

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRATULATING THE CITY OF KOCHI, JAPAN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the city of Kochi, Japan, on celebrating their 400th year of existence. Kochi has a special relationship with Fresno, CA, because the two have been Sister Cities since February 11, 1965.

Kochi is a city that is rich with history. Yamanouchi Kazutoyo, a successful warrior of that period, took up residence in the city of Tosa in the year 1601. Kazutoyo's status as a warrior and his loyalty to the Tokugawa Ieyasu earned him a vast area of land to farm and develop. He recognized that the future development of the town would be impossible at the site in Tosa. So he moved his government back to the Otaska area and built Kochi Castle, the foundation of the great city.

Kochi is a progressive city that has long been at the forefront of social and political progress. Kochi is proud to be the first city in Japan to grant voting rights to women. Several key figures in the birth of modern Japan, such as Sakomoto Ryoma and Itagaki Taisuke, were from Kochi.

Fresno is proud to be a Sister City with Kochi, Japan. This relationship encourages growth, fosters understanding, and develops friendships through cultural, educational, and personal exchange.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the city of Kochi, Japan on their 400-year anniversary. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing the city of Kochi many more years of prosperity and good fortune.

AMERICAN LIVER FOUNDATION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER'S 3RD ANNUAL LIVER WALK

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, in honor of the American Liver Foundation, District of Columbia Chapter's 3rd Annual Liver Walk. The walk is designed specifically to raise awareness and funds necessary to combat liver diseases such as hepatitis and bilateral atresia. I ask my colleagues to join me in support of the American Liver Foundation and their tireless work and dedication to eliminate liver disease.

The American Liver Foundation is a national, voluntary nonprofit organization dedicated to the prevention, treatment, and cure of liver disease through research, education, and advocacy. Nearly 4 million Americans are infected with Hepatitis C and 8,000 die each year as a result and the number of fatalities is

expected to reach 30,000 annually within the next two decades. In 1998, 573 liver transplants were performed on children in the United States and over 80 percent were under the age of 2 years old, a child's liver transplant will cost \$200,000 to \$300,000 during the first year of care. An increase in research can make it possible to develop improved treatments and find cures and a major effort is necessary to control the increase in liver diseases.

Mr. Speaker, it is estimated that 1 in 10 individuals in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area suffer from liver disease. Broad-based chapter support and activities generate support in our communities that will result in more effective treatment and prevention, improved care to those afflicted, and cures for those who now have only hope. The Greater Washington DC Chapter of the American Liver Foundation offers hope and assistance to the many suffering with liver disease and their families through programs such as their upcoming "Liver Walk." I applaud their efforts and I am proud to lend my support to this program.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I was regrettably absent on Wednesday, October 17, 2001, and consequently missed a recorded vote on H.R. 390. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote No. 390.

AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS EMERGENCY RELIEF AND RECOVERY ACT OF 2001

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my good friends, Representatives JIM MORAN and JERROLD NADLER in introducing the American Small Business Emergency Relief and Recovery Act of 2001. The purpose of this emergency legislation is to help small businesses meet their payments on existing debts, finance their businesses, and maintain jobs in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on September 11 by strengthening and expanding access to the Small Business Administration's (SBA) loan and management counseling programs.

To help turn the economy around, this bill includes changes to two of SBA's main non-disaster lending programs in order to encourage borrowing and lending for new and growing small businesses that may otherwise be reluctant to start or expand their businesses in

the post-September 11 economy. This bill also includes provisions to aid our small business federal contractors facing increased costs such as when they have found it difficult to access federal facilities to work on existing contracts due to security constraints. Finally, this bill increase authorization levels for SBA's various technical assistance programs to insure that adequate individualized help is available to small businesses coping with the aftermath of the terrorist attacks.

This bill includes changes that will be included in the manager's amendment in the nature of a substitute to the Senate counterpart of this legislation, introduced by the chairman and ranking member of the Senate Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee, Senators JOHN KERRY and CHRISTOPHER "KIT" BOND (S. 1499). Most of the changes contained in the manager's amendment in the nature of a substitute to the original S. 1499 are technical in nature mainly to accommodate concerns raised by the Congressional Budget Office, the SBA, and the Office of Legislative Counsel. These changes have been developed jointly between the Senate and House Small Business Committees, and are identical, word for word.

After two hearings and listening to dozens of small business owners across the Nation, small businesses in need of help fall into three categories for the purposes of this Act: (1) those suffering from direct, physical damage, (2) those suffering from indirect damage, and (3) those in need of general economic stimulus. This legislation is not the only source of help for our nation's small businesses. It is meant to complement—not supplant—the efforts undertaken by other congressional committees and the executive branch to revitalize our economy.

For those small businesses still suffering from direct damage as a result of the terrorist attacks on September 11, this legislation first modifies the SBA's disaster loan program to deal with concerns raised by small businesses, particularly from the downtown Manhattan area. For small businesses located in the areas of New York, Virginia, or contiguous areas declared disaster areas, the bill increases loan amounts from \$1.5 million to \$6 million for both economic injury disaster loans and physical disaster business loans. It also increases the aggregate amount that a small business may borrow through the SBA from \$1.5 million to \$12 million. The bill increases the size standards for certain industries, in terms of number of employees or gross annual receipts and gives the SBA Administrator the authority to waive or increase a size standard through an expedited process. It also defers the payments and forgives the interest on these loans for 2 years.

Second, for those small businesses suffering indirect damage, this legislation modifies the 7(a) or General Business guarantee loan program of the SBA. These are small businesses not physically damaged or destroyed or in the vicinity of such businesses, but affected because they are a supplier, service

• 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.

provider or complementary industry to any affected industry, especially the financial, hospitality, travel and tourism industries, or are dependent upon the business of a closed or suspended business or sector. These businesses would be eligible for 7(a) Guaranteed Business Loans, under more unfavorable terms, including a reduced interest rate, elimination of the upfront borrower fee, a reduction of the lender's annual guarantee fee by half, and an increase in the government's guarantee percentage to 90 percent. This temporary change to the 7(a) program would sunset one year after enactment.

In the third category of assistance, this bill contains a general economic stimulus for those small businesses in need of capital and investment financing, procurement assistance, or management counseling in the economic aftermath of September 11. There are incentives for small businesses and lenders to use the 7(a) program, the 504 Certified Development Company guarantee loan program, which is used for plant construction and expansion and equipment acquisition, and the Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program.

As an economic stimulus, the bill reduces by half the upfront 7(a) guarantee fee paid by the borrower; reduces the lender's annual guarantee fee from 0.5 to 0.25 percent for the life of the loan; establishes a government guarantee percentage of 85 percent on all such loans (regardless of size); and gives the SBA Administrator the authority to waive or increase a size standard. In addition, the bill eliminates the upfront 504 loan program guarantee fee of 0.5 percent paid by the borrower and reduces by half the borrower's annual guarantee fee for the life of the loan. These changes to the 7(a) and the 504 program would expire one year after enactment. The bill also raises the authorized program level of the SBIC program, the SBA's venture capital initiative, by \$900 million to meet anticipated demand as other private sector sources for venture capital dry up.

The legislation also establishes an expedited procedure whereby federal small business contractors can apply for an equitable adjustment to their contracts if costs have been incurred due to security or other measures resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks. An adversely affected small business owner would first apply to the contracting officer for monetary relief. The contracting officer would work with the agency's Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization and the SBA to determine the amount of any monetary adjustment. A decision is required within 30 days. The provision establishes a \$100 million fund at the SBA to pay for these contract adjustments. The program would sunset, permitting small businesses 11 months after enactment to apply for the adjustment.

The bill also authorizes additional funds for various SBA management assistance programs to help small business successfully utilize the temporary changes to the SBA loan guarantee programs as outlined above. It increases funding for Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) by \$25 million, of which \$2.5 million will be available for businesses in New York's disaster area and \$1.5 million for businesses in Virginia's disaster area. The funds would be used to provide free individualized assistance for small businesses adversely affected by the terrorist attacks. No matching state funds would be required.

The bill increase funding for the Women's Business Centers Program by \$2 million and also waives the non-Federal matching requirement. Funding for Microloan Technical Assistance is also increased by \$5 million for similar purposes. Lastly, the legislation increases funding for the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) by \$2 million to provide free advice from experienced businesspersons to struggling small business owners dealing with the aftermath of the events of September 11.

Finally, the SBA's Office of Advocacy is authorized in this bill to expend \$500,000 to study and report on small businesses adversely impacted by the attacks of September 11, and measure the effect of this legislation on small businesses.

This bipartisan bicameral legislation is endorsed and strongly supported by small business groups, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National Small Business United, the Small Business Legislative Council, the National Association of Government Guaranteed Lenders (NAGGL), the National Association of Development Companies (NADCO), the Association of Women's Business Centers, the National Community Reinvestment Coalition, and the National Limousine Association.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in passing this emergency legislation so that we can get assistance to needy small business owners as soon as possible.

HONORING LAVERNE SCHWALM

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Laverne Schwalm for his service to our country as a member of the U.S. Merchant Marines. Mr. Schwalm passed away 1 year ago, on October 26, 2000.

Ensign Schwalm was born in Toledo, OH, and attended high school in Deerfield, MI. After high school he joined the U.S. Merchant Marines at the age of 17. He began his service in the Merchant Marines in 1944 and worked as a radio operator. He and his family first lived in California in 1947, when he was stationed in San Francisco. Laverne and his wife moved to Fresno when he left the Merchant Marines in 1949. After the Merchant Marines Laverne worked as a foreman at Pittsburgh Steel Company for 25 years.

Laverne and his wife Billie were married for 53 years. He is survived by his wife, 4 children, 10 grandchildren, and 11 great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I honor Laverne Schwalm for his service to our country. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. Schwalm's accomplishments.

HONORING THE 41 YEARS OF SERVICE OF ANDE YAKSTIS

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing

the 41 years of service and the retirement of Ande Yakstis from the Alton Telegraph Newspaper in Alton, Illinois.

Ande Yakstis, award-winning reporter, retired on Friday, November 2, 2001 from the Alton Telegraph after a distinguished 41 year career at the historic newspaper. Ande has been described by his colleagues as a skilled veteran reporter as well as a community-minded journalist.

Throughout his 41 years, Ande witnessed many changes at the Alton Telegraph, ranging from different newspaper ownership to changing news philosophy, but Ande has always kept the importance of freedom of speech and community journalism in the forefront of his mind.

Ande started his career at the Telegraph in 1960 with the late publisher Paul S. Cousley and well-known editor Elmer Broz. Ande has previously described Cousley as a publisher with great integrity and respect. Cousley was credited with carrying on the tradition of Elijah P. Lovejoy, the abolitionist newspaper/publisher/editor. He had a great impact on Ande, teaching him about being a newspaper person, how to inform people about issues in government, reporting on school district affairs and coverage of the business community.

When Ande started as a cub reporter, Madison County was noted for illegal gambling and other related activities. He gained a reputation as an investigate reporter who exposed the racketeering empire of local mobster, Frank "Buster" Wortman. As a result of his stories exposing the gangsters, the Illinois Crime Investigation Commission teamed up with FBI and other law enforcement authorities to shut down organized crime operations in both Madison and St. Clair Counties.

Another highlight of his career came in 1969, when he and former Telegraph reporter Ed Pound began an investigation of an Illinois Supreme Court Justice who allegedly received a gift of stock after he set a defendant free in a crime. After the story appeared, an investigation of the Supreme Court was undertaken by both the Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations. Following the hearing, two justices of the Court resigned. Both Ande and Ed Pound were then nominated for a Pulitzer Prize for their stories on the Supreme Court investigation. They were also honored with the National Associated Press Managing Editors Award for the Supreme Court Expose.

In addition to these honors, Ande was awarded the Illinois Associated Press First Place award for news and feature writing 10 different times and twice was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize for his news reporting. His career was further distinguished in 1997, when he was awarded the Elijah P. Lovejoy award for a lifetime of writing stories to improve the quality of life of people of all races and nationalities.

Ande is known for his writing ability, but most of all, he has been involved in many humanitarian efforts in the community during his 41 year career. In the early 1960's, Ande spent time tutoring young black children to help them to read. Ande has said his greatest reward as a journalist comes when one of his stories helps a child get an organ transplant or when a story he writes helps a local food pantry receive donations of food for hungry families. It is then, that Ande believes his life as a writer has been worthwhile.

In 1975, Ande was presented the Brotherhood Award from Black Churches in Alton for

his stories promoting justice and racial harmony in the community. He organized a campaign to rebuild the historic Rocky Fork New Bethel A.M.E. church in Godfrey after it was burned by arsonists. Ande has also volunteered at the Salvation Army to help the poor with food and clothing and helped the late Frances Jackson to start the Alton Food Crisis Center which feeds hundreds of people each month.

Ande is a veteran of the Korean War and has spent a lifetime as an advocate for the rights of men and women who served in the armed forces.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 41 years of service of Ande Yakstis and to wish both he and family the very best for an enjoyable retirement.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SAFE NURSING AND PATIENT CARE ACT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Safe Nursing and Patient Care Act of 2001 which I am introducing with a group of colleagues today.

There are some 500,000 trained nurses in this country who are not working in their profession. Of course, their reasons for leaving nursing are many. But consistently cited are concerns about the quality of care that nurses' feel able to provide in many health care settings today and increasing requirements to work mandatory overtime.

Listen to these words of a nurse in the state of Washington:

I have been a nurse for six years and most of the time I have worked in the hospital environment. It is difficult to tell you how terrible it is to "work scared" all the time. A mistake that I might make could easily cost someone their life and ruin mine. Every night at work we routinely "face the clock." All of us do without lunch and breaks and work overtime, often without pay, to ensure continuity of care for our patients. Yet, we are constantly asked to do more. It has become the norm for us to have patient assignments two and a half times greater than the staffing guidelines established by the hospital itself. I cannot continue to participate in this unsafe and irresponsible practice. So I am leaving, not because I don't love being a nurse, but because hospitals are not safe places: not for patients and not for nurses.

If we want to ensure quality patient care and a strong nurse work force today and in the future, we must make stories like this nurse's much less frequent. One way to do that is to enact legislation prohibiting hospitals and other health care providers from forcing nurses to work hours beyond what that professional nurse believes to be safe for patient care. That is the purpose of the Safe Nursing and Patient Care Act.

The current practice of mandatory overtime is jeopardizing the quality of care patients receive. It is also contributing to the growing nurse shortage. Current projections are that the nurse workforce in 2020 will have fallen 20 percent below the level necessary to meet demand.

A recent report by the General Accounting Office, *Nursing Workforce: Emerging Nurse*

Shortage Due to Multiple Factors, concludes as follows:

[T]he current high levels of job dissatisfaction among nurses may also play a critical role in determining the extent of current and future nurse shortages. Efforts undertaken to improve the workplace environment may both reduce the likelihood of nurses leaving the field and encourage more young people to enter the nursing profession . . .

We have existing government standards that limit the hours that pilots, flight attendants, truck drivers, railroad engineers, and other professions can safely work before consumer safety could be impinged. However, no similar limitation currently exists for our nation's nurses who are caring for us at often the most vulnerable times in our lives.

The Safe Nursing and Patient Care Act would set strict limits on the ability of health facilities to require mandatory overtime from nurses. While nurses would be allowed to continue to volunteer for overtime if and when they feel they can continue to provide safe, quality care, mandatory overtime would only be allowed when an official state of emergency was declared by the Federal, State or local government. These limits would be part of Medicare's provider agreements. They would not apply to nursing homes as there are alternative staffing and quality measures moving forward for those facilities.

To assure compliance, the bill provides HHS with the authority to investigate complaints from nurses about violations. It also grants HHS the power to issue civil monetary penalties of up to \$10,000 for violations of the act and to increase those fines for patterns of violations.

Providers would be required to post notices explaining these new rights and to post nurse schedules in prominent workplace locations. Nurses would also obtain antidiscrimination protections against employers who continued to force work hours for nurses beyond what a nurse believes is safe for quality care. Providers found to have violated the law would be posted on Medicare's website.

This legislation is not the final solution. I believe that standards must be developed to define timeframes for safe nursing care within the wide variety of health settings (whether such overtime is mandatory or voluntary). That is why the legislation also requires the Agency on Healthcare Research and Quality to report back to Congress with recommendations for developing overall standards to protect patient safety in nursing care.

I know that our Nation's hospital trade associations will claim that my solution misses the mark because it is precisely the lack of nurses in the profession today that is necessitating their need to require mandatory overtime. Let me respond directly. Mandatory overtime is dangerous for patients plain and simple. It is also a driving force for nurses leaving the profession. These twin realities make mandatory overtime a dangerous short-term gamble at best. We should join together to end the practice.

This bill takes the first step to address the problem by strictly limiting the ability of providers to force nurses to work beyond their professional opinion of what is safer for fear of losing their jobs. This is a very real problem facing the nursing profession and that is why my bill is endorsed by the American Nurses Association, AFSCME, AFT, SEIU, AFGE,

UAW, and the AFL-CIO—organizations that speak for America's nearly 3 million nurses.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in support of the Safe Nursing and Patient Care Act. Again, my bill is not the only solution. I also support efforts to increase the number of people entering the nursing profession and have cosponsored legislation to achieve that goal. But, we must also take steps to improve nursing now so that today's nurses will remain in the profession to care for those of us who need such care before new nurses can be trained and be there as mentors for the nurses of tomorrow.

Mandatory nurse overtime is a very real quality of care issue for our health system and I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact the Safe Nursing and Patient Care Act which will start us down the right path toward protecting patients and encouraging people to remain in—and enter—the nursing profession.

WORDS OF VERNON JORDAN

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to draw to the attention of the House the words of a distinguished American, Vernon Jordan. In this House, he is well known through the major roles that chart his extraordinary life: civil rights worker, civil rights leader, leading lawyer, international investment banker. Mr. Jordan's life will be understood through his own words in his autobiography entitled *Vernon Can Read*, just released and excerpted in the October 29th issue of *Newsweek*.

However, Mr. Speaker, in light of what September 11 brought down on our country, what I want to submit for the RECORD today is a remarkable, recent speech by Mr. Jordan to the First Congregational United Church of Christ located in his hometown, Atlanta, Georgia.

I can only imagine how the hometown congregation must have received these inspiring and thoughtful words from Vernon, whom they saw off to DePauw University as a boy and have seen him return as one of the nation's wise men. I have no doubt that Mr. Jordan is also so regarded by this House and ask that excerpts from his remarks be made a part of today's RECORD.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN ATLANTA

Thank you, for inviting me here today and for this opportunity to join you for your homecoming service.

For what I am and what I have achieved, I owe that experience and to the people who guided me while I have run this race . . . through all of life's trials and tribulations, joys and triumphs.

I had planned to talk about those people today . . . about my parents who steered me on a straight and narrow path . . . about my teachers at Walker Street, E.A. Ware and David T. Howard High Schools, the counselors at the Butler Street YMCA . . . and about the role of the black church, and its historic mission as a beacon of hope and opportunity for black people.

But like all Americans, my thoughts this past fortnight have been elsewhere.

My thoughts have been with those many thousands of innocent victims of horror . . . with their families and friends . . . and with our wounded nation.

My thoughts have been about how we got to this perilous situation . . . what we must do to overcome it . . . and of the need to affirm our values—especially as those values come under attack from the forces of evil.

The world has changed radically in the past decade. It is a world that has become more complex and more integrated than ever.

The great worldwide division of the past half-century was the struggle between communism and freedom. Freedom won. The American model of freedom and free markets is now the world's model.

But freedom's victory is being tested in a world of diverse cultural, social, and economic traditions. The giant leap forward of technology and free trade have left many behind. The pervasive march of modernity disrupts traditional cultures. Worldwide migrations sharpen culture clashes. The industrial world ages while the developing world's population growth strains its ability to feed or employ its people. The power of new multinational institutions—the European Union, the World Trade Organization, worldwide corporations, and mass media, among others—breed resentment and distrust.

About the only constant is the craving for full participation in political decisions that affect people's lives and in the economic decisions that affect their livelihoods.

That is why many people believe the rush for markets and profits leads to exploitation, unemployment and human suffering. Americans, who have benefitted from the triumph of markets, dismiss such feelings at our peril. For our vision of a fair, democratic capitalist society must include social justice and equitable division of the benefits of the free market.

Absent that, there is a tendency toward a turning within, a rejection of the outside world and modern ways, a rush to a form of traditionalism that wallows in envy and hate—a traditionalism that is not only economically counterproductive, but reflects insularity and deep mistrust of all outsiders.

Broadening the base of freedom and prosperity should be a cornerstone of America's policy. Not only because it might shrink the numbers of disaffected who can be recruited for terrorism. But because it is the right thing to do, the just thing, the moral thing. And it is also practical, for the more people who are productive and well-fed and housed, the higher everyone's living standards will be. The world over.

But it is easy for many of us to be so fixed upon existing poverty and injustices that we confuse cause and effect. They are not the causes of terrorism.

A hatred of modernity and a love of evil are the causes of terrorism. And in this world, as we have so painfully seen, there is no hiding place from terrorism.

It is good to remember that at a homecoming service whose theme is "For the Glory of God and the Good of Humankind." For destroying innocent lives has nothing to do with the good of humankind and everything to do with pure, unadulterated evil.

Our response to the evil of September Eleventh is very clear. By definition, those acts were acts of war. By the principles of international law, self-defense and common sense, we will strike back at the networks of terrorists who attacked us, the networks that support them and are committed to harm us, and the governments that give them shelter, arms and resources.

War is a terrible thing. No one in his or her right mind wants it. But if it is forced upon us—as it has been—it must be pursued as Jeremiah says, with "fury like fire, and burn that none can quench it, because of the evil of your doings."

Even as we do so, we must be clear about what we are fighting for and why. For many

Americans today, gripped by shock and trauma, simple revenge is enough. But great causes cannot be rooted in negativism. Nor can they be driven by raw emotions.

We did not go into World War II solely to avenge Pearl Harbor or because the Nazis were bad. We went to war—and won that war to defend freedom and democracy from those who would replace it with tyranny and despotism.

Yes, our democracy was flawed. But our affirmation of democracy during World War II set the stage for its expansion and growth in the post-war era.

Now we are called upon to defend freedom from chaos and mindless terror. This new kind of war will be long and difficult, for the enemy is elusive and as we have seen, modern societies are highly vulnerable.

We will win that war if we fight for our American values and if we act consistent with those values.

If we defeat them militarily but in the process become less free, less open—they will have won.

Such measures are part of being at war and they are acceptable limitations so long as our basic freedoms are intact.

We must not allow the inroads on those basic freedoms that can happen in times of national emergency. In World War One, there was a "Red Scare" in which the government ignored constitutional rights like freedom of speech. In World War Two, Japanese Americans, including U.S. citizens were forced into detention camps.

Such things happen during wartime, when feelings run high. They must not happen again. For even if we win battles, we would lose the war. We must be on guard against subverting our constitution and our civil liberties in the name of defending the constitution and liberty.

The terrorists who turned civilian planes into destructive missiles were sending a message. It was a message that was not addressed to the White House or the Pentagon or to Wall Street. It was addressed "to whom it may concern" and that means all Americans and all free people.

But they are all Americans. And in the eyes of the terrorists, they all stand for values that are central to the American fabric. And that was enough to make them targets. Just as you and I and all our loved ones are targets now.

Black Americans hold America's values dearly. At times, it seemed as if we were the only ones who did. When this nation was in the grip of racism and segregation, it was black people who reminded America of its basic values of freedom and democracy. It was black Americans who helped America to close the gap between its beliefs and its practices.

And America has responded to our pleas and our demands by changing. Not as fast as we might wish. Not as willingly as we hoped. But change it was. We must understand that change and help moved it forward. For we cannot be frozen in a bitter past; we cannot forever lick yesterday's wounds.

And if we have done so much when we had so little, think how much more we can do now that we have so much more.

We have in fact changed the face of American and the world. We are a great people, and we are patriotic Americans. Take heart from our glorious past and be encouraged by it because it can inspire us to understand the great things we can do when we come together to do them.

HONORING LARRY HIBDON

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Larry Hibdon for his years of dedicated service to the community. After 29 years with the City of Madera's Parks Department, Mr. Hibdon retired last year.

In 1971, Larry began his recreation and community services career as a Recreation Playground Leader. From there, he earned his degree in Recreation from Fresno State University and continued to progress his career with the City of Madera. He spent some time as their Community Services Supervisor and finally became the Director of Parks and Community Services, a position he has held for 13 years.

Larry Hibdon's guiding principal has always been that a Parks and Recreation Department is designed to serve the people. Under Larry's direction and guidance the Parks and Community Services Department has reached new heights. The following are some major milestones for this department under Larry's direction: starting the Disabled Adult Program, creating the Summer Youth Enrichment School, creating the Christmas Basket Program, creating the 50 acre Lion's Town & Country Regional Park, groundbreaking for Madera's first Senior Center, inception of the Madera County Arts Council, creating and opening the Madera Municipal Golf Course, creating the 37 acre Millview Sports Complex, first bike lanes in Madera, creating the Madera Beautification Committee, the Gateway Tree Project implementation, grand opening of the Pan-American Community Center, and the repair of the Route Bus system in Madera.

This list only begins to highlight the vision that Larry has had for Madera. He has continually been dedicated to getting more parks, recreation and leisure activities for all Maderans. In 1999 Mr. Hibdon received the California Parks and Recreation Society District VIII Howard B. Holman Award. The award is the highest honor that can be bestowed in the profession of Parks and Community Services by the profession in the State of California.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Larry Hibdon for his active and distinguished community involvement. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Larry Hibdon many more years of good health and happiness.

IN RECOGNITION OF BIA/SC
PRESIDENT LUCY DUNN

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my constituent, Ms. Lucy Dunn, of Coto de Caza, California, for her personal and professional commitment to the building industry. Ms. Dunn was elected Secretary Treasurer of the Building Industry Association of Southern California in 1998 and has served in successive years as second and first vice president before being elected president. In addition, Lucy also serves as director and member

of the California Building Industry Association and the National Association of Homebuilders, where she serves on the Environmental Committee.

Lucy's involvement is not limited to the building industry however. She has served as a director and/or member of the Orange County Business Council, the Lincoln Club of California, the Huntington Beach Chamber of Commerce, the California Office of Historical Preservation Subcommittee on Archaeology, the National Foundation for Economic and Environmental Balance and the Bolsa Chica Conservancy as a founding member.

Orange County Metropolitan magazine ranked Ms. Dunn among the country's "Hot 25" people in business for 1992 and 2000, she was nominated for the Orange County Business Council's "Women in Business Award" in 1995 and 1996, and was recognized as the California State Legislature's "Woman of the Year" in March 1997 for her outstanding service and dedication to the people of California.

As Lucy Dunn completes her term as president I would like to congratulate Ms. Dunn for her service and commitment to her profession and the community. I wish her great success in all her future endeavors.

AN AMERICAN PILOT RETURNS
HOME

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to report to my Colleagues that another brave American pilot is coming home. However, this one is not returning from an air strike to destroy the Taliban hiding in Afghanistan; this pilot is returning from a mission against the enemies of Freedom who threatened our world over a half century ago in France.

On January 15, 1945, First Lieutenant William Wyatt Patton Jr. of Stark City Missouri disappeared while flying his P-51 Mustang on a weather scouting mission out of an allied air base in Wormingford, England. After the events earlier this year, I am sure than too many families today know firsthand the sorrow and heartache that Lt. Patton's family felt in southwest Missouri when they learned that their son was missing. A year later their son was officially declared dead by the U.S. Army Air Corps. However like those families whose loved ones disappeared in the collapse of the World Trade Center, the sense of closure eluded the family whose son who still had not come home.

William Patton was committed to serving our country. He first tried to enlist long before the outbreak of World War II at age 16. Official disapproval over his young age and small size didn't stop him. Shortly, thereafter he began working at a military mess hall eating what he could to gain the necessary weight and working diligently until he could join the Army. Lt. Patton eventually entered the service in 1934 and was in Hawaii as a seasoned member of the military when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor in 1941.

Dedication and perseverance as a young airman marked his career as he earned the Distinguished Flying Cross; the Air Medal; the

American Defense Service Medal with One Bronze Star; the European-Africa-Middle Eastern Theater Ribbon; Four Bronze Service Stars for participating in action in Normandy, Northern France, the Rhineland, and the Ardennes. He also received the purple heart.

All soldiers are not fortunate enough to return home to their families after the battle and enjoy the freedoms they have fought to protect. Unfortunately, Lt. Patton was one of those.

The remains of a P-51 Mustang were recently discovered in a farmer's field near the village of Longueville, France. The United States Army Central Identification Laboratory has now determined the remains of the body inside that aircraft are in fact those of a Missouri farm boy who gave his life as a soldier and as a patriot. Mr. Speaker, Lt. Patton is finally beginning his last journey home to his family in Southwest Missouri after fifty-six years. He will join his comrades in arms from every war since the Civil War in burial at the National Cemetery in Springfield, Missouri.

As our young men and women in the service find themselves today scattered around the world waging war against terrorism, it is important to remember that in war all must be prepared to make the ultimate sacrifice. Some, sadly, will be required to actually make that sacrifice. However that sacrifice is not only made by the airman, the soldier, the sailor, the marine, or the guardsman, but by their family and their loved ones as well.

To the family of Lt. William Patton, I would like to say thank you, this Congress thanks you, and the citizens of our country thank you. We understand that our freedom is purchased by the sacrifice made by Lt. William Patton and by you.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING
UNION LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, Whereas, in the wake of the September 11th tragedy, the students of Union Local High School completed a painting of a 150 foot American flag; and,

Whereas, they have shown their loyalty and support for the United States of America by boldly showing their patriotic spirit; and

Whereas, the students have been extremely generous in creating and donating to a "September 11th Fund"; and,

Whereas, the students also demonstrate devotion to their country through decorations, songs, speeches, pins, and patriotic enthusiasm;

Therefore, I invite my colleagues to join with me and the citizens of Ohio in thanking the students of Union Local High School for their unmatched allegiance to the United States of America.

TRAGIC TUESDAY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share a poem written by an extremely tal-

ented individual, Miss Kira Schiavello of Sadle River, NJ. Kira lives in my district which was particularly hard hit by the World Trade Center disaster. The loss of life and strain on our community has been difficult, to say the least. However, we are finding a new strength in the Fifth District of New Jersey. Kira Schiavello has captured the experience of September 11 and the resulting challenges in a moving poem entitled "Tragic Tuesday." Kira displayed an eloquence and insight beyond her young years as she not only depicted this terrible tragedy but also expressed the emotional and soul searching reactions of Americans. I would like to take this opportunity to share her poem with my colleagues. As we work to protect her generation's future, let us be inspired by the true patriotism and strength that they now show.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the following poem by Kira Schiavello be submitted to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TRAGIC TUESDAY

On September 11, 2001,
America was under attack.
There was an empty gap in NYC,
And the skies above were black.
First, the North twin tower was hit
By a hi-jacked, passenger jet.
The sight of the explosion in the sky,
Americans will never forget.
Then, to the world's shock and disbelief,
The South Tower was crashed into.
Those close by just ran and screamed;
It was like nothing they had been through.
As if nothing else could ever go wrong,
Two more planes were seized!
They hit Pennsylvania and The Pentagon,
Until finally the terrorists were pleased.
But the damage to the US was not done,
For the Twin Towers dropped to the ground.
Blinding dust filled up the air;
And the world shook with the trembling
sound,

Under the rubble, five stories high,
Are brothers, sisters, dads and moms.
Their innocent lives are gone forever;
Because of the terrorists' flying bombs.
America has never seen a tragedy
As devastating as this.
It will continue to affect our everyday lives,
For as long as we exist.

The faceless criminals were looking to ruin
Our happiness, our liberty, and our spirit.
But surely they were stunned to find;
That they came nowhere near it.
If those evil cowards were here today;
They'd see people sob and cry.
But behind those tears, they'd surely find,
Our flag still flying high.

In the face of this tragic Tuesday;
America did unite.
And those who tried to hurt our pride;
America will fight.

We'll join as one and win the war,
Till our strength is doubted no longer.
If anything, this tragedy
Will only make us stronger.

HONORING LARRY FORTUNE

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor Larry Fortune, the president of Fortune Associates, who was recently featured

in an executive profile for the Fresno Business Journal newspaper. The question and answer Executive Profile, printed in the Fresno Business Journal on August 6, 2001, reads as follows:

Q. What is your essential business philosophy?

A. By attracting and utilizing the most experienced and professional agents in the market we can give the most experienced and professional service to our clientele.

Q. What is your best professional accomplishment?

A. The recruitment and engagement of our current sales staff.

Q. If you could effect any change in the community, what would it be?

A. I would reduce taxes, fees and red tape so as to lure employment to the Fresno area.

Q. Goal yet to be achieved?

A. I have many goals, not least of which are:

1. Write a book.
2. Produce a TV series about agriculture in the San Joaquin Valley.
3. Travel throughout Russia, the Orient and Africa.
4. Get two kids through college and off the Larry scholarship plan.
5. Start a landscape award program in Fresno.

Q. What is a good yardstick of success?

A. Each time a current customer refers a new client to us, we are being successful.

Q. What is the best way to keep your competitive edge?

A. We continually talk with accomplished, experienced and professional agents in the community always looking for a mutually beneficial situation.

Q. Toughest business decision?

A. To switch from a "residential" office to a "commercial" office in 1995.

Q. Who has been your mentor?

A. My father, Don who died four years ago. Hardly a day goes by without somebody in the community reminding me of what a "great, trustworthy friend" my father was.

Q. Three words that best describe you?

A. Happy-Alive-Family

Q. Person you are most interested in meeting?

A. My children when they are adults.

Q. What is your organization's five year vision?

A. We believe that we will maintain our position as one of Fresno's top two or three preeminent commercial brokerages, not by expanding but by continuously providing the same high level of professional, competent service that got us where we are today.

Q. What is the community service project, organization or event closest to your heart?

A. Tree Fresno has probably done more to better the appearance of Fresno and raise the community pride in the last several years than any other organization.

Q. Best business advice you've ever received?

A. That even though customers sometimes do not want to hear the truth, they will always remember favorably the person who tells the truth.

Q. Three greatest passions?

A. My wife, my kids, my business.

Q. Favorite way to spend leisure time?

A. Traveling or working in the yard.

Q. Most influential book?

A. Winning Through Intimidation by Robert Ringer.

Q. Death row dinner?

A. Shish kabob, rice pilaf, carrot and raisin salad and chocolate cake.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor my friend Larry Fortune for his years of dedicated and distinguished service to his community. I urge my

colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. Fortune many more years of continued success.

PAPERS OF MISCONDUCT, U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT OF OHIO

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, these pages are hereby memorialized in the RECORD to document prosecutorial misconduct in the U.S. Attorney's Office of the Northern District of Ohio.

JANUARY 24, 2000.

Congressman JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.,
Overhill Rd.

Youngstown, OH.

DEAR JIM: On November 1, 1999 I reached my 70th birthday. As you know, I retired for good on January 2, 1999, after practicing law for almost 47 years. Also, after having been one of your staff members for 14 years.

My relationship with you was a most rewarding experience in my life. I found the work I did interesting and profoundly exciting because I was able to do something good for people and our community of Youngstown-Mahoning Valley, Ohio.

It took me the most part of last year to try to relax and try to enjoy life without the workaholic tendencies I had for most of my adult life. The arrival of our gorgeous granddaughter, Lara, certainly helped me to be able to sit back and start "smelling the roses."

A most disconcerting event took place on Thursday, January 13, 2000. I thought that I should call it to your attention because you appear to be the "main target" and I was obviously contacted in their attempt coerce me to agree to certain allegations that are absolutely not true. The following is what happened.

On Thursday morning at about 8:30 AM someone called me on the downstairs phone—I live in a high-rise condominium here on Singer Island, Florida. I was informed that I should let him in because they had to talk to me about you. He would not tell me what it was all about. At this point, I felt coerced and compelled to let them come up to our apartment and I did.

Three gentlemen came in and showed me their credentials and then gave me their cards. Two of them were real bruisers, or maybe I should say "big". The two FBI persons were, Michael S. Pikunas of Youngstown, Ohio and John E. Stoll, also of Youngstown, Ohio. The other fellow was Charles L. Perkins, Special Agent for the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigations. At this point I really felt intimidated. They made it clear that they were out to find information that could or would be used against you. In fact, they made it clear that if I admitted what they brought up they would protect me.

At my age, and in my poor health condition, I am surprised I did not collapse. They said that others in your office and elsewhere had said certain things about me that violated Federal Laws. I was absolutely astonished. By the way, they never read me my rights but they just kept on pressing me to admit to things that I not only did not do but I could never have thought of doing.

They said they had evidence of my not working enough to justify being paid. They said that I should have filed a disclosure statement each year as required. They said I

gave you back some rental that had been paid for your space at 11 Overhill Rd. They said that I gave you part of what I received for my pay. They also said I earned more money than I should have while on your staff. In general, they said that I was in violation of many laws and that if I admitted to these violations so they could "get you" they would really "protect me."

Jim, as you know, I am not a criminal lawyer, I was absolutely puzzled and certainly felt intimidated. I have never been accused of violating the law or even violating ethics as a lawyer. I really pondered over whether I should contact you because I know how busy you are and how many things are on your mind at all times. But, the other day, I really received a shock.

A local FBI agent, Jeff Danik, called me and informed me that the Youngstown fellows had asked him to serve a subpoena on me. We finally got together on January 20, 2000. To my continued amazement, the subpoena requested that I appear in Cleveland, Ohio on February 1, 2000 to testify regarding John Doe. Of course, I know they are referring to you as "John Doe".

First of all, they did not give me much notice. Also, I live in Florida and am retired. Why should I pay my own expenses to travel to Cleveland? In winter to boot, I have had to hire legal counsel to protect myself. How can the Government do this and get away with it?

Jim, I certainly did deny and am denying that I have violated any laws anywhere. The office building, as you know, was transferred out of my name when I discovered during your orientation as a new Congressman that I could not keep the building in my name. I was informed by the appropriate Congressional Committee that I did not have to be the one who was designated to report my assets etc.

I also was informed that I did not surpass the earnings where I could not still practice law. I also don't see how I could have shared my pay with you or anyone when I know I was losing income by being with you. Also, I know I don't have to tell you what I did and how many hours I worked while on your staff. All of this is nonsense.

I wish that all of this would go away but as a lawyer of many years I guess I should know better. Since I have known you, I have learned that your intellect and judgment would surpass anyone I have ever met—and I mean that it just doesn't seem fair that I can be intimidated, coerced and whatever else during my retirement and at this time of my life.

I hope it is not some desperate political maneuver on someone's part. If it is, I shall really lose my faith in our system.

I am very sorry that I must discombobulate your mind with all of this. I am trying to ease my discomfort a bit but I also feel compelled to let you know what is happening.

Please let me know if you have some words of comfort and maybe some advice. I really am confused and agitated at this point.

Sincerely,

HENRY A. DiBLASIO.

STATE OF OHIO, COUNTY OF MAHONING—
AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN INNELLA

After being duly cautioned on my oath in accordance with the law, I, John Innella, hereby depose and say:

At approximately 1:00 p.m. on Monday, April 30, 2001, I was in the company of James A. Traficant, Jr., and was unexpectedly interrupted by Henry Nemenz.

1. Henry Nemenz voluntarily told James Traficant in my company, that "Morford was trying to put words in his mouth".

2. His (Nemenz) attorney told him to "tell Morford what they wanted to hear so that he would not be indicted".

3. In my presence, James Traficant and Henry Nemenz talked about their original deal which was \$17,000.00 for the barn and additions because Jim Traficant already had the poles and metal for the building.

4. In my presence, they discussed that the construction man said he would bring in twenty (20) Amish and they would get the job done in a week.

5. Nemenz said that he eventually got rid of his construction man because of faulty construction and poor management.

6. Nemenz and Traficant discussed the fact they legitimately came to a reasonable business settlement that Nemenz would have made with anyone under similar circumstances.

7. Nemenz told Traficant that he was told by Morford "not to talk to Traficant".

8. Nemenz told Traficant that all money that Traficant owed, was paid in full, including the truck.

9. In my presence, Traficant and Nemenz agreed that the stretching out of the work to be performed was the cause of the cost overruns, and that it was not the fault of James Traficant, which they had mutually agreed to be \$17,000.00 in addition to the truck.

10. Traficant and Nemenz agreed in my presence that Traficant had settled the accounts in full.

11. Nemenz stated in my presence that when Morford interviewed him, he had four assistants, and the situation was intimidating. He said that they did not want to hear what he was saying. He said that he basically "told them what they wanted to hear".

12. In my presence, Nemenz also said that the conversation was "bull shit".

13. Nemenz said that he has agreed to sell Traficant a black corvette. He said that he had realized that Traficant had invested money in the car to make repairs because it had sat so long unused. He further stated that he realized Traficant put hardly any miles on the corvette. But when flap developed over the barn, Nemenz decided that he wanted the car back, saying that he would give credit for any of the expenses. The real reason he wanted the car back was that it was purchased as a graduation present for his son, and his son was upset because Henry had sold it. Henry also said he was also upset over the problems that had developed concerning the construction work at the farm. Nemenz admitted that he agreed to sell the car to Traficant, and thanked Traficant for returning the car.

14. I was present during this entire conversation at Bruno's Restaurant in Poland, Ohio.

Further Affiant Sayeth Naught.

Sworn to and Subscribed before me on this 13th day of June, 2001.

JOHN INNELLA.

STATE OF OHIO, COUNTY OF MAHONING—
AFFIDAVIT OF PAT NAPLES, JR., JUNE 1, 2001

This affidavit is being freely made and recalled to the best of my recollection.

This affidavit concerns the phone conversation between myself and Assistant Attorney General Craig Morford.

This conversation took place after the 30 federal indictments were handed down. The phone conversation lasted the better part of an hour, if not more, and was tape recorded.

The conversation started out by me telling Craig Morford that he had a name missing from his indictments. I mentioned the name and then he became very quiet. Morford asked how I knew him and I proceeded to tell him that in the early 80's I was a Lieutenant

with the Mahoning County Sheriff's Dept. in liquor and vice, and I was in charge of investigating this person. We would conduct investigations on establishments that were involved with organized crime within the city of Youngstown that were not being investigated by Chief Wellington, and this person was one of those. Morford stated that he did know this person but didn't have enough to indict him.

I also told Morford that this conversation had to stay strictly confidential for how high up in the crime family this person was, I did not need any retribution because the last time that I got close to Altshler and Strollo I had a fire bomb threat at my parent's home and my windows broken out of my car.

(It was later found out that Morford did not keep this conversation confidential. He did let a criminal defense attorney know that there may still be a pending investigation on this subject. This criminal defense attorney was defending another person for murder and one of his subordinates for a gambling charge, putting myself and my family in jeopardy.)

My main purpose in calling Morford was to look into improprieties in a local municipal court. As the conversation went on I told him about a drug distributor in Youngstown with connections with law enforcement. I mentioned that I really didn't want to give this information out to just anybody because of the quantity that this person deals with. Craig Morford stated I would have to get together with his FBI agent Jeff Sedlack, I told him that I really don't trust the FBI office in Youngstown because of my past experiences with them. Morford tried to assure me that those agents were no longer there, and that you can trust Sedlack, because Morford didn't trust the other FBI agents either. He stated Sedlack was assigned there to help clean that office up or help to clean its image up, or something along that line.

Mr. Morford's further comments and the way he presented the FBI here in Youngstown was not to be trusted, but you can trust Sedlack.

PAT NAPLES, JR.

[Re. U.S. vs. James A Traficant, Jr., Case No. 4:01 CR 207]

TRANSCRIPT OF TAPE-RECORDED CONVERSATION BETWEEN CONGRESSMAN JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR., AND RICHARD DETOR, FORMER EMPLOYEE OF U.S. AEROSPACE, MANASSAS, VIRGINIA, ON AUGUST 1, 2001

(Tape prepared by Lisa C. Nagy-Baker, a notary public within and for the State of Ohio on this date, August 28, 2001, from a tape supplied by Congressman Traficant.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Hello.

Mr. DETOR. Returning the page.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Yeah. How you doing?

Mr. DETOR. Well, having fun.

Mr. TRAFICANT. I know. I got some information to give you. I got it straight from Chance's son that J.J. did perjure himself in the Chance trial, and that's what they did. He went ahead and lied on me to save his ass.

Mr. DETOR. Yeah.

Mr. TRAFICANT. So I don't know. What's happening with you? What did you hear?

Mr. DETOR. I have been threatened, intimidated, essentially tried to mold into being forced to lie. If I speak to anybody, they'll come arrest me immediately. He told me that he had me on perjury, although I've never provided a statement to him. They said that I'm wearing Union pants [unintelligible], and I either need to become wise and tell them what they want to hear, or they're going to name me August 15 as a co-conspirator.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Okay. They want you in essence to lie, don't they?

Mr. DETOR. Yes.

Mr. TRAFICANT. All right. Let me ask you; the reason why is, this is the good news. I've got two people now that were both told the same thing, and I've got one of them who said it in front of a witness; and I'm going to make a motion for prosecutorial misconduct on their threatening and intimidation; and I'm going to do that, and they may call you as a witness.

Mr. DETOR. I've been threatened with the IRS. They told me that the IRS was immediately going to investigate me and that they were holding the IRS off, and I've been threatened with going and being six weeks in a trial. They realize that I would lose my security licenses and I would lose my [unintelligible] licenses if there were any kind of a Federal charge if found guilty, which would reasonably come, in all likelihood. And they have called and been on me and tried every threat, and they've gone all through my wife, what kind of salary, why I bought the house I bought, why I drive the kind of car I drive, you know, what my background is.

It has just been a nightmare of unbelievable proportions. I really feel that I'm living in Red China.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Okay. Let me ask you this. They more or less said to you that they wanted you to lie, didn't they?

Mr. DETOR. What they did is when they asked the question, they say, well, this is what you're saying; and they change what you're saying; and you stop and you go, no, that is not what I am saying.

TRAFICANT. They want you to more or less admit to the way they're interpreting it, which would be a lie, wouldn't it?

DETOR. Yes.

TRAFICANT. But they give you the impression that if you more or less accept their version, you'll have no more problems.

Mr. DETOR. Give immunity. They won't get the IRS. No questions. No ifs and or buts. I'm dealing with an attorney named Plato Cacberis, right there in Washington; and I was dealing with one law firm. I said this is not acceptable. This is not the United States. They can't sit there and try to ask me to lie. They can't even suggest it. They told me they subpoenaed all my bank records in the blind and all my IRS stuff. You know, I mean I've listened to one story after another from the Assistant U.S. Attorney.

Mr. TRAFICANT. What was his name?

Mr. DETOR. Morford.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Yeah. He's the one doing the threatening?

Mr. DETOR. Yeah.

Mr. TRAFICANT. And he basically wants to lie, and he'll let you alone, won't he?

Mr. DETOR. Yes.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Let me ask you something. I'm having a hearing because I am going to call and give notice of the courts to call Morford as a witness; and I have to have a hearing on his behavior, and I will have three people that will be testifying to the same thing you will testify to; and if you were an attorney you'd lose your license, wouldn't you?

Mr. DETOR. Oh, absolutely. This is not ethical. I've gone through hell. I have literally gone through hell.

Mr. TRAFICANT. What I'm going to tell you is I am going to subpoena you in this process against Morford; and all I want you to do is tell the truth that if you would lie, they would lay off you; and that's the bottom message they gave you. Isn't that a fact?

Mr. DETOR. Yes.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Are you going to show up if I subpoena you for such a hearing?

Mr. DETOR. You have to handle it through the attorney's name is Plato Cacberis.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Could you give me that so I can write it down. Hold a minute. Spell that.

Mr. DETOR. It's C-A-C-B-E-R-I-S.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Plato?

Mr. DETOR. Yeah, Plato Cacberis. ***/**—hold on a second. I got to find his card here in my pocket. I forget the last four digits. They said if I talked to anybody, they'd come arrest me immediately. If I did this—it's just been unbelievable. It's ***/****.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Yeah, but I'm my own attorney, and I have a right to talk to individuals that are being investigated.

Mr. DETOR. That's correct.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Did they say you couldn't talk to me?

Mr. DETOR. Yeah, well, nobody. What they've done is violated my Constitutional rights. I've gone to Plato and asked Plato to go up to the public ethics group to bring this to their attention.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Did he?

Mr. DETOR. He's doing it now. He's in the process of doing it.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Let me ask you this; if you would do this, if you would file a lawsuit against them—I can't advise you—I'm not an attorney; but here's what happened with another guy who comes out, and I'm having lunch with the guy—I think I gold you this, Richard—he comes out and he was in a Rotary meeting. He sat down and said, Jim, I love you; I apologize for what's happening. I said, well, tell the truth. What did you tell the Grand Jury? He said, I told the Grand Jury the truth; that we really didn't do anything wrong.

Mr. DETOR. All right. You need—

Mr. TRAFICANT. But the bottom line was my attorney told me that if I didn't tell them what they wanted to hear in the words they wanted it said, they were going to indict me. My attorney said you don't need this shit. He was a businessman; you understand?

Mr. DETOR. My attorney told me the same thing. Do you want to spend \$200,000 defending yourself, or is this person susceptible? And I said I cannot lie. I cannot place myself in any situation that I heard anybody ask or request for papers or anything. And the attorney reviewed it; he looked at it and he said the meals, they're all below \$6; there's not even ethics violations. There's nothing wrong with it.

Mr. TRAFICANT. I paid for some of those meals.

Mr. DETOR. That's what he said.

Mr. TRAFICANT. It showed, didn't I? I paid for a lot of meals.

Mr. DETOR. Yes, and even the purchase of the boat. The boat, there is no issue; there is no problem.

Mr. TRAFICANT. I'll call the ethics committee about it. And you remember when J.J. was so happy he wanted to buy the boat, and I said J.J. you don't need this boat; but Al does want this boat, and I don't want your money; do you remember?

Mr. DETOR. Yes.

Mr. TRAFICANT. How about contract; did you ever get the contract on that boat? I never got it.

Mr. DETOR. Yep, I got it.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Could you send me a copy of it?

Mr. DETOR. Yes, I'll do it through the attorney.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Do that and do that fast. Here's what I'm telling you. You let your attorney know that I'm going to move for a hearing for Morford, on Morford, that he has done this now; and if you come up and testify to that, this son of a bitch may go to jail because what they're doing, this Gestapo shit.

Mr. DETOR. It is. And I never thought it could exist, and I would never have been able to be convinced. I would never have believed it in a million years. But it's exactly what

they're doing. It's exactly what they've been doing to me. I mean, they have just ruined my life.

Mr. TRAFICANT. How about Al Lang?

Mr. DETOR. Haven't heard a peep from him.

Mr. TRAFICANT. But you know that's what they did to him; and, shit, he don't have the balls; he'd have probably said anything, wouldn't he?

Mr. DETOR. I have no idea, but the thing is I've talked to other people, and they've all looked at me and they've said you can only tell the facts, you can't stand before a judge and lie to him. You can't do it. We know the type of person you are. They said we also know the type of person you are; if you thought there was anything unethical or anything wrong, you would have had nothing to do with it. I said there was not even a question of anything wrong or any improper actions at any time in my mind in any way, shape or form, nor did I ever hear anybody ask for anything in any way, shape or form for anything.

Mr. TRAFICANT. And you were there at everything we did, weren't you?

Mr. DETOR. Well, everything I know of.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Yeah, I never met with Cafaro; and when I did, you know, this business about him giving money, he was such a damned liar; he lied to everybody; but to save his ass, he would lie and say anything, wouldn't he?

Mr. DETOR. Well, when they asked me, I said I'm not even aware of him getting any money from the boat at all. I said I thought Al sunk the boat, ruined it and he's stuck with it with no value on it now.

Mr. TRAFICANT. That's exactly what he did.

Mr. DETOR. I said the boat was professionally appraised. It had a value. I said he was buying it for less than that value. I said he ruined it. He damaged it and just walked from the deal. I said, I'm not aware of dollar one that went to anybody other than the money that he spent on doing the repairs and then decided to go ahead and he was out of it. I said if there had been any kind of a fee for favors or anything else, somebody would have bought it; it would have been all the way; it would have been a done deal. They wouldn't have spent a year—

Mr. TRAFICANT. I would have taken the \$26,000 check from J.J., wouldn't I?

Mr. DETOR. Yep.

Mr. TRAFICANT. God damned right; he was so happy; but that's the bottom line, what they have on J.J. is he perjured himself with the Chance gate, and you've got that impression when he was going through that period of time, didn't you?

Mr. DETOR. I was told that.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Who told you?

Mr. DETOR. Came through an attorney.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Do you remember the name of the attorney?

Mr. DETOR. It was one of the attorneys—oh, you know who it was? The attorney's name was J. [unintelligible], and he was advised of that by Al Lang.

Mr. TRAFICANT. I see. And evidently Al Lang had known that J.J. had perjured himself?

Mr. DETOR. Yeah.

Mr. TRAFICANT. While the guy sits in jail, Chance had told his son and his son had told me that the attorneys had set him up to get J.J. to lie. He didn't know until after he saw my national TV show and talk show that, in fact, that Leonardo [phonetic spelling], his attorney, was working with the Feds and they set Chance up. Chance said he never got the \$13,000 from Strollo; but his attorney is the one that convinced him he had to find somebody that was a legitimate rich businessman and recommended Cafaro. Could you imagine that?

Mr. DETOR. Unbelievable.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Yeah, so anyway. I think you're on good grounds. If they indict you, you're not going to lie for these bastards, are you?

Mr. DETOR. No.

Mr. TRAFICANT. I think we're going to have a hell of a fight here, but anyway, I'm going to have a hearing, and I'm going to call you as a witness in that hearing.

Mr. DETOR. Yep. That's fine. I'll grab the attorneys that were, you know, present with me.

Mr. TRAFICANT. But having known this and having known now that there are others that I could call, you should sue them; believe me, Richard.

Mr. DETOR. We're going up to talk to public ethics to talk to everybody we can because it's out of control.

Mr. TRAFICANT. You should also write a letter to the U.S. Attorney General.

Mr. DETOR. [Unintelligible.]

Mr. TRAFICANT. You should also write a letter to the U.S. Attorney General about what they're doing because this speaks to what they've done with everybody in this case. You've got people lying. They either have something to gain or something to lose, and they've made mountains out of molehills. They've made half truths into felonies. They've made loans into kickbacks, and I've had it.

Mr. DETOR. Yep.

Mr. TRAFICANT. And you know I wouldn't accept any money. You personally know that?

Mr. DETOR. No.

Mr. TRAFICANT. I mean, J.J. wanted to give me money over that car deal; remember that 6,000? And I wouldn't take no money from J.J., and I told him I wouldn't; remember?

Mr. DETOR. And I guess the stuff that Al Lang handled it in that corner of it, I don't really have any knowledge of. They jumped all over me trying to ask about the \$12,000. I said this is ridiculous. I've got witnesses of where I returned it to [unintelligible].

Mr. TRAFICANT. Yeah, I know that; but I mean, you do know that after that car we thought was only going to be 1,000 that I rented to go to Louisiana which turned out to be 6,000, that J.J. wanted to give me money and I would not accept it. You knew that?

Mr. DETOR. Well, I knew you wouldn't accept anything.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Yeah, I told you to tell them I don't want their money.

Mr. DETOR. Yeah, you wouldn't accept anything on anything. All you wanted J.J. is to do what he agreed to do.

Mr. TRAFICANT. And that was to do what?

Mr. DETOR. To purchase the vehicle.

Mr. TRAFICANT. He wanted to purchase the vehicle. You have those papers, don't you?

Mr. DETOR. Yes.

Mr. TRAFICANT. I want a copy sent to me of those; and second of all, the only thing I wanted from J.J. was he would move not only the company but the headquarters up to Youngstown.

Mr. DETOR. Correct.

Mr. TRAFICANT. That's about where it is. So anyway, I'm going to have this hearing and, Richard, I'm going to be calling you. Give me your address. I don't have your address.

Mr. DETOR. You know what, it's through Plato Cacberis because they said they would arrest me instantly if I talked to anybody. If you hear an attorney so I understand that you're representing yourself so I can—

Mr. TRAFICANT. you can refer me to your attorney.

Mr. DETOR. The best thing to do is to handle the rest of it right through Plato. He'll deal with it. We are going to public ethics. We're going to everybody. I've had threats

on me. They called my little girl, the nine-year old, little Kaitlyn.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Who called her?

Mr. DETOR. I don't know, but they told her that I'm going to be dead. All kinds of things. I have literally—

Mr. TRAFICANT. How do you know it was the Feds who did it?

Mr. DETOR. I don't know who did it, but all I know is my life has gone to hell; and when I brought it to their attention when they interviewed me, they laughed about it and blow it off.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Even the threats to your daughter?

Mr. DETOR. Yes. That's my daughter. If I answer, nobody talks. If she answers, they talk to her, and they tell her that daddy's going to be dead. Daddy's bad; all kinds of things. It's devastating her. It's making her a nervous wreck.

Mr. TRAFICANT. And you suspect it's the government?

Mr. DETOR. I don't know who it is.

Mr. TRAFICANT. You wouldn't suspect it to be Al Lang doing that, would you?

Mr. DETOR. No, I can't figure out what beef he has.

Mr. TRAFICANT. And what would Cafaro have from doing that?

Mr. DETOR. The thing is when they tried to tell me Al Lang's saying things, who the hell is [unintelligible] buying all those God damned boats for it. I never heard anything to the contrary in my entire life.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Yeah.

Mr. DETOR. Has he lost his mind?

Mr. TRAFICANT. Yeah, and I think it's very important and I want you to talk to your attorney. If you could send me all those documents that I've asked for, and tell him what we've talked about and that he should go ahead and sue the bastards because I'm going to have them into court; and that would be a hell of a thing with you suing them and me having them into court for their behavior with another guy. He can deny all he wants, this other guy. I have a witness that heard this other guy say those things.

Mr. DETOR. Have you talked to any of the Congressional ethics groups or anything on any of this stuff?

Mr. TRAFICANT. I can't because it's a criminal thing, and I'm just going to go through the courts; and they've got a couple people that are really lying through their teeth. I've been targeted, I told you that, for all these years. You know that. You could tell by the way they're treating you.

Mr. DETOR. Right.

Mr. TRAFICANT. But Morford was the one that did the threatening?

Mr. DETOR. Yeah.

Mr. TRAFICANT. And he wanted you, in essence, to lie?

Mr. DETOR. That's what came out because it could not be understood any other way; and then when they didn't like what I was saying, they said, well, we didn't want to say this and we didn't want to shake you up, but the IRS has a lot of interest. We've subpoenaed all your records in the blind, which I find is unconstitutional and illegal [unintelligible]; but they tell me they've subpoenaed all my records in the blind and that the IRS wants to launch an audit against me immediately and that there were significant issues there; and they told me that I was going to be arrested and taken out of my office; that I would be taken to Cleveland to be arraigned. I'd have to post a bond, and then I'd have to spend a significant amount of money defending myself.

I keep going over these issues and issues and issues, and none of these make any sense. I don't even know where there's anything even done wrong; and they said—well, they go on and on and on.

Mr. TRAFICANT. You basically told them that I did nothing illegal?

Mr. DETOR. Pardon me?

Mr. TRAFICANT. You basically told them I did nothing illegal?

Mr. DETOR. I didn't either. There's nothing illegal.

Mr. TRAFICANT. I know that. They would not accept it, would they, Richard?

Mr. DETOR. Oh, no. Absolutely no.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Well, I'm telling you, I can't advise you but I would get your attorney to file a lawsuit immediately knowing know—have your attorney call me—and knowing now that I'm moving to have him called as a witness in this trial, Morford; and she's going to call a hearing on it to see whether or not I can call her; and I will call you as a witness to show his prosecutorial behavior. This is illegal.

Mr. DETOR. This is illegal.

Mr. TRAFICANT. They were extorting you.

Mr. DETOR. Yes, they were.

Mr. TRAFICANT. And if they've done this to you, what do you think they've done to others?

Mr. DETOR. I mean, the thing that I told them, I said, I can't speak for the individual in any way other than when I was with him; and I find this unbelievable to think anything to the contrary. I said I find it unbelievable that any staff member could be doing anything to the contrary because they are so, they seem so sound and straight and narrow with things being done right and things being done properly. I said, I don't see it any other way. I said I'm sorry; I just don't see anything.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Yeah, but the bottom line is Morford let you know in no uncertain terms if you lied, your problems would all go away; and if you didn't, boy, you were going to end up in jail?

Mr. DETOR. Yes.

Mr. TRAFICANT. That's the bottom line.

Mr. DETOR. Yes.

Mr. TRAFICANT. All right. Well, listen, you have your attorney get in touch with me; and I'm recommending to you that you consider filing a lawsuit against him because I'm going to have a hearing on Morford's behavior.

Mr. DETOR. I think, to tell you the truth, that the whole thing needs to be thrown out.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Well, this may lead to that, your participation.

Mr. DETOR. It's out of control.

Mr. TRAFICANT. They're either going to screw you, me, or they're going to get away with it or they're going to get their ass in a sling; and maybe it's their ass in a sling and everybody's afraid to go after them. And I'm one of the few in America, Richard.

Mr. DETOR. Yeah, I know.

Mr. TRAFICANT. And I'm afraid to death. I'm not talking big. I'm afraid to death, but I'm going after these bastards. This is not what America's supposed to be. We shouldn't have to fear our God damned Gestapo government.

Mr. DETOR. Well, they referred to me as collateral damage; and if I wasn't smart enough to get out of the way and decide whether I was wearing a Union shirt or Confederate pants—that's what he said to me quote-unquote, you're wearing Union pants and confederate shirt or something of that nature. They're shooting at you from both sides. You better make sure you know which side you're going to be on, but you better be on the winning side because you're in a lot of trouble. I said to them, I'm sorry; I don't see what I'm in trouble for. I didn't see anything happen. I wasn't aware of anything. I didn't see one transaction of anything that you're alleging. And then they said, well, he took \$40,000 on his boat. I said that's nonsense. That is absolute, 100 percent nonsense. I said

I'm not aware or ever heard anybody say anything about it. And they said J.J. Cafaro gave him money out in Youngstown personally and finally the FBI steps in and [unintelligible]. I had no knowledge of that.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Oh, but you know that Cafaro was such a liar. You know that J.J. wasn't giving me cash. If he was going to give me cash, he would have brought in \$26,000 to buy a boat, wouldn't he?

Mr. DETOR. If J.J. Cafaro wanted to go do something in a way, he would have just gone and done it. There's no doubt in my mind. J.J.'s proven to be a liar through and through. He induced my family to move down here. He fraudulently did it. Damn it, my family was able to hang on to the house by my wife's working, by me working. You know, I've got security plans. In my entire life I have never done one thing wrong in any way, shape or form. I respect the government; I respect the government offices. I respected the Congressional bodies, the executive bodies, everybody. I've worked for benefits for this government to a degree; and to hear this and—

Mr. TRAFICANT. And to be threatened that if you don't lie, you're going to go to jail, that doesn't sound American, does it?

Mr. DETOR. It's not. It absolutely is—

Mr. TRAFICANT. And that's the bottom line, isn't it, Richard?

Mr. DETOR. Yep.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Okay. Well, listen. If you file that suit, that suit should also be filed against Cafaro when you do it, or do you have one filed against him?

Mr. DETOR. I've got one filed against him now. And the other thing that I was requested to do was drop my charges against Cafaro or settle it because they did not want me in court with Cafaro before this case.

Mr. TRAFICANT. You know why? They know that J.J. is a liar. J.J. called them a liar on the stand in the Chance trial, and this is why they're worried about it. This is why they got to have somebody. They know what they're doing and it's completely illegal. They're forcing you not to, in fact, make yourself whole over an illegal act by Cafaro. He broke the law in Virginia.

Mr. DETOR. Yeah, what they have is—well, I've got him [unintelligible] he was writing all these bad checks, and I had even gone to the Commonwealth attorney to make sure that nobody had given their [unintelligible].

Mr. TRAFICANT. Yeah, and here they are trying to protect Cafaro because Cafaro to save his own ass from perjury is lying about me.

Mr. DETOR. What kind of witness does Cafaro really make when the reality comes out that the guy's lying—

Mr. TRAFICANT. Well, he's going to have Al Lang to make him look like he's telling the truth, but they can't handle the fact that you are so upright and upstanding a man of integrity, and it's going to blow their case; do you understand?

Mr. DETOR. Yeah, they tried to tear me apart, IRS. They tried then saying that I committed fraud in order to obtain my house, which is nonsense because the bank told them I qualified for the house before I even moved. I was all prequalified. They tried to tell me that I was trying to support my wife's lavish lifestyle. They had no idea that my wife has worked 20 years, worked her way through college and that her family is very financially well off; and we have never sought money from anybody. And when I moved from New Jersey, I was carefully, carefully debt free and had no obligations to anybody; and the thing about having to commit fraud with a bank in order to obtain a mortgage is pure nonsense. That's where they've gone. They've gone after me in every way, shape or form.

Mr. TRAFICANT. And Cafaro lied to you from day one, didn't he?

Mr. DETOR. Yes, he did.

Mr. TRAFICANT. And everything he said was a lie?

Mr. DETOR. And I have numerous other witnesses where he lied to them. He lied about their employment.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Who were some of those witnesses?

Mr. DETOR. You got Lonnie Sikowski, 30 years at the FAA. You got Walt Allison, former CIA, top level clearances. You have Amanda Simon. You've got a guy named Jim Phillips who sold the airplane to Cafaros, and then they try to say they're not responsible when I was right there in a meeting where they said it was Cafaro Company's. See, they're using it against me saying that they're not Cafaro Company. [Names are phonetic spellings.]

Mr. TRAFICANT. Have your attorney send me a list of those names, too. Listen, I'm going to let you go, but keep in mind I'm going to be calling you because I'm taking this son of a bitch to a hearing.

Mr. DETOR. Like I said, I can only tell the truth. I fear of my children's lives. I'm scared to death.

Mr. TRAFICANT. You're going to be subpoenaed by me.

Mr. DETOR. Do it through the attorney.

Mr. TRAFICANT. I will.

Mr. DETOR. The threats and intimidation; I'm willing to go to the media. I'm willing to go anyplace, you know.

Mr. TRAFICANT. File your lawsuit and go the media and say in their zeal to get Traficant, they wanted me to lie. That's the bottom line; and they pressured me to lie and made it known very clearly from what you told me that if I lie, all my problems would go way.

Mr. DETOR. I didn't lie. They wanted me to. I refused. I just said I keep calm. I've discussed it with my wife. I discussed it with other associates. They said that I was [unintelligible] with the IRS. I basically couldn't even speak, and my family members sat there with me, and they said, Rick, we know you; you won't lie; you don't lie; don't lie. Don't be coerced into lying. I said they're telling me they're going to ruin my life if I don't.

I basically am at a breaking point. I'm mentally running. I mean to tell you the truth, I'm ready to just go ahead and blow my head off. It is so bad, if it wasn't for my kids and the strain it would have on my kids, I'd be gone.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Richard, why don't you go public. Talk to your attorney; go public, file the lawsuit when you do, and I'm calling for a hearing on his conduct, on Morford's conduct. Listen to me carefully and you won't have any more problems because the truth sets us free.

Mr. DETOR. Yes, it does.

Mr. TRAFICANT. I'll get back to you. Thanks, big guy. All right. Have your attorney call me. Is he involved with any law firm or is that his firm?

Mr. DETOR. Plato Cacheris is Monica Lewinsky's attorney.

Mr. TRAFICANT. He was.

Mr. DETOR. Yes.

Mr. TRAFICANT. How do I reach him, is his phone number in the phone book?

Mr. DETOR. Yes, that phone number I just gave you.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Very good.

Mr. DETOR. All right.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Thanks, guy. Have him send me the documents. Bye now.

Mr. DETOR. Bye.

Mr. TRAFICANT. That was Richard Detor. This is Wednesday, August 1, 2001, and it's approximately 1:18 p.m. This conversation involved the behavior of the government, the FBI, the U.S. Attorneys and their extortion.

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct transcription of the tape-recorded conversation represented to be recorded on August 1, 2001. This record was prepared from a tape recording provided by Congressman James A. Traficant, Jr.

LISA C. NAGY-BAKER,

Registered Diplomat Reporter Notary Public.

RECOGNIZING EL PASO ARTIST ERNESTO PEDREGON MARTINEZ

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an artist from my district. Ernesto Pedregon Martinez is a renowned international self-taught artist and muralist. He was an illustrator and artist for the federal government for more than 35 years. He also served as a professor of Mexican-American art at El Paso Community College for nine years.

Mr. Martinez was born and raised in the poor barrios of South El Paso. The focus of his work reflects his understanding and firsthand knowledge of the daily struggles of the Mexican people. Mr. Martinez is considered one the nation's leading Mexican-American artists. In addition, Ernesto Martinez has been a frequent guest speaker at many civic, religious, and military functions. This includes an appearance in Mexico City on the international program "Siempre en Domingo" with Raul Velasco.

Ernesto Martinez served our country in the military. He served in World War II with General Terry Allen's famed 104th "Timberwolf" Division in Europe. He was awarded the Bronze Star in combat, Combat Infantry Badge, and Battle Stars. In addition, Mr. Martinez has been active in the community of El Paso by serving as the Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post Number 9173 and the Vice-Commander of American Legion Number 36. He has also worked with the Disabled American Veterans, the Lions Club, the Boy Scouts of America, the Knights of Columbus, LULAC, and many other organizations.

Mr. Martinez has most notably been recognized for his artistic abilities. He was selected as the "Texas State Artist" in two-dimensional works of art in 1997–1998 by the Senate of the State of Texas. In 1998, he was featured in "The Voice of America," a U.S. Government overseas television program and has been featured in numerous books. He was also recognized in "Who's Who in American Art," in the years 1976, 1993, 1994 and was honored by the El Paso City Council for outstanding contributions to Mexican-American culture in 1977.

Mr. Martinez's work has been commissioned as murals in many locations in El Paso including works such as "Pre-Columbian Mexico," exhibited at Bowie High School; the "Congressional Medal of Honor," at the Veteran's Clinic; and "Desert Storm," which is a military mural commissioned by the Junior League and located at Stout Gym on Ft. Bliss. In addition, Mr. Martinez's work has been exhibited at the Centennial Museum and Glass Gallery at UTEP; the Corbett Gallery at New Mexico State University; the University of Colorado at Boulder; the El Paso Public Library; the

Chamizal National Memorial Gallery; and the El Paso Civic Center.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the work and legacy of Mr. Ernesto Pedregon Martinez. He has made El Paso very proud.

HALLOWEEN CELEBRATED BY OUR SAILORS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that Halloween was recently celebrated by sailors aboard the USS *Theodore Roosevelt*. The crew celebrated with a door-decorating contest, improvised jack-o'-lanterns and the ship's mascot donning a ghost costume.

The festivities included a three-foot man-made jack-o'-lantern made by the ship's airframe department in their free time. The door-decorating contest produced a picture of Dracula in a cemetery, with one of the gravestones for Osama bin Laden. The ship's mascot, a moose, put on a ghost costume and trick-or-treated up and down the carrier's passage ways.

Activities like these keep spirits high and create a break from daily activities for our sailors during a difficult time. I know the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to America's men and women in uniform who nobly serve aboard the USS *Theodore Roosevelt* and around the world.

RECOGNIZING ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF ANSONIA, CON- NECTICUT

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to recognize the 150th anniversary of the First United Methodist Church of Ansonia, CT.

Since its first meeting in 1848 at the home of James Booth, the Methodist Episcopal Society of Ansonia has been an invaluable member of the community. In 1851, the Ansonia Methodist Society was formed and began meeting in the second story hall of a building on the corner of Main and Bartlett Streets. This hall became the first house of worship for the Ansonia Society. As membership expanded and the society outgrew its meeting hall, they began looking for a new house of worship. A new church was built on Main Street, and the first worship service took place there on April 22, 1865. A fire damaged the church in April of 1887. Through the dedication of the parishioners, and with the help of a local Baptist Church, the building was reopened in August of 1887.

Tragically, in December 1943, another fire destroyed the Main Street Methodist Church. In the true spirit of America, the Trinity Methodist Church opened its doors, minds, and hearts to the membership of the Main Street Methodist Church and in 1944 the two churches merged. Combining resources, a new sanctuary was planned and the first worship was

observed on June 24, 1951. On November 5, 1951, Bishop G. Bromely Oxnam formally dedicated the newly completed building.

As the Trinity Methodist Church opened its doors to the Main Street Methodist Church, so has the First United Methodist Church of Ansonia opened its doors to the community. Hosting the Ansonia 2001 Education and School project meetings, making itself available to many community groups and organizations who need meeting space, serving as the site for the Ansonia High School Baccalaureate worship, and offering itself as a place of prayer and hope when many churches came together the day following the tragic events of September 11, 2001.

At this troubling time in our Nation's history many Americans turn to their church as a foundation of support. For 150 years the First United Methodist Church of Ansonia has been providing its community with that support. As you can see, the First United Methodist Church is a sterling example of what America stands for—unity, diversity, and commitment to community. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to represent the membership of the First United Methodist Church and wish them another 150 years of successful community service.

TRIBUTE TO SCOTT C. SCHWARTZ,
D.D.S.

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the generosity and kindness of one of my constituents, Scott C. Schwartz, DDS.

Scott is an orthodontist in Deer Park, LI, who has brought much happiness—and beautiful smiles—to thousands of children and adults in Long Island. He now would like to continue to bring that happiness and those smiles by offering his services to all of the children of Suffolk County who lost a parent in the World Trade, free of charge.

It is so very heart-warming to see a person helping to get America to smile again. I applaud and thank Scott for his kind and heartfelt actions. I ask my colleagues to do the same.

RECOGNIZING MR. CHARLES HART
FOR BEING NAMED 2001 TEXAS
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE YEAR

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a good friend and important member of the El Paso community.

The Texas Association of School Board's Superintendent of the Year is a person chosen for dedication to improving educational quality, board-superintendent relations, student achievement, and commitment to public support and involvement in education. This year's recipient truly epitomizes every one of these qualities. Mr. Charles Hart of the Canutillo Independent School District (ISD) has deservedly been named the 2001 Texas Superintendent of the Year.

Mr. Hart began his career teaching high school in El Paso in 1966. He steadily moved up the public school ranks and in 1997, he became superintendent of Canutillo ISD. During his four year tenure, Mr. Hart, along with the Board of Trustees, has been instrumental in moving Canutillo ISD forward into a leadership role in public education. Canutillo ISD has implemented instructional programs and policies in student services, special education, special programs, technology and career education that have helped students succeed academically and socially.

The selection committee noted Mr. Hart's ability to change the district's perception, bringing the community together in support of its schools. Also cited by the committee were the success of the innovative parental involvement Mother/Daughter and Father/Son programs and the steadily improving student achievement and fiscal stability of the district. Canutillo ISD has been at the forefront in a variety of innovative programs including Two-Way Dual Language, Reading Renaissance, Service Learning, Migrant Academics 2000, Agricultural and Health Sciences, and many more.

Mr. Hart currently serves on the boards of the Texas Fast Growth Coalition, the Southwestern International Livestock Show and Rodeo, and the El Paso Teachers Credit Union. In addition, he is a member of the Region 19 Administrators Council, the El Paso Jaycees, the Golden Boot Club, and the Boys Baseball of El Paso, among others.

The students, faculty and Board of Trustees are all fortunate to have such a hardworking and dedicated individual at the head of their school district. I have known first hand of the tremendous work he has done throughout the years and I would like to again, extend my congratulations to my good friend, Mr. Charles Hart of the Canutillo Independent School District for his well deserved recognition as the 2001 Texas Superintendent of the Year.

HONORING MARILYN BUCHI OF
FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Marilyn Buchi, a constituent of mine from Fullerton, California. As the outgoing President for the California School Boards Association (CSBA) for 2001, I wanted to recognize Marilyn for her continuous efforts on behalf of children and education throughout the local community and the State of California.

Her involvement has benefited a variety of organizations, including the American Association of University Women, League of Women Voters, National Assistance League and American Heart Association. She was named the 1998 Woman of the Year by the Fullerton Chamber of Commerce. Marilyn has served on the Fullerton high school board since 1983 and has been on the board of the North Orange County Regional Occupational Program. She has been active in the CSBA for more than a decade.

Her leadership benefits our community and she serves as a role model for our youth. It is with great pride that I recognize the achieve-

ments of Marilyn and bring to the attention of Congress this successful educator as she finishes her term as President of CSBA.

RECOGNIZING THE PATRIOTISM OF
ROARING BROOK ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL'S 3RD GRADE CLASS

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share the accomplishments of students in my district who have shown true patriotism in the wake of the September 11, 2001, attacks. In recognition of their achievements, I would like to read their letter to you and the American people:

Since the events of September 11, 2001, it has been a time for patriotism. In Avon, Connecticut, a third grade class (7 and 8 year olds) of Roaring Brook Elementary School, has tried to be better patriots. They have learned state capitals. They have talked about the nation's history and what it means to be an American. They have made red, white and blue pins for their mothers and made a quilt of flag pictures.

They have also found that being a patriot is something like Thanksgiving—everywhere they look they see things that are special about America, and worth being thankful for. So, if you do not want to fly the flag, make pins or recite state capitals, the 3rd graders of Roaring Brook Elementary School suggest that you can be a patriot in some much simpler ways. They invite you to join them in thinking about some of the special things in America, and why those are worth some kind of special effort in this special time.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for Rollcall No. 425, H.R. 3150, The Secure Transportation for America Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted "yea".

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely pleased that the amendment I offered, which would allow sky marshals to fly home on their days off at no cost to themselves, was considered as part of the manager's amendment to H.R. 3150. While this amendment is a simple change, it could provide up to 20 percent additional law enforcement on flights and provide complimentary seats to the sky marshals that wish to return home on their days off.

Frankly, I believe this provision is a winner for everyone. For the airlines, it provides an added measure of security on flights, for the sky marshals, it enables them to be home with their families during their time off, for the government, it is cost effective in terms of providing additional flight security at no additional cost to the government, and for the public it is an additional layer of security to ensure our airways are safe.

Finally, in a very small way, it expresses our gratitude towards the individuals who risk their lives everyday to ensure our safety while traveling on airplanes.

AMERICA'S CAREGIVERS—
EVERYDAY HEROES**HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, in the 2 months since September 11, Americans have discovered that the age of heroes is not past. We have rediscovered that heroes do not live in movies or on the pages of novels, but in the everyday reality of our military units, our police stations, fire departments, and post offices. And we have discovered that, unlike our enemies, American heroes make their sacrifices in the cause of life, not death.

It is only right, then, that during this season of thanksgiving, when history demands that we give particular thanks for the many blessings that have been bestowed on us as individuals and as a Nation, we give special recognition to another group of everyday heroes; America's caregivers.

The generous support provided by caregivers to those who need help if they are to remain in their homes and communities is a reflection of American family and community life at its best. Thanks to the efforts of these everyday heroes, Americans with disabilities and a growing number of elderly Americans are able to stay in familiar surroundings and to maintain their dignity and independence. Caregivers share not only their time, but also their resources, spending some \$2 billion a month of their own assets for groceries, medicine, and other aid. Surely, their extraordinary generosity and compassion fits our definition of heroism.

A care recipient is a person who may be ill, elderly, or disabled or otherwise needs assistance with the tasks associated with daily living. A 1999 study prepared by the National Alliance for Caregivers reported that 23 percent of American adults regard themselves as family caregivers of individuals aged 50 and older. In addition, the report notes that one in five care recipients live in the caregiver's home.

But the efforts of our caregivers are not limited to caring for the elderly or disabled. The challenges of 21st Century society have created a new category of caregiving in America. Many older relatives now take care of children whose parents are not able to care for their children themselves. These generous seniors, who in many cases had already raised their own children and were looking forward to retirement, have embraced the challenges of parenting a new generation of young people. Their everyday heroism gives millions of our most vulnerable youth the opportunity to grow up in stable, loving homes, nurtured in America's traditional values.

America's caregivers—everyday heroes among us—deserve our lasting gratitude and respect. Today, it is my honor, and pleasure, to recognize the many contributions that America's caregivers make to the quality of our national life. Thank you, and may God bless America.

SECURE TRANSPORTATION FOR
AMERICA ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 1, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3150) to improve aviation security, and for other purposes:

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Democratic alternative to federalize our airport security. September 11, 2001 will forever be remembered as a day that evil visited our great nation as never before. Four hijacked airliners were transformed into missiles, slamming into the Pentagon and the World Trade Center. These attacks caused enormous and previously unthinkable loss of life.

The Senate has approved the Aviation Security Act by a unanimous vote of 100–0. This bill calls for a federal force of 28,000 passenger and baggage screeners and armed security guards at key checkpoints throughout airports. The bipartisan Senate plan includes many measures the President supports, including more plainclothes sky marshals on commercial flights and strengthened cockpit doors. The Aviation Security Act, as passed by the Senate, represents precisely the kind of action Congress should take to respond to the September 11 attacks.

Mr. Chairman, the primary responsibility of the federal government is to ensure the safety and security of the American people. Our recovery from the economic downturn is being hampered by the public's fears about aviation security. Improving security at our nation's airports will have positive benefits on all aspects of our economy. When people see the level of security at their local airport increase, they will no longer be afloat to return to the sky, and our country can get back to normal. This Congress must act and act now to ensure the safety of the flying public and get our economy growing again. We must show these evildoers that their efforts to terrorize us will not succeed.

I will vote in favor of H.R. 3150, the Secure Transportation for America Act, because I believe that we must get this process moving, but the Senate-passed Aviation Security Act is the far superior bill. We must put politics aside and put the interests of the American people first. I am hopeful the House and Senate will come together in a bipartisan way to pass sound airplane security legislation and send it to the President to be signed into law as soon as possible.

TRIBUTE TO REV. HARRY HENRY
SINGLETON II**HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rev. Harry Henry Singleton II, of Conway, SC, who was recently honored by the Conway Branch off the NAACP. Rev.

Singleton's contributions to his community include his work as a teacher, pastor, and community leader. Many honors have been bestowed upon Rev. Singleton for his leadership by various churches, community service organizations, and individuals.

"H.H.," as I affectionately call him attended Allen University in Columbia, SC, and its J.J. Starks School of Theology. He also attended South Carolina State University in Orangeburg, SC, and the University of South Carolina in Columbia.

Before becoming the first black male to teach at Myrtle Beach (South Carolina) High School, Rev. Singleton was employed as a Science teacher at four other schools in South Carolina. In 1994, after 30 years of teaching, Rev. Singleton retired from the teaching profession.

In 1997, "H.H." retired as pastor of Cherry Hill Baptist Church in Conway, SC and was named Pastor Emeritus of the church. During his long tenure as Pastor of Cherry Hill, he was often called upon to provide leadership to various community causes many of which were far beyond the call of duty.

Rev. Singleton has served as Chairman of the Education Committee of the NAACP, 2nd Vice President, 1st Vice President, and member of the Executive Board of the South Carolina Conference of NAACP Branches. As President of the Conway Chapter of the NAACP, Rev. Singleton is called upon for consultation on issues involving race, gender, housing, and age discrimination. He has assisted numerous individuals with obtaining educational and job opportunities in areas they were previously denied. He has encouraged many black community leaders to pursue positions on city and county councils, the county school board, and the South Carolina General Assembly. Other accomplishments of the Conway NAACP under Rev. Singleton's leadership include the introduction of the NAACP's Back to School/Stay In School Tutorial Program, implementation of Single Member Districts for the election of Horry County School Board Members, and the negotiation of Fairshare Agreement Programs with Businesses creating more upper management and other job opportunities for African Americans.

In 1989, the Rev. Singleton advised black members of the Conway High School Football Team who were protesting treatment of its black quarterback. As a result of his action, he was fired from his teaching position. Seeking redress of his firing, Rev. Singleton filed a lawsuit against the school district and was restored to his teaching position by Court mandate in 1991. Rev. Singleton also successfully fought against the privatization of Horry County's Automobile Garage which would have resulted in the permanent dismissal of seven employees. His challenging the Horry County Police Department's hiring practices in 1993 resulted in the promotion of several black officers and the elimination of discriminatory employment screening tests.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me today in honoring a personal friend, Rev. Harry Henry Singleton II for the incredible services he has provided, and I might add, continues to provide, to his congregation, and community. I sincerely thank Rev. Singleton for his outstanding contributions and commitment to pursuing justice and equality within his community, and congratulate him on receiving the Conway Chapter NAACP Tribute

award and wish him well in all of his future endeavors.

REGARDING H.R. 3090, THE ECONOMIC SECURITY AND RECOVERY ACT

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for enacting a fair and reasonable economic stimulus package, and to voice my strong opposition to H.R. 3090, the Economic Stimulus and Recovery Act.

For the economy to get back on track, it needs insurance against a severe recession in the short run and insurance against escalating deficits and debts in the long run. A stimulus package consisting of temporary tax relief and temporary increases in government spending can provide both.

With the exception of the household tax rebate aimed at lower- and moderate-income workers, this stimulus package does little to help those that need it most. The majority of the tax provisions contained in this package are permanent, including a cut in the capital gains tax, a retroactive repeal of the corporate Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) and an extension of benefits for multinational insurance and finance corporations. These permanent changes will not stimulate the economy in the short run and instead will put the Social Security and Medicare trust funds at risk in the long-term.

Additionally, the acceleration of recently-enacted tax cuts would only benefit the top 25 percent of all income tax filers, who are likely to save more and spend less of these tax cuts than those with lower incomes. A more effective stimulus package would combine the household rebate aimed at lower- and moderate-income workers with a temporary incentive for business investment.

Congress has historically responded to severe economic downturns by providing additional weeks of extended unemployment benefits for workers. In fact, during the 1990–1991 recession, Congress extended unemployment insurance (UI) benefits nationally on four separate occasions. H.R. 3090 blatantly disregards these past precedents by simply giving states a mere \$9 billion worth of block grants that may or may not be used to extend or increase unemployment benefits for laid-off workers.

This measure also falls to provide laid-off workers with adequate health care coverage. The average monthly COBRA premium is unaffordable for most displaced workers, who are barely making ends meet with their monthly UI benefits. Although H.R. 3090 would (give states \$3 billion in health care block grant funds, thousands of workers who have lost their jobs since September 11th would still remain uncovered.

Equally important to these short-term stimulus policies is insurance against escalating debt. We need a multiyear budget plan that covers the real costs of both the war on terrorism and the country's commitments to current and future retirees. Unfortunately, if this measure is adopted, its permanent toll on government revenues will require even more painful trade-offs among the nation's priorities in the future.

Even before the terrorist attacks, the enormous tax cuts scheduled over the next decade had dealt a severe blow to the nation's long-term fiscal outlook. According to both the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office, during the next decade, the federal surplus will be limited to funds earmarked for Social Security and Medicare. The Administration's tax cuts for the most affluent households have already wiped out the remaining on-budget surplus.

We must ensure these surpluses are replenished so that we can honor our future obligations. We must also provide every dollar needed to win the war against terrorism and to ensure the security of Americans wherever they may be. But in addressing these new and urgent priorities, we should remember the challenges that we faced even before the tragic attacks. Without compromising our vital commitments, we need to ensure that any policy changes address these new short-term challenges without worsening our continued long-term concerns.

For these reasons, I support the balanced, fiscally responsible Democratic substitute that deals with our immediate economic concerns without damaging the nation's fiscal health. It provides immediate relief to displaced workers while stimulating the economy with temporary business and individual tax cuts. Unlike H.R. 3090, the substitute promotes long-term economic stability and national security by making targeted investments in our nation's infrastructure. Finally, the substitute pays for itself by delaying the top income tax rate cut approved earlier this year, which benefits only our nation's wealthiest individuals.

I urge my colleagues to support the Democratic substitute and to reject this reckless and misguided economic stimulus package, which will further jeopardize our future fiscal security, while offering little assistance to those most vulnerable in the current economic climate.

TRIBUTE TO DR. FRANK BIASCO

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to take a moment today to recognize and celebrate the life of a great Floridian and a great American, Dr. Frank Biasco.

Dr. Biasco would say that his specialty was human services. He was referring to his doctorate in counseling psychology and masters in social work. Those who knew him best can tell you that he loved serving his neighbors. The people of northwest Florida and the students he loved to teach were enlightened from his extensive experience in public life. Anyone who came in contact with Dr. Biasco was inundated with his infectious energy, vigor and commitment to his community. His memberships in countless organizations and professional groups, and the influence and legacy to our community will be felt for years to come.

Dr. Biasco's leadership spanned his life. He was on active duty in both WWII and the Korean war and his vast influence in local politics changed the landscape of the First Congressional District of Florida forever. He will always be remembered for his tireless fight for our environment and wetlands. Dr. Biasco was

awarded with numerous community and volunteer awards for his services, and the influence he had on our youth will continue for many years.

We are all saddened with the sudden loss of such a great man but can take solace that he will be serving us in a greater capacity. We will miss our dear friend and we will continue to celebrate the legacy he gave to our community.

ARIZONA'S SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—HOME OF THE 2001 WORLD CHAMPION ARIZONA DIAMONDBACKS

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and pay tribute to the World Champion Arizona Diamondbacks. The Diamondbacks dethroned the mighty New York Yankees in a thrilling Game 7 to claim the 2001 World Series Championship in what many are calling the most exciting Series in history. I am proud to say that I am a Diamondback fan, but also I am proud to say that their home, Bank One Ballpark, resides in the Second Congressional District of Arizona, of which I have the honor of representing.

The Diamondbacks are the youngest expansion team to win a Major League Baseball World Series Championship, accomplishing this feat in only four years of existence. There was a tremendous amount of dedication and work by a great number of individuals toward reaching this goal and all involved should revel in this great accomplishment. And what is more important, these dedicated individuals came together to form a team—a championship team.

First, let me commend all the owners, especially the Managing General Partner Jerry Colangelo. For over 30 years, Jerry has not only been dedicated to building championship teams in Arizona but is highly regarded for his commitment to improving his community.

The Diamondback front office must be recognized as well. Rich Dozer, President of the club has supported the efforts of everyone associated with the Diamondbacks, and we would not be champions without him.

I want to congratulate General Manager Joe Garagiola, Jr. for his work in assembling this championship team. His foresight in combining the unique talents of each player into a formidable contender, truly deserves recognition.

I want to pay tribute to the man who steered the Diamondbacks to the pinnacle of baseball and became the first manager since 1961 to win the championship in his first year, Manager Bob Brenly. His coaching staff, Bob Melvin, Dwayne Murphy, Eddie Rodriguez, Glenn Sherlock, Chris Speier, and pitching coach Bob Welch, were all instrumental in the success experienced all year.

My granddaughter's favorite Diamondback, the mascot D. Baxter the Bobcat, who keeps us all laughing, even when things might not be going our way.

All these people have played an important role in bringing Arizona its first professional Championship and they each have staffs that have helped them every step of the way. The

city of Phoenix, the surrounding communities, and the State of Arizona thank you all.

But, Mr. Speaker, we will never forget Jay Bell crossing the plate in the bottom of the 9th Inning of Game 7, with the winning run. We will never forget Luis Gonzalez, after hitting 57 home runs during the season, dropping a bloop single over second base—one of his shortest hits of the year, but his longest hit in the hearts of Diamondback fans—to drive in that winning run. Who can forget Tony Womack's clutch hit to drive in the tying run.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the three Most Valuable Players. Craig Counsell was selected the MVP of the National League Championship Series. Craig's performance throughout the post season was outstanding. His clutch hitting and tenacious defense served as an inspiration to his fellow players and helped to propel the Diamondbacks to victory after victory.

However, the Diamondback pitching tandem who garnered World Series MVP honors will go down in history as one of the greatest pitching combinations of all time. The names Johnson/Schilling will be synonymous with each other in baseball, just as Ruth/Gehrig and Koufax/Drysdale. Curt Schilling and Randy Johnson are both masters of their craft who dominated pitching this year. They were first and second in the National League this year in both strikeouts and earned run average, and they set a record for combined strikeouts by teammates.

Mr. Speaker, November 4, 2001 will be a day long remembered by Arizonans. It was a day in which we shared the joy and glory of a Diamondback victory and welcomed the first World Championship to Arizona. The City of Phoenix, the State of Arizona, and the whole country congratulate these World Champions on a job well done!

COMMENDING COMMANDER
CARLOS DEL TORO

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, on December 8, 2001, Commander Carlos Del Toro will take command of the USS *Bulkeley*, the newest Aegis Guided Missile Destroyer.

The USS *Bulkeley* is named in honor of Vice Admiral John D. Bulkeley. Vice Admiral Bulkeley was a true hero, serving our nation through 55 years of active duty. From his role in the landing at Normandy to his role as Commander of the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo, he served our country with loyalty and honor.

It is only appropriate that the commander of the USS *Bulkeley* embody the same exceptional characteristics of the ship's namesake. Commander Carlos Del Toro immigrated to the United States in 1962 from Cuba. He left a land sadly beset by oppression and dictatorship, and has devoted his life to defending liberty and democracy.

After graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1983, Commander Del Toro began his honorable military career serving aboard the USS *Koelsch*, later serving on the USS *Preble*, and the USS *America*. While serving as the Assistant engineer on the USS *America*

aircraft carrier, he was deployed to the Persian Gulf twice in support of Operation Desert Storm.

Commander Del Toro has received a Masters Degree in Space Systems Engineering and Electrical Engineering from the Naval Postgraduate School, and served as Space Systems Program Manager at the Pentagon. He was responsible for managing a satellite ground station in support of our nation's national security. Following his work at the Pentagon, Commander Del Toro received a Master's Degree in National Security and Strategic Studies from the Navy War College, and served as Executive Officer of the USS *Vincennes*, a guided missile cruiser homeported in Japan.

Commander Carlos Del Toro has spent his Naval career preparing for his next assignment leading the USS *Bulkeley*. He honors the United States Navy, and he honors the United States of America. As a fellow Cuban-American, Mr. Speaker, it is a special privilege for me today to congratulate Commander Del Toro for his multiple career successes and to wish him and the crew of the USS *Bulkeley* Godspeed as they set to sea to defend America.

TRIBUTE TO EMILY MASAR

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Miss Emily Masar of La Junta, Colorado. Emily has been selected as this year's National Philanthropy Day Outstanding Youth for her exceptional community service. For this, Mr. Speaker, the United States Congress commends her.

Emily is a student of La Junta High School and first became interested in volunteer activities in 1999. Since then Masar has started the Respite Nights program and has recruited numerous volunteers. The Respite Nights program provides services and support to adults and children with developmental disabilities. Currently, Masar and other volunteers have contributed over 350 hours to the program.

In a recent edition of the *La Junta Tribute-Democrat*, Kat Walden of the Arkansas Valley Community Center said, "Emily is a shining light that, as a young woman, has not only been willing to volunteer her time but also take the added responsibility of coordinating the Respite Nights program." Emily's strong work ethic and dedication to community service remind us of the strength of America's youth. It is reassuring to know we have people like Emily to lead us into the future.

As a constituent of Colorado's Fourth Congressional District, Emily Masar is truly a positive role model for the youth of America. She not only makes her community proud, but also her state and country. I ask the House to join me in extending our warmest congratulations to Ms. Emily Masar.

PATRIOTIC POEM WRITTEN BY
SARAH BETH SOENDKER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to share with the Members of the House this excellent poem written by 11-year old Sarah Beth Soendker, of Polo, Missouri. She is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Soendker, of Lexington, Missouri. She wrote the poem in remembrance of the victims of the attack on America. The fine poem is set forth as follows:

AN AMERICAN PROMISE

We will stand tall if our soldiers die, if war starts again or if our hearts cry.

We will stand tall if our country should lose, if our men go to war, that's our news.

We will stand tall if our houses are burned, or if our country is attacked, we will still not be ruined.

We may be trapped in this world of sin, but at least we still have our pride, our courage and we can win!

An American Promise that we will make, we'll hold the flag high and this flag we won't let them take!

Sarah has also had two poems published in the 2000-01 editions of "Anthology of Poetry by Young Americans."

HONORING DESTINY FOLMER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an exceptional and caring young woman, Destiny Folmer, who recently help raise \$400 for the Colorado Brian Injury Association. Destiny's mom is a brain injury survivor who helped inspire her to engage in this worthy cause. Destiny recently tried to ensure that others suffering brain injuries will survive and recover by participating in the Pikes Peak Challenge. At only fifteen years old, she and her father performed the fifteen-mile hike up Pikes Peak and, after nine long hours, finished the grueling hike. By completing the challenge, she was able to raise the \$400 for the Association. Mr. Speaker, not only is her family proud of her achievements, but her community is proud and appreciative of her charitable heart. Destiny Folmer has truly displayed a caring heart and the many that will benefit from her dedication are grateful for her selfless act. She is a special young woman that is worthy of the praise of this body of Congress. I would like to thank Destiny for being a role model to us all.

COMMEMORATION OF THE
UKRAINIAN FAMINE

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, today, November 6, 2001, we remember one of the most

horrific events the world has ever seen: the induced famine that was forced on the Ukrainian people by the Soviet government between 1932 and 1933. Ukrainians live all over the world now, but their homeland was under a non-conventional attack whose purpose was to eliminate the Ukrainian nation from existence. Seven million people were killed through starvation while a surplus of grain sat in warehouses. Despite the magnitude of this crisis, the Ukrainian Famine remains largely unknown outside the Ukrainian community. The truth has been hidden from us for far too long and now it must be brought to light.

Under the reign of Josef Stalin, the Ukrainians resisted the unimaginable atrocities that befell them. After the heroic efforts of the Ukrainian independence movement toward the end of World War I, Stalin forced a famine on the "breadbasket of Europe," Ukraine. One-fourth of its population was killed during this horrendous act of genocide.

A reporter from the Manchester Guardian managed to slip inside the famine area and described it as, "A scene of unimaginable suffering and starvation." He witnessed the terror and suffering that the people endured and attempted to show it to the world. Until 1986, the Soviet government did not admit to the man-induced famine. For two years people starved to death and the survivors were forced to eat rodents, eat the leather from shoes, and in extreme cases they were forced to eat the dead. The seven million deaths over two years was the highest rate of death caused by any single event, including any war that the Ukrainian people have ever fought. There is no precedent of such a hideous act in recorded history.

Ukraine and the United States have witnessed human suffering and newly independent Ukraine is helping the United States during our time of mourning. Ukrainian Americans lost people in the attacks of September 11 who were as innocent as those that died in the famine. They will join together on November 17 at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York to commemorate the terrible acts perpetrated upon Ukrainians nearly three-quarters of a century ago. The survivors will always remember the past in order to prevent such suffering from occurring ever again.

DR. HENRY KISSINGER'S EXCELLENT ANALYSIS OF OUR WAR ON TERRORISM

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today's issue of the Washington Post includes an excellent oped by our nation's former National Security Adviser to the President and former Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger. He gives an outstanding strategic analysis of our current war on terrorism. In particular he emphasizes the importance of recognizing that our objectives in Afghanistan are limited, and we must realistically limit what we seek to do there. His analysis of our tasks beyond our action in Afghanistan is equally prescient.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to read Dr. Kissinger's brilliant article "Where Do We Go From Here?" and I ask that the full text be placed in the RECORD.

[From the Washington Post Nov. 6, 2001]

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

(By Henry Kissinger)

As the war against the Taliban gathers momentum, it is important to see it in its proper perspective. President Bush has eloquently described the objective as the destruction of state-supported terrorism. And for all its novelty, the new warfare permits a clear definition of victory.

The terrorists are ruthless, but not numerous. They control no territory permanently. If their activities are harassed by the security forces of all countries—if no country will harbor them—they will become outlaws and increasingly obliged to devote efforts to elemental survival. If they attempt to commandeer a part of a country, as has happened to some extent in Afghanistan and Colombia, they can be hunted down by military operations. The key to anti-terrorism strategy is to eliminate safe havens.

These safe havens come about in various ways. In some countries, domestic legislation or constitutional restraints inhibit surveillance unless there are demonstrated criminal acts, or they prevent transmitting what is ostensibly domestic intelligence to other countries—as seems to be the case in Germany and, to some extent, the United States. Remedial measures with respect to these situations are in train.

But the overwhelming majority of safe havens occur when a government closes its eyes because it agrees with at least some of the objectives of the terrorists—as in Afghanistan, to some extent in Iran and Syria and, until recently, in Pakistan. Even ostensibly friendly countries that have been cooperating with the United States on general strategy, such as Saudi Arabia, sometimes make a tacit bargain with terrorists so long as terrorist actions are not directed against the host government.

A serious anti-terrorism campaign must break this nexus. Many of the host governments know more than they were prepared to communicate before Sept. 11. Incentives must be created for the sharing of intelligence. The anti-terrorism campaign must improve security cooperation, interrupt the flow of funds, harass terrorist communications and subject the countries that provide safe haven to pressures including, in the extreme case, military pressure.

In the aftermath of the attack on American soil, the Bush administration resisted arguments urging immediate military action against known terrorist centers. Instead, Secretary of State Colin Powell very skillfully brought about a global coalition that legitimized the use of military power against Afghanistan, the most flagrant provider of a safe haven for the most egregious symbol of international terrorism, Osama bin Laden.

The strategy of focusing on Afghanistan carries with it two risks, however. The first is that the inherent complexities of a trackless geography and chaotic political system may divert the coalition from the ultimate objective of crippling international terrorism. Though the elimination of bin Laden and his network and associates will be a significant symbolic achievement, it will be only the opening engagement of what must be viewed as a continuing and relentless worldwide campaign. The second challenge is to guard against the temptation to treat cooperation on Afghanistan as meeting the challenge and to use it as an alibi for avoiding the necessary succeeding phases.

This is why military operations in Afghanistan should be limited to the shattering of the Taliban and disintegration of the bin Laden network. Using U.S. military forces for nation-building or pacifying the entire

country would involve us in a quagmire comparable to what drained the Soviet Union. The conventional wisdom of creating a broadly based coalition to govern Afghanistan is desirable but not encouraged by the historical record. The likely—perhaps optimum—outcome is a central Kabul government of limited reach, with tribal autonomy prevailing in the various regions. This essential enterprise should be put under the aegis of the United Nations, with generous economic support from the United States and other advanced industrial countries. A contact group could be created composed of Afghanistan's neighbors (minus Iraq), India, the United States and those NATO allies that participated in the military operations. This would provide a mechanism to reintroduce Iran to the international system, provided it genuinely abandons its support of terrorism.

The crucial phase of America's anti-terrorism strategy will begin as the Afghanistan military campaign winds down, and its focus will have to be outside Afghanistan. At that point, the coalition will come under strain.

So far the issue of long-term goals has been avoided by the formula that members of the global coalition are free to choose the degree of their involvement. A la carte coalition management worked well when membership required little more than affirming opposition to terrorism in principle. Its continued usefulness will depend on how coalition obligations are defined in the next phase. Should the convoy move at the pace of the slowest ship or should some parts of it be able to sail by themselves? If the former, the coalition effort will gradually be defined by the least-common-denominator compromises that killed the U.N. inspection system in Iraq and are on the verge of eliminating the U.N. sanctions against that country. Alternatively, the coalition can be conceived as a group united by common objectives but permitting autonomous action by whatever consensus can be created—or, in the extreme case, by the United States alone.

Those who argue for the widest possible coalition—in other words, for a coalition veto—often cite the experience of the Gulf War. But the differences are significant. The Gulf War was triggered by a clear case of aggression that threatened Saudi Arabia, whose security has been deemed crucial by a bipartisan succession of American presidents. The United States decided to undo Saddam's adventure in the few months available before the summer heat made large-scale ground operations impossible. Several hundred thousand American troops were dispatched before any attempt at coalition building was undertaken. Since the United States would obviously act alone if necessary, participating in the coalition became the most effective means for influencing events.

The direction of the current coalition is more ambiguous. President Bush has frequently and forcefully emphasized that he is determined to press the anti-terrorism campaign beyond Afghanistan. In due course he will supplement his policy pronouncements with specific proposals. That will be the point at which the scope of the operational coalition will become clear. There could be disagreement on what constitutes a terrorist safe haven; what measures states should take to cut off the flow of funds; what penalties there are for noncompliance; in what manner, whether and by whom force should be used.

Just as, in the Gulf War, the pressures for American unilateral action provided the cement to bring a coalition together, so, in the anti-terrorism war, American determination

and that of allies of comparable views are needed. A firm strategy becomes all the more important as biological weapons appear to have entered the arsenals of terrorism. Preventive action is becoming imperative. States known to possess such facilities and to have previously used them must be obliged to open themselves to strict, conclusive international inspections with obligatory enforcement mechanisms. This applies particularly to Iraq, with its long history of threats to all its neighbors and the use of chemical weapons.

The conditions of international support for a firm policy exist. The attack on the United States has produced an extraordinary congruence of interests among the major powers. None wants to be vulnerable to shadowy groups that have emerged, from Southeast Asia to the edge of Europe. Few have the means to resist alone. The NATO allies have ended the debate about whether, after the end of the Cold War, there is still a need for an Atlantic security structure. Our Asian allies, Japan and Korea, being democratic and industrialized, share this conviction. India, profoundly threatened by domestic Islamic fundamentalism, has much to lose by abandoning a common course. Russia perceives a common interest due to its contiguous Islamic southern regions. China shares a similar concern with respect to its western regions and has an added incentive to bring an end to global terrorism well before the 2008 Olympics in Beijing. Paradoxically, terrorism has evoked a sense of world community that has eluded theoretical pleas for world order.

In the Islamic world, attitudes are more ambiguous. Many Islamic nations, though deeply concerned about fundamentalism, are constrained by their public opinion from avowing public support, and a few may sympathize with some aspects of the terrorist agenda. An understanding American attitude toward traditional friends of America, such as Saudi Arabia and Egypt, is appropriate. Their leaders are quite well aware that they have made compromises imposed on them by brutal domestic necessities. The administration clearly should make every effort to help them overcome these circumstances, to improve intelligence sharing and the control of money flows. But it must not undermine these governments, for in the short term, any foreseeable alternative would be worse for our interests and for the peoples involved.

Yet there are limits beyond which a serious policy cannot go. There is no reason for treating as members of the coalition countries whose state-supported media advocate and justify terrorism, withhold intelligence vital to the security of potential victims and permit terrorist groups to operate from their territory.

These considerations apply especially to Iran. Geopolitics argues for improved U.S.-Iranian relations. To welcome Iran into an anti-terrorism coalition has as a prerequisite the abandonment of its current role as the leading supporter of global terrorism as both the State Department and the bipartisan Bremer Commission have reported. An Iranian relationship with the West can prosper only when both sides feel the need for it. Both sides—and not only the West—must make fundamental choices. The same is true to a somewhat lesser degree of Syria.

The war on terrorism is not just about hunting down terrorists. It is, above all, to protect the extraordinary opportunity that has come about to recast the international system. The North Atlantic nations, having understood their common dangers, can turn to a new definition of common purposes. Relations with former adversaries can go beyond liquidating the vestiges of the Cold War

and find a new role for Russia in its post-imperial phase, and for China as it emerges into great power status. India is emerging as an important global player. After measurable success in the anti-terrorism campaign, when it does not appear as concession to the terrorists, the Middle East peace process should be urgently resumed. These and other prospects must not be allowed to vanish because those that have the ability to prevail shrink from what their opportunities require.

HONORING ALLEN NOSSAMAN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor San Juan County Judge Allen Nossaman, as he celebrates his retirement. After 16 years of service, Judge Nossaman has stepped down from his position in Silverton, Colorado. It is my pleasure to recognize the many years of dedicated work that Judge Nossaman provided to his community.

Allen Nossaman has decided that, due to health reasons, he will resign from his position as a judge and move to Durango, Colorado, where he will work on his writings of the history of San Juan County. Judge Nossaman has long been a champion of preserving Colorado's history and its historical landmarks. While in Durango, Allan will help expand the San Juan County's current three-volume history that he has already penned, preserving Colorado's past.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to pay tribute to Judge Nossaman for his contributions to the Western Slope of Colorado. Allen Nossaman's service as a judge and commitment to preserving Colorado's history deserves the praise and recognition of this body. I wish Allen the best and send my warmest regards to him and his family.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AND RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT ACT

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, last week, joined by Representative BRIAN BAIRD and six other colleagues, I introduced H.R. 3178, the Water Infrastructure Security and Research Development Act. Senators JEFFORDS and SMITH, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, introduced the companion measure, S. 1593.

This bipartisan, bicameral legislation is a direct response to the physical and cyber threats facing our drinking water and wastewater treatment systems. H.R. 3178 authorizes and coordinates Environmental Protection Agency assistance (\$12 million a year for 5 years) to public and private nonprofit entities to research and develop technologies and related processes to increase protection of America's water resources. Research projects

will include improved vulnerability assessments, methods for real-time detection and monitoring of chemical, biological, and radiological contaminants, cyber security measures, and information sharing and analysis. The bill will also have multiple benefits outside of the terrorism context as water managers and public officials gain more tools to detect, monitor, and respond to contamination and other problems confronting infrastructure.

Water is the lifeblood of a community. Water lines form the lifelines for citizens and their families and for local, regional, and national economies. Terrorist attacks, whether physical or cyber, are a clear and present danger. We can mitigate that danger with a coordinated program of research and development. Science, technology, and appropriate dissemination of information are keys to building, maintaining, and operating secure and sustainable water systems.

I urge my colleagues to join the growing list of cosponsors and supporters of H.R. 3178. I also want to thank water management professionals, such as the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies and the Association of Metropolitan Sewerage Agencies, and engineering and scientific research organizations, such as the American Society of Civil Engineers, for their help on the bill. I look forward to working with all of my colleagues, both on and off of Capitol Hill, as the legislation advances.

HONORING BETTY FEAZEL

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the life and memory of Betty Feazel, who recently passed away at the age of eighty-five. Betty was from Pagosa Springs, Colorado where she was a longtime resident and a strong voice for the environmental movement.

Betty began spending her summers in Pagosa Springs when her family bought the At Last Ranch in 1922. Later she studied philosophy at Wellesley College, graduating in 1938, and eventually started a family with her husband Earnest. He died in 1976, and she relocated permanently to the At Last Ranch where she began her conservation and preservation efforts.

Betty played a large role in preserving open spaces in her county and was instrumental in establishing the Southwest Land Alliance, which is a non-profit organization, created to provide tax incentives to land owners who donate their land's developmental rights. In order to honor her memory and recognize her efforts, the Betty Feazel Open Space Fund has been created. This fund will continue to aid landowners that choose to donate the development rights of their property.

Mrs. Betty Feazel dedicated an incredible amount of time and effort to preserving our nation's open spaces to ensure that future generations would have the opportunity to experience and appreciate them. Betty fought long and hard for this noble cause that will continue to be fought in her name. My thoughts and prayers are with Betty's family

and friends at this time of mourning. Betty will surely be missed and her memory and her mission will endure for many generations.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JUDY
TURNER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Judy Turner for her significant contributions to our educational system. Mrs. Turner has served the Montrose County School District Re-1J for over two decades and was the heart and soul of the School District.

Judy Turner began her career with the District in 1975, as a volunteer for Oak Grove Elementary School. As a volunteer, Judy was instrumental in reestablishing the school library. Her work led to a full-time position as the media paraprofessional at Oak Grove. After five years, Judy moved on to Centennial Junior High School, where she held the position of guidance office secretary. After serving as secretary to the district's central office, Judy moved onto the district's superintendent office serving in a secretarial capacity for four superintendents. The current superintendent, George Voorhis, noted that Judy trained his predecessors, and lamented she will leave before he can finish learning from her.

Mr. Speaker, Judy Turner has devoted much of her life and countless amounts of time and effort to the Montrose County School District for over twenty-five years. I would like to thank her for her commitment to the school district and extend my congratulations on her retirement. The District will certainly not be the same without her.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DON
EASTMAN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the life of Mr. Don Eastman who recently passed away. A native of Gunnison, Colorado, Mr. Eastman made tremendous contributions to the surrounding community as a leader and role model for others.

As a young man, Don joined the Marine Corps as a 2nd Lieutenant and served in the Korean War. Don Eastman was a patriotic citizen who loved his country and put the needs of the nation before his own. Upon retiring as a Lieutenant Colonel from the Marine Corps Reserve, Don pursued a career in banking back in his hometown of Gunnison, Colorado. Don followed the footsteps of those family members before him when he was named President of the First National Bank of Gunnison, a position he held for 15 years before retiring.

Don Eastman was well known throughout Gunnison and was well received by all people he came in contact with. Even though the Eastman name was a foundation of life in the

community, Don made it a point to establish himself as a community leader. Don served with the Western Colorado Economic Development Council, the National Highway 50 Federation Commission, and Club 20. Don was also a member of the Rotary Club and the Gunnison County Chamber of Commerce. Additionally, Don's role in the banking business allowed him to provide assistance to local ranchers, small businesses, and college students. Don Eastman played a monumental role in the development of Gunnison and its surrounding community.

Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I recognize the life and passing of Mr. Don Eastman. Don dedicated his life to serving his nation and fellow citizens. Don will be missed most by his family and close friends who knew him best, as well as the community that he so proudly served.

HONORING CURTIS A. WERDEN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Curtis A. Werden and his contributions to this country. Curtis began his service in the military in 1944, serving as a pilot in Italy during World War II.

Mr. Werden flew the P-51 mustang fighter-aircraft and was assigned to the 31st Fighter Group, 306th Fighter Wing of the 15th Air Force. During his tour, Curtis flew fighter escort missions for B-17 and B-24 bombers over Nazi-held territory in Western Europe. During these missions, Curtis was assigned with providing air cover for the squadron from attacking enemy fighters. Curtis flew 63 missions protecting bombers, and allowing the Allies to carry forward the mission of repelling and defeating the Nazis.

Mr. Werden retired from the Army Air Corps as a Captain in 1945. His decorations include the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with six oak leaf clusters and the European Campaign Medal. As a member of the 31st Fighter Wing he received the Presidential Unit Citation, an award reserved for outstanding units in the European and Pacific theatres.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and privilege that I recognize Curtis A. Werden for his service to this country. He served selflessly in a time of great need, bringing credit to himself and this nation.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS
OF CAPCO INC.

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, our nation is now confronted with a challenge that we have never faced before—fighting an important war against terrorism. Following the terrible attack against our country on September 11, 2001, that struck New York City and Washington, DC, we have seen numerous heroes from all walks of life emerge as we rebuild from this

horrible attack. One of the unseen but critical contributors to this new battle is Capco Inc. located in Grand Junction, Colorado. Their efforts to further our success against an elusive enemy are greatly appreciated and I would like to recognize this company and its employees for their efforts.

As the U.S. flag drapes across workstations, the 128 employees of Capco are diligently working to produce rifles and other defense weapons that are currently being used by our military. But most noticeably, this firm produces modification kits that transform M16 rifles into the M16A2. Eighty percent of the construction for these weapons is performed at the Capco facility.

When Capco Inc. moved to Grand Junction in 1971, capacitors and electronic devices were the focus of their production. However, their focus changed first when it was a subcontractor for companies manufacturing military electronics, and then again in 1991 when it was awarded a contract with U.S. Department of Defense to produce smart mines. Since that time, they have become the largest maker of the M16 rifle in the United States and produce many other items used in battle, including impulse cartridges.

Mr. Speaker, as we continue to defend freedom across the globe, equipping our troops with quality munitions is imperative. Capco Inc. has answered its call to duty by creating reliable and superior products that will ensure our success in the future of this conflict. I would like to extend my gratitude to the company for its role as an active supplier to our country's efforts to promote peace and security. They deserve this body's support, now more than ever, and I thank them for their diligent service.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO NANCY
WALLEN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the career of Nancy Wallen and her service to the citizens of Colorado who have flown on United Airlines. Nancy is a dedicated worker who has specialized in customer service by putting the needs of others first. It is my pleasure to honor Nancy Wallen for the work she has accomplished and congratulate her upon retiring from United Airlines.

Nancy Wallen began her career in the transportation industry when she joined United in 1968. Nancy originally worked as flight attendant before being promoted to an inflight supervisor the following year. Nancy's loyalty to United is admirable, giving the company eleven years before opting into a new career path. However, Nancy returned to United within a few years where she blossomed as a concierge in the Red Carpet Club at Stapleton airport. She has proven herself capable of managing a wide variety of responsibilities while serving in an important leadership role for those who worked with her. Nancy contributed to a smooth transition from Stapleton to the Denver International Airport playing an integral role in the VIP/Special Services Program for United. Nancy has decided to end her career where it first flourished, in Denver, Colorado.

Mr. Speaker, Nancy is a specialist in customer service and will be dearly missed by the many frequent patrons who looked forward to her smile, sincerity, and professionalism. I commend Nancy for her long and successful career and send her my best wishes and warmest regards in her retirement.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO PETER N.
LONCAR

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege to recognize a serviceman from World War II. Peter Loncar, a current resident of Montrose, Colorado, fought courageously for the freedom of our great nation in the Philippines during World War II, Peter endured battle and made tremendous sacrifices to protect his fellow Americans.

Peter Loncar, along with the rest of the 108th Infantry Division, was sent to fight the Japanese soldiers in the Philippines. They made their way onto the shores of Luzon, an island north of Manila, and battled courageously until they gained control of the island. Each battle had its casualties, but the 108th

remained diligent and was eventually able to defeat the Japanese forces.

Peter Loncar left the battlefield and the war with several citations recognizing the significant contributions he made to the war effort. Some of his distinguished accomplishments include: the Good Conduct Medal, American Defense Medal, combat infantry badge, and four bronze stars. These are all lasting symbols of the valor that he displayed in the face of danger during the war.

Mr. Speaker, the United States of America called upon Pete during a time of significant conflict and he responded. This nation and this body are indebted to him for the perseverance and the bravery that he displayed in his service to our flag. I would like to extend my warmest regards and thanks to Peter for his commitment and sacrifice to our nation during World War II.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH
FLOYD AND RITA FARRELL

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, our nation has been experiencing very difficult times since the

terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, but we have pulled together out of patriotism and resolve from the losses that our nation has suffered. I would like to take a moment to recognize the significant contributions to the relief effort by two remarkable young ladies from Snowmass Village, Colorado.

Elizabeth Floyd and Rita Farrell, both 14 years old, dedicated their time and effort to directly aid the relief efforts in New York and Washington D.C. Elizabeth and Rita circulated throughout their community selling white and blue lapel ribbons for one dollar apiece; the proceeds of their venture to be donated to the American Red Cross. They have collected a considerable amount of money from their effort, sometimes meeting ribbon orders as high as two hundred.

Mr. Speaker, these two young ladies are wonderful examples of how our country has pulled together after the devastating attacks on September 11th. They are role models to us all and worthy of the praise and admiration of this body. I would like to thank Elizabeth and Rita for the significant contributions they have made, not only to the American Red Cross relief effort, but also to the unity of our nation.