

activities are indeed worthy of praise. Their leadership benefits our community and they serve as role models for their peers.

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

It is with great pride that I recognize the achievements of Anthony and bring the attention of Congress to this successful young man on his day of recognition, Friday, November 2, 2001. Congratulations to Anthony and his family.

IN HONOR OF STUDENTS AND FACULTY AT DISNEY ELEMENTARY IN MAGNOLIA SCHOOL DISTRICT, ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the students and faculty at Disney Elementary in Magnolia School District, Anaheim, California, for their contributions of \$2,700 to the relief fund for the September 11th tragedy in New York City. These young students raised the money on their own, and when asked what they wanted to do with it, said "We want to donate the money to the victims' families, firefighters, policemen, and all those people affected."

It is incredibly sad that our children would have to experience such a horrible event in their lifetime, but their compassion clearly shows, even at such an early age. I am so proud of all the students and faculty at Disney Elementary! Keep up the good work! Through your eyes, we see the shining hope for the future.

TRIBUTE TO MR. RANDY BERRYHILL OF THE MUSCLE SHOALS FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Mr. Randy Berryhill of Muscle Shoals, Alabama as he retires on December 1, 2001. Mr. Berryhill has been a very special member of the Muscle Shoals Fire Department for 30 years. He was hired on June 19, 1971 by the City of Muscle Shoals as a custodian for the Fire Department, but has assumed a much larger role over the years. Mr. Berryhill is handicapped, but has not let that stop him from greatly expanding his responsibilities at the department. He picks up the mail, raises and lowers the flag on a daily basis, and performs various other tasks that are crucial to efficiently running the department.

Mr. Berryhill is very active in the Muscle Shoals community as well as the Fire Department. He is a member of the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church Choir, an avid supporter of the Muscle Shoals High School Football and

Basketball teams, and a fervent fan of the University of Alabama. Mr. Berryhill's dedicated service will be greatly missed by the Fire Department, but I am confident that he will remain an active member of the Muscle Shoals community during his well-earned retirement.

IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT STUART RABINOWITZ

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Stuart Rabinowitz, on the occasion of his recent appointment as the new president of Hofstra University in Nassau County, New York.

Chosen as the eighth President at Hofstra University, Stuart Rabinowitz assumes the post with 29 years of service to the University. Professor Rabinowitz joined the faculty of Hofstra University School of Law in 1972, and from 1989 to 2001, served as Dean of the Hofstra School of Law. In recognition of his outstanding contributions to the Hofstra community, Professor Rabinowitz has been honored by his appointment as the Andrew M. Boas and Mark L. Cluster Distinguished Professor in Law.

Professor Rabinowitz received his juris doctor degree, magna cum laude, from Columbia University School of Law, where he was a member of the board of editors of the Columbia Law Review and a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar. He received his undergraduate degree with honors, from City College of New York, and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the American Law Institute.

Stuart Rabinowitz is an outstanding citizen and dedicated to his community. In addition to being a devoted father and husband, Professor Rabinowitz holds many positions with a number of important government and community organizations. These include the Nassau County Health and Welfare Council, Cradle of Aviation Museum, Fund for Modern Courts and Long Island Coalition for Fair Broadcasting. He is also a former member of the Nassau County Blue Ribbon Financial Review Panel and former chair of the Nassau County Local Advisory Board.

For his notable service, Stuart is the recipient of the Martin Luther King Living the Dream Award, EOC; Distinguished Service in the Cause of Justice, Legal Aid Society; UJA Federation Leadership Award; and the Bar association of Nassau County Proclamation for Outstanding service to both the Legal Profession and the community.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I honor Professor Rabinowitz for his distinguished contributions to Hofstra University and the Nassau County community. I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to please join me in congratulating Stuart Rabinowitz as he assumes his appointment as President of Hofstra University.

WHITE HOUSE CHRISTMAS TREE

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share some exciting news from my district. I am delighted to report that the official White House Christmas tree is coming from a farm in my district. Specifically, the White House Christmas tree has been chosen from the Hill View Tree Farm in Middlecreek, Pennsylvania, which is owned and operated by Janice Bowersox and her son and daughter-in-law, Darryl and Aimee Bowersox.

In order to achieve the honor of being designated the farm to supply the White House Christmas trees, the Bowersox family entered the National Christmas Tree contest, an event sponsored by the National Christmas Tree Association. The Bowersox family won the contest at the national convention in August 2000, where they were named Grand Champions. As the winner, Hill View Tree Farm became the chosen supplier of two Christmas trees for the White House.

One tree will be set up in the Yellow Oval Room to serve as the tree for the Bush family. This is the tree under which members of the first family are likely to put their presents. This tree, from the Hill View Farm, is about eight feet tall and has been growing in the field since 1989. The larger tree, which will be placed in the Blue Room, must be at least 18½ feet high. This larger tree will be the official White House Christmas tree. It is being supplied for Hill View Farm by Donald Craul of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

The two trees will be cut and delivered to the White House the week after Thanksgiving. Janice, Darryl and Aimee Bowersox will present the official White House Christmas tree to First Lady Laura Bush at the White House on the morning of November 28.

Hill View Tree Farm was founded in 1954. The farm has about 150,000 Christmas trees growing on 120 acres. The Bowersox family grows Douglas fir, Colorado spruce, white pine, and concolor fir trees. According to Joyce Bowersox, winning the White House Christmas tree contest has long been a family goal. Joyce Bowersox said she and her family are honored to be presenting this year's tree and thrilled to have received the top honor in the Christmas tree industry.

I am delighted that a farm from my district was chosen to be a part of the White House Christmas tree tradition. I am happy for the Bowersox family, and I hope that the Christmas tree chosen for the White House will bring joy to the President and Mrs. Bush and their family.

OUR NATION AND THE SEA

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, on October 11, 2001, Mr. John P. Craven, the President and founder of the Common Heritage Corporation, Honolulu, Hawaii, was honored as a Doherty Lecturer in our Nation's Capital.

I would like to share some of his thoughts and comments about our Nation and the sea with my colleagues by having his enclosed keynote speech entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

WHAT AMERICANS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT OUR NATION AND THE SEA
(By John P. Craven)

The days of my years are more than three score and ten and I find myself called upon to share the experiences of a lifetime of involvement with a diverse set of vocations and avocations—all involving the ocean. To be chosen as the Doherty lecturer is a particularly special invitation, inasmuch as it is an honor to which I have aspired for longer than I can remember. When to my surprise I received word of my selection, I lost no time in weighing anchor and setting sail.

The formal invitation arrived several days later and I discovered that I was sailing under false colors. I was not invited, as I assumed, as the flamboyant master of submarine espionage depicted in the best selling book *Blind Man's Bluff*. Instead it was clear that my invitation was based on my role as the Past Director of the Law of the Sea Institute, an international NGO dedicated to the creation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. I was thus expected to say, as I will say, that it is imperative that the United States ratify this convention. It was also apparent that I was invited as the President of the Common Heritage Corporation, a company intimately involved in the use of ocean resources and dedicated to the management of innovation involved in the use of ocean resources and dedicated to the management of innovation for the benefit of humanity. I was thus also expected to say, as I will say, that society must commit itself to research and development of programs leading to the use of ocean resources and ocean space to change our world into an environmentally sustainable habitat for its burgeoning and burgeoning population.

I am here today, therefore, as the wearer of three distinctly different caps: one representing my years of involvement in national security, another designating me as a proponent of translational law and justice and a third worn by an innovator of futuristic technology. Yet it is my contention that my roles are connected by more than just the ocean. They also form an integrated view of the future—a view that I believe society must come to accept for its survival.

Through the anecdotes that follow, I hope to provide my fellow Americans with insights into the lessons that I have learned during my careers, with the hope of convincing you about the importance—indeed the need—of sharing my hopes and aspirations for humanity.

Those of you familiar with my own recent book, *The Silent War*, may recall my description of “The Polaris Marching and Chowder Society.” This Honolulu-based group initially consisted of submariners that had a role in the development of the Polaris Fleet Ballistic Missile system (the nation's first undersea strategic deterrent). The Society has met for breakfast once each month for the past two decades. I quote from my book here: “What prevents this breakfast from being just another gathering of old timers is the regular attendance of the active duty commander of the submarine forces of the Pacific fleet and members of his staff. This is a family breakfast and a rare opportunity for the family elders to offer their wisdom to the young in command. I am an adopted member of this family and, except for myself, all are qualified to wear the dolphins of the submarine service.” A surprising number are also qualified to wear the master divers pin, suggesting that they are a part of

the teams of “saturated divers” (i.e., humans as marine mammals living on the open ocean seabed of the world's continental shelves). They have carried out highly classified “special operations” of intelligence gathering for more than thirty years.

At the Society's meeting this past October 3rd, the events of September 11th were fresh in all members' minds. I distributed copies of *The Silent War* to young officers who were first time breakfast attendees. I noted that my book was written with the tacit encouragement of the Navy and the Intelligence services to tell the story of these operations as they should be told, without compromising national security. The very existence of these special operations was a secret until the publication of *Blind Man's Bluff*.

Sensitive details will not be revealed or discussed at this or any other meeting of the Marching and Chowder Society, but my book details the philosophy and strategy employed in winning the Cold War without firing a shot. The relevance of that philosophy and that strategy to the war against terrorism was a major topic at the Society's last meeting.

I reminded the Society of an unclassified talk given by former CIA Director Robert Gates at a reunion of the submarine Parche—the winner of seven Presidential Unit citations. He asserted that the CIA had four classes of heroes: (1) Operatives in the field who intercepted vital communications; (2) scientists and technicians who designed equipments and units that could intercept communications; (3) the operators of these equipments in environments where their skills were required and where their lives were in danger; and (4) the analysts in the intelligence agencies who interpreted the results of these missions and transmitted them to the President for those national policy positions and actions which would deter war and win peace. Director Gates then informed the men of Parche that the missions of the United States Navy submarine service were the most important of all the missions that had been conducted and that their story “had to be told.”

This morning meeting ended with the thought that now more than ever the story had to be told for its relevance to the new conflict. Indeed, that very morning Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld reminded the public of the long drawn out but successful Cold War experience that we might have to endure to resolve the current terrorism conflict. What emerged from that meeting were insights into what I might characterize as my first lesson of this afternoon:

We cannot ask the Federal Government to reveal how many cruise missiles, cable tapping, undersea surveillance units have been built and deployed. Indeed, it is possible that nobody knows. The compartmentalization of this program within the Navy and within other Federal agencies is such that it is doubtful that any single individual has the knowledge of the “need to know” the full panoply of our undersea capability.

What then should Americans know? At the very least, we should know and understand that the people of the United States have occupied “inner space,” or the oceans of our planet, in a manner that we have not accomplished or cannot hope to accomplish in outer space for a decade or more. Americans should know that we can publish and proclaim this underwater capability in a way that will not compromise national security but will tell those that would do us harm that we are in full control of the undersea environment. We should so proclaim; we should so proclaim.

I had to leave the Chowder Society breakfast early to hasten to Washington to attend the forum on the international law of terrorism organized by our host, John Norton Moore. En route To Dulles, I was recognized

by a visibly nervous flight attendant who had seen me on The History Channel. The cause of her concern was understandable to all of us I'm sure, but some reflection and perspective are in order here. This woman and a hundred or so others were hurtling through the sky at 40,000 feet and more than five hundred miles per hour—a remarkable transportation achievement. Science and technology had made air travel so safe that the statistical likelihood of her demise remained an extraordinarily low probability event—recent tragic events notwithstanding. To remind and reassure her, I gave her a copy of *The Silent War* inscribed with my most immediate poetic thoughts of the moment: “And the night shall be filled with music and the cares that infest the day shall fold their tents like the nomads and as silently steal away.”

Later that evening as with headphones on my head and brandy in my hand I looked out the window to see the beautiful glow of the lights of Denver below before sweet sleep possessed me. My last thoughts were: “Shall I be lifted to the skies on flowery beds of ease while others seek to win the prize and sail through stormy seas.”

The lesson of this anecdote was first taught to us by Franklin Delano Roosevelt as we faced the prospect of World War II: “The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.”

Upon my arrival in Washington, I listened to a set of provocative legal papers presented by brilliant scholars including the Honorable Stephen Schwebel, former President International Court of Justice, Professor Ruth Wedgwood of the Yale Law School and Professor Malvina Halberstam of the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law. A central issue discussed was whether in the present instance, state sponsored assassination in defense of a terrorist would be murder or legally justified as an act of self-defense. I remarked to a most distinguished legal colleague seated next to me that I thought it was a matter of perspective as to whether you were holding the trigger or peering into the barrel of a gun. My colleague shot me down with the rejoinder that my remark was political and not legal.

I believe Gandhi had the better view. Certainly to the surprise of many not closely familiar with his philosophy, he has written: “I do believe that, where there is only a choice between cowardice and violence, I would advise violence.” To be sure, Gandhi characterized violence as an animal response to an immediate attack and non-violence, where possible, as a civilized alternative. Violence under attack becomes acceptable, however, when there is no alternative—that is when a decision to take no action emerges from fear rather than strength. This lesson is one that is particularly timely to Americans today.

In any event, all participants including Schwebel agreed that the definitive word of law was enunciated by the United Nations Security Council Resolutions of September 12 and September 28. Indeed until the Security Council spoke unanimously, the United States was not assured of the protection of all of the member States in its actions against terrorist acts. Americans should finally realize that, regardless of individual political feelings about this international body, we have no choice but to seek its protection when a declaration of International Law is necessary in the face of a World crisis.

The Law of the Sea Treaty is no different. This is one of the most comprehensive treaties ever negotiated and it has been modified

to comply with all of the demands of the United States. Our manifest inability to enforce its provisions through our customary system of law, with the Coast Guard and internal legislation such as the Magnusen Act, demonstrates that our enforcement mechanism requires international cooperation. This cooperation can be assured only if we ratify and, parenthetically, pay our United Nations dues to support the Convention.

In contemplating the critical issues concerning national security and transnational law that I have set forth this afternoon, it is essential to consider the fundamental problem from which they emerge. These issues are rooted in the underlying reality that the resources of the world are limited while the potential consumers of these resources continue to grow in numbers. Thus, I now finish my Doherty Lecture wearing the hat of the President of the Common Heritage Corporation, or CHC.

I established CHC a decade ago in order to address the problems of an increasing global population, now over 6 billion, and its associated migration to the coastal zone. CHC's product is the demonstrated design of an environmentally sustainable habitat for installation on coastal deserts having access to deep ocean water. Our facility on the Kona coast of Hawaii is a showroom for the demonstration of such an installation. This showroom was specifically designed for Haiti, although our first installation may well occur in the Marshall Islands or in a form suitable for the affluent developed world on the island of Oahu.

Any of you who have visited Haiti know that it is a coastal desert on the lee side of a trade wind island. It has a population of six million living in desperate and deprived conditions. The local fishing industry does not have a single motorized fishing boat or any cooling or refrigeration. Fish are caught off the northern coast and by the time they arrive in the market at Port au Prince, about a third of the catch are not edible, even by Haitian standards. Haiti's fishermen care not that the maximum sustainable yield of the ocean was exceeded some twenty-five years ago. They must fish or perish. Agriculture and manufacturing are non-existent and the government is effectively dysfunctional. Common Heritage Corporation has a joint venture agreement with a Haitian Company, "Energie General," that would be capable of managing the installation of one of our facilities, if the political climate of Haiti were receptive to such an installation. Today it cannot. We nevertheless are proceeding, waiting for that day to come.

What technology is in use at CHC's facility? It utilizes the sun and deep ocean water as its primary resource. Deep Ocean water or DOW is very cold, very rich in nutrients and very biologically pure. We convert seawater into fresh water in a device called a microclimate tower, which operates like nature—using the cheap cold at the top of the tower to condense vapor from hot ocean water at the bottom. We do air conditioning and industrial cooling utilizing deep ocean water that passes through reclaimed automobile radiators. We grow cold-water algae utilizing the deep ocean water nutrients, and then use the algae as compost and as food for humans, for abalone, for shrimps, lobsters and fish. We have also developed a form of agriculture that utilizes deep ocean water passing through PVC pipes in the ground, producing more than enough condensate for irrigation and a thermodynamic environment that can only be characterized as a super spring.

But our facility is also designed as habitat. Accordingly, it does more than produce the basic necessities of life. Young children who visit our facility are quick to understand a

habitat is more than life—it must also foster liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To that end, our facility features every kind of crop and food product, every kind of flower, parks and gardens and athletic fields for soccer and even golf.

Our facility has been technically successful beyond our wildest dreams. By way of illustration, let me tell you what we are doing with grapes. We have grape vines that grow in the hot desert without any rain or external irrigation. Cold ocean water pipes embedded three feet deep at the root zone provide the irrigation water and the thermodynamic climate. When the grapes are ripe and harvested, the cold water is turned off. The vines are then pruned and, after a week of dormancy, the cold water is turned on again and the vines produce yet another crop. Three abundant crops per year are produced, one of which is illustrated by the photograph that has been distributed.

But returning to Haiti briefly, we confront the basic problem that it cannot avail itself of our technology for the simple reason that it requires a significant number of dollars to install a system. Export crops are, of course, one way to raise dollars, but these crops must first be produced. In order to simulate the economic obstacles to the installation of a CHC sustainable facility in a country like Haiti, CHC operates as "bare-bones" a corporation as you are likely to see in the developed world. CHC has not borrowed any money from a bank. It utilizes where legal and possible its management and student trainees for construction and labor, much as is done by organizations such as Habitat for Humanity. Apart from a small amount of electric power and a very limited amount of external supplies, the entire facility is self-sustaining.

Thus, the jar of jelly provided to each of you symbolically and literally represents what CHC's technology can make possible with developing world production techniques, notwithstanding all of the economic limitations. The glass jars and tops were manufactured in the Dominican Republic and purchased in bulk quantities at extremely low cost. The label was designed by a member of CHC's Board of Directors and printed using an obsolete computer printer purchased at a thrift shop. The cartons were assembled and loaded by my family here in Washington—and we could not prevent my two-year-old granddaughter from filling the boxes and applying stickers and decorations on some of the boxes as a form of play.

What more can CHC do to demonstrate the viability of environmentally sustainable habitats? We carried our PowerPoint road show to Mexico and gave a high level presentation the government agency responsible for economic development for the poor. Enthralled by our presentation, they asked how much an initial 100-acre installation would cost. Between five and ten million dollars was CHC's reply—a bargain. They were appalled. The agency's entire budget for the year was only 70 million dollars—a simple result of the devaluation of the peso. Committing up to one-seventh of their resources to a single project was simply out of the question.

Americans, we and other countries must find a way to avoid these Catch 22s and to start a development process that promotes an environmentally sustainable world. This world must be capable of providing all of its citizens with a reasonable standard of life. And, we must start now.

I speak not from an abstract perspective of what a good and just society would do. Instead, I am asserting an imperative. The tragic incidents of the past month have revealed that we can no longer ignore the resource limitations that confront the world.

The gap between rich and poor nations grows greater and greater; the population of the developing world grows at unsustainable rates, yet even the best-intentioned citizens of developed nations have done little more than engage in impassioned rhetoric. We have let our global educational and research activities atrophy and decay; we have imposed the product of our material comforts on the impoverished and peoples of the undeveloped world. Should it surprise us that people with literally nothing to lose might choose to lash out against us? We have replaced reality with a dazzling world of virtual reality, but September 11th has taught us that there are realities that we can no longer ignore. I speak from a lifetime of immersion in that real world. Even so, from that experience I conclude that there is hope.

Americans we must and we can work with the World to end terrorism—there is no alternative; we must and we can work with the world to defuse the threats of war—there is no alternative; we must and we can work with the world to establish an international regime for the wise use of the ocean—there is no alternative, and; we must and we can start the development process that leads to an environmentally sustainable world habitat for humanity—there is no alternative—there is none.

HEREFORD HIGH SCHOOL'S LADY
WHITEFACES WIN STATE
VOLLEYBALL TITLE

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join Hereford, and the Texas Panhandle in congratulating the Hereford Lady Whitefaces in their win in the Class 4A state volleyball championship. This is the fourth state volleyball title that the Lady Whitefaces have brought home, a record that is truly deserving of recognition and praise.

The Hereford High lady volleyball team has a history of hard work, dedication and sportsmanship. This hard-fought victory comes after falling just short of winning the title last season. The women of the Lady Whiteface volleyball team have stood firm in their goal to regain this prestigious title. This team has shown what today's youth can accomplish when teamwork and determination are applied to a goal.

It is with great pride that I recognize the members of the Hereford Lady Whitefaces and their coaches for this accomplishment, as well as the faculty and fans that led them to victory. Thanks to their tremendous efforts, Hereford, Texas is once again home to the Class 4A state volleyball championship title. I salute the Hereford Lady Whitefaces for bringing home this state title.

THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN
ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Thrift Savings Plan Enhancement Act. This bill will amend title 5 to allow