, peace, and prosperity. That is the best way to promote stability in South Asia.

I would like to place an article from Burning Punjab on the complaint into the RECORD at this time.

HARASSMENT CONTINUES: FORGED CRIMINAL CASE FILED AGAINST "BURNING PUNJAB"

Jalandhar—A forged criminal case against web site Burning Punjab' has been filed in the Court of Judicial Magistrate Mohinder Singh deputed in Jalandhar Courts. The case referred Burning Punjab News' on-line web

news as a newspaper' published from Chandigarh, just to cover the Burning Punjab staff under India Penal Code. One Lashkar Singh has filed the case: DIG of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) of Indian Hindu Regime.

It is pertinent to mention that Burning Punjab web site is aired through European and American based servers and satellites. It's registered address is located in United Kingdom but with a motive to harass human rights activists working for Burning Punjab web site, Indian Police have now manipulated forge case against them by alleging that Burning Punjab News is a daily newspaper published from Chandigarh. Whereas no such newspaper' published from Chandigarh.

A formal representation has been sent to Chief Justice of Supreme Court and the High Court, urging them to take initiative and prevent abusing human right activists and also legal process of the land.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we gather tonight to recognize this month of October as Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

Domestic violence against women remains an epidemic in the United States as well as around the world. A UNICEF study shows that up to half of the female population of the world becomes the victims of domestic violence. One in every two women is victimized!

In our own backyard, the statistics are unbelievable. According to a Department of Justice released on October 28, 2001, women in their mid-teens to mid-20's are three times as likely to be attacked by a significant other than an older women. However, middle-aged women between the ages of 35–49 are the most likely to be killed by an intimate partner than younger women. One in 10 girls killed between the ages of 12 and 15 dies at the hands of her boyfriend or significant other.

The Violence Against Women Act of 2000, signed by President Clinton on October 28, 2000, improves legal tools and programs addressing domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The Act also reauthorizes critical grant programs created by VAWA of 1994 and subsequent legislation, establishes new programs, and strengthens federal laws.

I am proud to say that Congress has recognized that women and children victims of domestic violence deserve enhanced protection.

But we must also take additional steps—we must continue to raise awareness. Socially, we must emphasize that women have choices. Traditional ideology has forced women to remain in dangerous and even fatal situations. Women are not the only one in a marriage responsible for its success. Stress, alcohol, problems at work, and unemployment does not justify the abuser's behavior. A woman's identity and worth is not based upon getting and keeping a man. An abuser's "lucid moments" from violence does not make him a "good man". Divorce is a viable alternative. And it's okay for family members to intervene and get help for the victims. Choices empower

women to be strong and courageous enough to leave a bad situation and make a better life for themselves and their children.

We must also understand the reasons that compel abusers to carry on their outrageous behavior. The abuser continues his behavior because violence is an effective method for gaining and keeping control over another person. The abuser objectifies women, sees women as property, and does not respect women as a group. Historically, punishment for this type of violence has lacked severity and thus deterrent for such behavior.

We must also provide women with more resources. Most battered women have children, are not employed outside of the home, have no property that are solely theirs, and lack access to cash or bank accounts. There exist 3 times more animal shelters than battered women's shelters in the United States. We must work to ensure that women have the support system to permit them to leave an abusive relationship.

Mr. Speaker, our country has come a long way from not treating domestic violence against women and children as a "real" crime to passing the Violence Against Women Act. But our efforts must continue to raise awareness of this very urgent issue.

REMARKS OF ISRAELI AMBASSADOR DAVID IVRY AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR YITZHAK AND LEAH RABIN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished Ambassador of Israel to the United States had a most personal and longstanding relationship with Israel's late, great Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. It is with deep reverence for what Yitzhak Rabin stood for that I share Ambassador Ivry's comments with my colleagues.

REMARKS OF ISRAELI AMBASSADOR DAVID IVRY AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR YITZHAK AND LEAH RABIN

ISRAELI AMBASSADOR DAVID IVRY

It is with a heavy heart that I stand before you today, and pay tribute to a couple whose dedication to Israel brought us hope, whose efforts for peace renewed our vision of the future, and whose legacy will be remembered for generations to come.

Yitzhak and Leah Rabin are no longer with us, but their memories are inscribed on the stones of history. Sustained in our hearts and minds forever. Leah was a supportive wife, a devoted mother, and a pillar of strength to those who knew her. Yitzhak was a man of integrity and vision. An honorable soldier whose greatest mission was his battle for peace.

I first met Yitzhak in 1959. I was a young captain, and he, the Deputy Chief of General Staff, a respected leader and a critical asset to the IDF. Our paths frequently crossed again over the years until the day he approached me and requested that I return to the Ministry of Defense.

I knew him in times of crisis and success. I found him to be a sensitive man, emotional to the point of tears at the loss of life; a leader who was not only attentive but knew how to listen. He had a piercing analytical understanding of the issues. He was a man

who saw the minute details, without losing sight of the larger picture. Yitzhak Rabin—the man of security, who fought in battles and wars, Chief of Staff of IDF during the Six-Day War.

As we mourn the loss of our fallen hero, we must remember, he dedicated his career to national defense, and his life to Israel's future. In fact, at the time of his assassination, Rabin served not only as Prime Minister, but also as the Minister of Defense. In 1986, I served as Director General of the Ministry of Defense, as per Rabin's request. I held this office for nearly ten years. Basically, because Rabin would not let me leave.

At our weekly meeting on Friday, November third, nineteen ninety-five, I raised the issue of my resignation. I had served an unprecedented number of years as Director General, and I felt it was time to move on. Rabin understood my reasoning, but requested that I stay in that post. After deliberation, we decided to discuss this and other pending issues at our next meeting on Sunday, November fifth. Of course, that conversation never took place. With just three shots from an assassin, Yitzhak's potential as a leader was brought to an end. His life was cut short, and the future of the Middle East would never be the same again.

Though his dreams have not become a reality, Rabin's vision for the future lives on. It is kept alive in the heart of each Israeli citizen and soldier who wishes to live in a land of security and peace. Over the past year, this dream has been marred by tragedy, sorrow, and pain. But amidst the broken pieces, the Israeli people have emerged united. Bonded by a unique determination and resolve. This resolve has been strengthened by the abiding relationship of Israel and the United States. For over half a century, we have stood together as true partners and friends.

As a diplomat, general, and statesman, Yitzhak Rabin appreciated the unwavering support of the United States, its vital role in peace negotiations, and our joint efforts to maintain stability in the Middle East. Although regional stability has been shaken, the ties that bind us remain strong. As our two nations mourn the tragedy of September eleventh it is clear—the United States and Israel are forever partners in the pursuit of security and peace.

This is just one element of the legacy left behind by Yitzhak Rabin. Though his leadership has come to an end, his message still remains. Today, we remember that peace is not just a dream. It is essential to our future, and the future of generations to come. Shalom haverim.

Shalom friends. May the memory of Yitzhak and Leah be with us forever.

PLIGHT OF AFGHAN WOMEN

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues to condemn the oppressive rule enforced by the Taliban regime against women. I thank Congresswoman Millender-McDonald, co-chair of Women's Caucus, for her leadership in bringing this issue to the attention of all members of Congress. Ms. Millender-McDonald has been a long time advocate for the equal and fair treatment of women both here in the United States and abroad.

Mr. Speaker, the Taliban are a repressive and regressive force in Afghan society. They

rule their country in complete defiance of the 1977 Afghanistan constitution—denying both men and women the equal rights this document specifically grants them. Under the Taliban regime, women, in particular, suffer extreme oppression.

They are isolated in their homes and barred from going to school, working, or even walking outside unaccompanied. They are required by the Taliban never to enter public places without being completely covered. The windows on their houses are also covered or painted so no one may see them. They live their lives in semi-darkness; faceless and powerless. Those who violate the rules of conduct are beaten or brutalized by roving bands of Taliban police.

This oppression of Afghan women not only compromises their value as human beings, but undermines Afghan society by denying it the talents and contributions of its women. In fact, prior to Taliban rule Afghan women were counted amongst the country's leading doctors, lawyers, teachers and political leaders. The contributions they made to their communities were invaluable.

In addition, as the primary caregivers in families Afghan women are responsible for instilling values and a sense of right and wrong in their children. By demeaning women, the Taliban regime is indoctrinating new generations of children, boys and girls alike with a belief that is counter to a set of values that we all hold dear. It is important for Afghan mothers and grandmothers to provide inspiration and hope for a better quality of life to their children, and that begins with their own fair and just treatment. If not, what message are these children being sent when their government demeans and represses those who are at the very heart of family life? What vision for the future can we offer these innocent children?

Mr. Speaker, the reality is that if we want to build a world where freedom, democracy, and equality are respected tenets, then women have to be equal partners with men in all aspects of life. Women all over the world, including Afghanistan, value the opportunity to contribute their special talents and ideas with their communities. Therefore, we should join them as allies in their struggle for a social climate where equality for both Muslim men and Muslim women is respected.

Finally, I want to clearly state that the blame for the continued discrimination Afghan women face is not in Islam, but on the non-Islamic nature of the Taliban regime. Progressive based Islamic traditions have been tossed aside by the Taliban government and replaced with an extremism that is a distortion of true Islam.

The United States Congress must condemn the treatment of women in Afghanistan in the name of justice, peace, equality and freedom. It has been too long since Afghan women have enjoyed the rights common in so many other areas of the world. Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that the U.S. involvement in Afghanistan will contribute to establishing a stable and progressive Islamic regime that values women and permits them to contribute positively and equally to a better tomorrow for the citizens of Afghanistan and future generations.

TREATMENT OF AFGHAN WOMEN

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, thank you for the opportunity to speak on this very urgent issue of the treatment of the women in Afghanistan.

Yesterday, on Good Morning America, several video clips flashed across the television secretly depicting the horrific and brutal treatment of women in Afghanistan.

The first clip showed a woman leaving her home dressed in her full burqa, but missing the shroud that covers her face. A man who obviously was not her husband or even relative proceeded to beat her. What was even more shocking was that passersby were not affected by the scene. Such occurrences have become part of their everyday lives. Incredibly, the beating of women for 'disciplinary' as well as entertainment reasons is a routine phenomenon in Afghanistan under the Taliban, an extremist Islamic sect.

The second clip showed the Taliban executing a woman accused of killing her abusive husband. Although the husband's family forgave the woman because she bore his seven children, a Taliban fighter was still ordered to shoot her in the back of her head with an automatic rifle because she was "too guilty to be forgiven."

How can we allow this type of treatment of women to continue?

With the coming to power of Islamic fundamentalists, women's right to fully participate in the social, economic, cultural and political life of the country was drastically curtailed and later on abruptly denied them by the Taliban.

Women are totally deprived of the right to education, of the right to work, of the right to travel, of the right to health care, of the right to legal recourse, of the right to recreation, and of the right to being human.

Some of the heinous restrictions imposed by the Taliban on women in Afghanistan include: coverage with burqa from head to toe; the whipping of women in public for having non-covered ankles; a ban on women laughing loudly; and a ban on women wearing brightly colored clothes. Women are prohibited from going outside, except for a government-sanctioned purpose.

Women's freedoms were virtually wiped out when the Taliban took over Afghanistan in 1996. Women became subject to a horrific system of gender apartheid whereby they are prohibited from working, attending school, and leaving their homes without a male relative and, as I described earlier, without wearing the head-to-toe burqa shroud.

Islamic fundamentalism, in essence, looks upon women as subhumans, fit only for household slavery and as a means of procreation.

This outrageous view of women was incredibly elevated to the status of official policy when the ignorant Taliban took control of 90 percent of Afghanistan, including the capital Kabul. For example, female education from kindergarten to graduate was banned; employment for women is banned.

Taliban restrictions have driven women in Afghanistan to commit suicide. An educated 20-year old woman burned herself with petrol

as a way out of all her miseries that had poisoned her for years. After being found with her self-inflicted burns, her family took her to a hospital, but the facility was lacking a physician and proper medical treatment. It was too late to save her life.

Prior to the Taliban regime, women in Afghanistan enjoyed equal rights with men under the Afghan Constitution. Seventy percent of the teachers in Kabul were women, 50 percent were civil servants and university students, and 40 percent were doctors.

Many organizations have been working to help these women. We as Members of Congress must find a way to restore rights and human dignity of the women of Afghanistan.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for allowing me this time to raise awareness on the treatment of women in Afghanistan.

NEW POTO LAW IN INDIA PERHAPS MOST REPRESSIVE EVER

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, in 1995 the Indian law known as the "Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act (TADA)" expired. It was one of the most repressive laws ever put on the books anywhere in the world. It allowed people to be picked up for any reason or no reason, held without charge or trial for an indefinite period, deprived them of the right to know of the charges against them or face their accusers. The law was widely abused. When a rare TADA defendant would get released, the police would immediately pick him up again and often would file TADA complaints in more than one jurisdiction to make it impossible to contest. Despite the fact that it expired over six years ago, the Movement Against State Repression reports that over 52,000 Sikhs are being held as political prisoners in India, most under TADA and many of them since 1984.

India took TADA off the books under intense political pressure but continued to enforce it. Now the country that likes to boast of being "the world's largest democracy" has taken advantage of the terrorist incident that occurred in September to promulgate a law called the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance (POTO) that makes TADA look mild. Twenty three organizations have already been banned under POTO, including the International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF), a group that has engaged in peaceful political protest for human rights and sometimes for independence for the Sikh homeland, Khalistan. This ban just goes to show that in the eyes of the Indian government, anyone who speaks up peacefully for freedom for freedom is considered a "terrorist." Oddly, it also bans the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), which India today reported was a creation of the Indian government and whose leaders, according to the article, were put up in Delhi's finest hotel.

In addition, POTO provides for suppression of information, and therefore makes journalists subject to terrorism charges if they publish information unfavorable to the government. It makes the furnishing of certain information to police investigators mandatory with a prison term of up to three years for failure to tell

them what they want to hear and it allows for coerced confessions.

A respected retired Indian general, General Narindr Singh, said "Punjab is a police state." Under POTO, minorities in India will be forced to live in a police state, which is even more brutal than before. Unfortunately, the United States has been trying to strengthen its ties with India, which in the past, voted to throw the United States off the Human Rights Commission and to suppress a resolution critical of Red Chinese human-rights violations. India, a longtime Soviet ally, votes against the United States at the UN more often than any country except Cuba. According to the Indian Express, India's Defense Minister, led a meeting in 1999 with the Ambassadors of Red China, Cuba, Russia, Yugoslavia, Libya, and Iraq to set up a security alliance "to stop the U.S."

Mr. Speaker, why should a country with a long record of anti-Americanism be a recipient of U.S. aid? The obvious answer is that it should not. The hard-working, overtaxed people of this country should not be supporting this brutal, corrupt, and hostile country. We should stop all U.S. aid to India, restore the sanctions previously in place against that country, and put the Congress on record in support of a free and fair plebiscite in Kashmir, in Punjab, Khalistan, in Christian Nagaland, and everywhere that people are seeking their freedom from this brutal regime. It is our obligation to the principles that give birth to our great country.

Mr. Speaker, on October 26, the Tribune News Service in India ran an excellent article on the repressive new POTO law, which I would like to place in the RECORD at this time.

[From the Tribune News Service, Oct. 26, 2001]

CENTRE BANS 23 TERRORIST OUTFITS

NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 25—The Centre today justified the promulgation of the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance (POTO) saying it is the first comprehensive legal salvo against terrorism with complete safeguards to check the menace speedily and effectively. Under the ordinance, 23 organizations have been banned. Briefing newsmen here, Union Home Secretary Kamal Pande said care had been taken to ensure that the 50-page, 61-clause ordinance avoided all pitfalls and criticisms that the erstwhile Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Prevention Act (TADA), which expired in 1995, had to face.

Justifying the promulgation of the ordinance, Mr. Pande said there was an upsurge in terrorist activities, intensification of cross-border terrorism and insurgent groups in different parts of the country and the existing criminal justice system was not designed to deal with the types of heinous crimes that had appeared in the country in the past 50 years.

The ordinance defines terrorist acts as those done by using weapons and explosive substances or other methods in a manner as to cause or likely to cause death or injuries to persons or loss or damage to property or disruption of essential supplies and services with intent to threaten the unity or integrity of India or to strike terror in any section of the people. It also has a comprehensive definition of terrorist organizations including in terrorist acts and provides for proscribing them under a set procedure.

A total of 23 organizations have been banned under the ordinance, which Mr. Pande said, would be placed before Parliament in the form of a Bill for approval soon.

"The ordinance, of course, will have to be passed through Parliament as it will be valid

for a maximum period of six months . . . it will be placed before Parliament," he said.

Stating that all state governments and other departments concerned were consulted twice on the various provisions of the ordinance and their suggestions were taken note of and included wherever necessary before it was promulgated, Mr. Pande said "special features/safeguards have been built in to prevent the possibility of misuse of the special power given to investigating authorities also keeping in view the observations of the Supreme Court."

Asked about the mounting criticism over the clause pertaining to "disclosure of information", which is equally applicable to journalists, Mr. Pande said the clause was in line with the provisions pertaining to suppression of information already existing in CrPC and the IPC. Section 3(8) of the ordinance places responsibility on all persons to disclose information which the person knows or believes to be of material assistance in preventing any terrorist activity as soon as reasonably practicable to the police. However, exception has been provided in case of persons engaged as legal attorney of the accused who may have acquired such knowledge for the purpose of preparing the defense for the accused.

Section 14 provides a new provision which makes it obligatory to furnish information in respect of a terrorist offense. Failure to furnish the information called for or deliberately furnishing false information to investigating officer shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or fine or both. The investigating officer can call for such information only with prior approval in writing of an officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Pande said Section 32 provided for admissibility of confessions made to a police officer under certain conditions. But unlike TADA, the confession of an accused shall not be admissible as an evidence against a co-accused. Further such confessions had to be made before a police officer not lower in rank of a SP and had to be further recorded with a Chief Judicial Magistrate within 48 hours.

There is a provision to review the ban and a review committee headed by a sitting or retired judge of a high court will be constituted to hear such applications.

Financing of terrorism, possession of unauthorised arms, explosive substances or other lethal weapons capable of mass destruction and/or use in biological and chemical warfare have also been brought under the purview of this ordinance and the punishment could range from three years imprisonment to life imprisonment or fine or both and also death penalty.

Twenty-three organisations, including Deendar Anjuman, the Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) and some of the almost defunct outfits in Punjab have been branded as terrorist organisations in the ordinance.

The hurriedly promulgated ordinance lists the Babbar Khalsa International, the Khalistan Commando Force, the Khalistan Zindabad Force and the International Sikh Youth Federation among the list of terrorist outfits.

The ordinance has also branded almost all Kashmiri and North-East militant outfits and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) as terrorist organisations.

The outfits operating in Kashmir, which have been listed as terrorist organisations, are the Lashkar-e-Toiba/Pasban-e-Ahle Hadis, the Jaish-e-Mohammed/Tahrik-e-Fuqran, the Harkat-ul-Jehad-e-Islami, the Hizb-ul-Mujahideen and the Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front.

The North-East outfits which have been branded as terrorist organisations, under Chapter III of the ordinance which deals with the terrorist organisations, are the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), the People's Liberation Army (PLA), the United National Liberation Front (UNLF), the People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), the Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP), the Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL), the Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF), the All-Teipura Tiger Force and the National Liberation Front of Tripura. Meanwhile, the government will seek to replace three ordinances, including the controversial POTO in the forthcoming winter session of Parliament beginning on November 19.

The Union Cabinet, at its special meeting here today, decided not only on the dates of Parliament's winter session but also on seeking the passage of the three ordinances.

Briefing newsmen after the meeting, Parliamentary Affairs Minister Pramod Mahajan said the government was confident of getting the Opposition's support on POTO, despite some of the parties having extreme reservations on it. POTO seeks to fill the void created following the lapsing of TADA.

The minister was of the view that such a law was necessary in the prevailing conditions in the country and would help the government and the police in combating terrorism. He added that the Opposition was equally concerned about terrorism.

The minister said that two other ordinances, seeking to replace the ordinance on passport and the buy-back of shares would also come up for consideration during the session, which would have a total of 23 sittings.

The Bill seeking to replace the ordinance on passport would give the government, both the Centre and state, powers to suspend the passport or the travel documents of any citizen who it may suspect to be a terrorist. The ordinance signed by President K.R. Narayanan, came into force from October 23. It seeks to make amendments to the Indian Passport Act of 1967.

The ordinance on buy-back of shares was promulgated following a long-pending demand of the industry. It will enable companies to buy-back up to 10 percent of their equity every six months against the prevailing restriction of two years.

REGARDING WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD the attached Proclamation of Bill Graves, Governor of the State of Kansas, designating October 21–27 World Population Awareness Week.

Rapid population growth and urbanization have become catalysts for many serious environmental problems, applying substantial pressures to the infrastructure of nations around the world. These pressures caused by population growth and urbanization are manifested especially in pollution, transportation, health, sanitation and public safety. Cities and urban areas today occupy only 2 percent of the earth's land, but contain half of the world's population and consume 75 percent of its resources. World population stands today at

more than 6.1 billion and increases by one billion every 13 years.

Therefore, it is important for us to recognize the problems associated with rapid population growth and urbanization. Governor Graves has proclaimed the week of October 21–27 of this year as World Population Awareness week in the great state of Kansas, and I would like to support the Governor in this effort by entering his proclamation into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

STATE OF KANSAS—PROCLAMATION BY
THE GOVERNOR

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS, GREETINGS:

WHEREAS, World population stands today at more than 6.1 billion increases by some one billion every 13 years; and

WHEREAS, The most significant feature of the 20th century phenomena of unprecedented world population growth was rapid urbanization; and

WHEREAS, Cities and urban areas today occupy only 2% of the earth's land, but contain 50% of its population and consume 75% of its resources; and

WHEREAS, The most rapid urban growth over the next two decades is expected in cities with populations ranging from 250,000 to one million; and

WHEREAS, Along with advantages and amenities, the rapid growth of cities leads to substantial pressure on their infrastructure, manifested in sanitary, health and crime problems, as well as deterring the provision of basic social services; and

WHEREAS, In the interest of national and environmental security, nations must redouble voluntary and humanitarian efforts to stabilize their population growth at sustainable levels, while at all times respecting the cultural and religious beliefs and values of their citizens; and

WHEREAS, World Population Awareness Week was proclaimed last year by Governors of 32 states, as well as Mayors of more than 315 United States cities, and co-sponsored by 231 organizations in 63 countries;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BILL GRAVES, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, do hereby proclaim the week of October 21–27, 2001, as

WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK

in Kansas and urge all citizens to join in this observance.

Done at the Capitol in Topeka under the Great Seal of the State this 25th day of September, A.D. 2001.

THE CHARITY ACCOUNTABILITY
ACT, H.R. 3192

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 3192, the Disaster Relief Charities Accountability Act.

Mr. Speaker, seven weeks have past since the barbaric attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and the thwarted hijacking attempt in Pennsylvania, yet victims and their families have not received the funding they desperately need.

Initial reports have indicated that more than \$1.2 billion has been collected by 196 charitable organizations.

While this overwhelming support by Americans has been gratifying, there is a great deal of concern that the funds raised may not be going directly to the intended beneficiaries—the victims and their families—and instead are being diverted or, worse yet, miss their intended goal.

More than 100 families in my congressional district have been affected by the horror of the September 11 attack in New York. Many of these families have been calling my office requesting information and assistance on how and where to go to receive these donated funds.

Accordingly, I am introducing H.R. 3192 to provide a full accounting of: all funds received to date, the amount spent and distributed and for what purpose, the criteria used for disseminating these funds, the percentage of funds donated that will actually go to the victims, and the administrative costs for allocating these funds.

In addition, the Charity Accountability Act will provide both the victims and their families, as well as those wanting to donate, with a clearinghouse of all charitable organizations participating in this important fund-raising initiative.

It is my intention that this legislation will insure that the money raised to assist Americans during any disaster event will go to the intended beneficiary.

Specifically, this legislation will establish a five member board to: (1) Collect and provide information to assist both the victims and those wishing to contribute to various disaster funds; (2) collect and maintain an on-going accounting of all funds collected and disbursed; (3) obtain and review the criteria used by the various relief funds to pay out these funds; and (4) report to both the president and the congress on the status of these funds.

The outpouring by the American people to the disastrous events of September 11 should not be wrought with confusion or cynicism on how the funds are being distributed or possibly misdirected. It is obvious that Americans want their donated funds to go directly to the victims and their families. Any funds collected for this intended purpose and spent otherwise would place a black mark on the entire philanthropic community, dissuading and jeopardizing any future donations.

Accordingly, I encourage my colleagues to review this important legislation and welcome their support.

H.R. 3192

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 “Disaster Relief Charities Accountability Act”.

SEC. 2. DISASTER RELIEF FUND DEFINED.

In this Act the term “disaster relief fund” means a fund established by a charitable organization for relief of a specific disaster with contributions totaling at least \$25,000.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT.

There is established a board to be known as the “Charity Accountability Board” (in this Act referred to as the “Board”).

SEC. 4. DUTIES.

The Board shall—

(1) request information from and make recommendations to qualify charitable organizations regarding—

(A) the amount of disaster relief funds collected and dispersed by such organizations;

(B) the administrative costs incurred by such organizations in administering disaster relief funds; and

(C) the criteria used by such organizations in dispersing disaster relief funds;

(2) provide information about disaster relief funds to disaster victims and those wishing to contribute to such funds; and

(3) report to the President and the Congress on the status of such funds.

SEC. 5. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) **APPOINTMENT AND TERMS.**—The Board shall be composed of 5 members appointed as follows:

(1) The Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or the Director's delegate.

(2) Two members appointed by the President, who shall each serve for a term of 4 years.

(3) One member appointed by the Speaker of the House, who shall serve for a term of 2 years.

(4) One member appointed by the majority leader of the Senate, who shall serve for a term of 2 years.

(b) **VACANCIES.**—A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(c) **BASIC PAY AND TRAVEL EXPENSES.**—Members shall serve without pay but shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(e) **MEETINGS.**—The Board shall meet at the call of a majority of its members.

SEC. 6. DIRECTOR AND STAFF.

(a) **DIRECTOR.**—The Board may appoint a Director and such additional personnel as its considers appropriate.

(b) **APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.**—Any Director and staff appointed under subsection (a) shall be appointed subject to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

SEC. 7. REPORTING.

The Board shall transmit to the President and the Congress monthly reports concerning the information collected and disseminated and recommendations made by the Board, and any other information the Board considers appropriate.

SEC. 8. TERMINATION.

Section 14(a)(2)(B) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. relating to the termination of advisory committee) shall not apply to the Board.

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act, to remain available until expended.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, November 1, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

NOVEMBER 2

9 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine issues concerning smallpox.

SD-192

9:30 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Children and Families Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the support of children in times of crisis.

SD-106

NOVEMBER 6

2 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nomination of Thomas L. Sansonetti, of Wyoming, to

be Assistant Attorney General for the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice.

SD-226

NOVEMBER 7

2 p.m.
Judiciary
Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine international aviation alliances, focusing on market turmoil and the future of airline competition.

SD-226

NOVEMBER 8

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of Conrad Lautenbacher, Jr., of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere.

SR-253