

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO THE STUDENTS OF MARYVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the students of Maryville Elementary School in Maryville, Illinois, and their important and heartwarming efforts to help those affected by terrorism.

On October 11, 2001, President Bush made a request of the children of America. He challenged each of them to earn and send in one dollar. This money, sent by the kindness of the children of the United States, will be used to reach out to the unfortunate children in far off Afghanistan.

The students of Maryville Elementary School heard and met that challenge. They sponsored a school-wide fundraising effort—spearheaded by their Citizenship Committee—during this last October and November. Once they were finished, several of their students visited my Collinsville office to present me personally with their donation: \$198.20, which I have passed on to the Fund here in Washington, D.C.

The students, parents, faculty, and members of the Maryville community should be recognized for their fine efforts. The terrorists believed they could accomplish their goals with the murder of American innocents; but the American citizens have responded with aid to the innocent of Afghanistan. Nothing else could better show how utterly al Qaeda has failed.

Mr. Speaker, as President Bush said in his announcement of the Fund for Afghan Children, “One of the truest weapons that we have against terrorism is to show the world the true strength of character of the American people.” The children of Maryville Elementary have shown that character, and they deserve our thanks. May God bless them, and may God bless the United States of America.

HONORING LEBANESE INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join the Lebanese American community in celebrating the 58th anniversary of Lebanese independence.

On November 22, 1943 Lebanon obtained its independence from France. Shortly thereafter, Lebanon became a founding member of both the United Nations and League of Arab States. Signaling its commitment to the idea that human rights were global and that is was ready to be a full-partner in the post World War II world, Lebanon played an integral part

in the drafting of one of the UN's most distinguished documents—the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

As one of the world's early cradles of civilization, Lebanon has long been held up as an example of prosperity and perseverance. In its recent history, Lebanon has suffered a great deal, but to truly understand the spirit of the Lebanese people one only need to look at the way in which they have rebuilt their nation. While much remains to be done, the nation's progress is an example from which we can all learn.

The United States and Lebanon have been blessed by a historically strong friendship, owing in part to the emigration of Lebanon's sons and daughters. They embraced America with open arms and their contributions helped build a greater nation. This relationship is best exemplified by the following familiar words, first spoken by a proud Lebanese American: “Are you a politician asking what your country can do for you or a zealous one asking what you can do for your country?” Those are the words of Kahlil Gibran, a poet who frequently wove beauty and justice into his work and in the process touched the heart and meaning of America.

Today, I think we have reason to reflect on another of Gibran's contributions, one that holds a great lesson for us all. “To be a good citizen is to acknowledge the other person's rights before asserting your own, but always to be conscious of your own.”

Since 1965, nearly 100,000 new immigrants have come from Lebanon. My home state of Michigan has one of the largest Lebanese American communities in the country and it has been actively involved in the life of our great state. The Lebanese community willingly shares its culture and values not only with Michigan, but with the entire nation. The result has been innumerable contributions to the arts, sports, medicine, politics, education, science and industry.

Mr. Speaker, I join the people of Lebanon, those of Lebanese ancestry around the world and the Lebanese American community in celebrating Lebanese Independence Day. I salute all of them for the tremendous contributions to freedom and human dignity which they have made.

CONGRATULATING DR. PETE MEHAS

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Pete Mehas on the occasion of his recognition as the 2001 Breaking Barriers for Children Award Honoree. Break the Barriers, Inc., partners able-bodied performers with disabled youth to explore and break barriers and celebrate all levels of victories and achievements. This award is in-

tended to honor the contribution of an outstanding individual who has made service to children a priority in his or her life.

Dr. Mehas has a lengthy list of credentials and service to the community, State of California, and our great Nation. He has promoted education under governors and presidents alike. His expertise and advice are sought by leaders from all levels of government.

His resume includes service under former California Governor Deukmejian as the director of the Governor's Office of Education Planning and Policy Committee and on the State Board of Education. Dr. Mehas has also served on the U.S. Secretary of Education's National Advisory Committee on Accreditation and Institutional Eligibility and former President George Bush's advisory committee on Latino education. He has received numerous awards and was elected Fresno County Superintendent of Schools in 1990 and is currently serving his third consecutive term with unanimous support from Fresno area Democrat and Republican legislators.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize Dr. Pete Mehas for this award. I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating this dedicated educator and wishing him many more years of continued success as he receives the 2001 Breaking Barriers for Children Award.

A TRIBUTE TO STEPHANIE S. RUDY

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I am especially pleased to rise today to acknowledge Stephanie S. Rudy for the depth and diversity of contributions she has made to so many local organizations in Colorado.

Stephanie's energy is boundless, her smile matchless, and her compassion far-reaching. She is a dedicated advocate for the arts and one of the rarest and most wonderful talents in our community. This year she was selected by the Denver Foundation as the recipient of the “Minoru Yasui Community Volunteer Award,” which recognizes individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the city of Denver and their community through volunteerism. She also was chosen by the Boulder Chamber of Commerce to receive the “Women Who Light Up The Community” honor.

Among the many organizations Stephanie has enriched with her talents are the “Open Studios” for artists and art lovers throughout the Boulder area, the Colorado Music Festival, the Conference on World Affairs at the University of Colorado, the Boulder County Safehouse for women and children, the Boulder Community Hospital, and the Boulder Police Department. To serve so broadly, so successfully, and with such grace, heart, and spirit is deserving of recognition.

● 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.

I first met Stephanie when, as a representative of "Open Studios," she enlisted my help in inviting Mr. William Ivey, chairman of the National Endowment for the arts, to visit Colorado. Through her coordinating genius with the Colorado Council on the Arts, the Colorado Business Committee for the Arts, the Arvada Center for the Arts, Chairman Ivey's office and my staff, Stephanie booked the chairman to speak before full audiences in Denver, Arvada, and Boulder. This special engagement with the chairman was a triumph only to be dreamed of by others in Colorado.

For the past 4 years Stephanie has been the personable Steering Committee Chair in charge of Publicity and Marketing for "Open Studios." This program is a self-guided tour of over 130 studios of Boulder's finest visual artists. Under her inspired direction, attendance has increased nearly thirty percent, and "Open Studios" has garnered generous coverage in local and national newspapers and magazines. Her creativity in designing the unique Press Kits has generated remarkable public participation in this exceptional annual event.

In addition to the incomparable work Stephanie does for "Open Studios," she also serves as a member of the Board of the Colorado Music Festival. This festival orchestra has been described as "the best orchestra in Colorado," and "the most important orchestra between Chicago and Los Angeles." To celebrate the Colorado Music Festival's 25th Anniversary, Stephanie graciously gave me the tremendous honor of having the U.S. flag presented to the festival's accomplished young conductor, Mr. Michael Christie, for his debut season.

Stephanie has also been a member of the General Committee for the Conference on World Affairs, an annual event held at the University of Colorado each April. She has been in charge of publicity for this conference that is attended annually by over 50,000 people. She has recently been asked to use her extraordinary skills as a member of the committee to plan the World Affairs Athenaeum.

The Boulder Police Department has benefited for three years from her volunteer work as a Victim's Advocate. This program requires Stephanie to respond to the scene of a crime and inform victims and witnesses of their rights, give them resources, and help them find constructive ways to cope with incidents. She has dealt sympathetically with victims of sexual assault, assault, bank robberies, domestic violence, and harassment. She has also worked sensitively with groups of people affected by the suicide of others.

Stephanie has enhanced the "Chocolate Lover's Fling," among other projects for the Boulder Country Safehouse, a human service organization serving women and children victimized by domestic violence. She cochairs the arts committee of "Wine Women and Food," an event sponsored by the Boulder Community Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in expressing our gratitude to Stephanie Rudy for touching our community socially, culturally, and artistically. Her constant and loving contributions go beyond reckoning, and I wish her good health and happiness in the future.

PARAGUAY: A TERRORIST UTOPIA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker. With the United States war on terrorism gaining steam, Paraguay, a nation with a disturbing Pro-Nazi past, could become a country of increasing importance for United States foreign policy makers due to the high volume of narcotics traffickers now occurring there as well as various militant movements in that nation, producing an alarmingly volatile situation, according to United States officials. Ross Knutson, Research Associate at the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs (COHA), has recently authored an article of utmost importance entitled, *Paraguay: A terrorist's utopia*. The article examines United States monitoring of the clandestine activity in Paraguay that has been occurring for a number of years there. For a long time, the United States as well as the intelligent services of a number of Southern Cone countries has known about the involvement of radical Islamic terrorist organizations in the tri-border region, where Paraguay borders Argentina and Brazil. There is very strong evidence indicating that such extremist groups authored the bombing of two Jewish facilities in Buenos Aires in the early 1990s with the loss of over 100 lives.

In the wake of the terrorist strikes in the United States, Paraguay's recent history of serving as a staging ground for such militant Islamic groups as Hezbollah and the Islamic Jihad will certainly deserve closer scrutiny. Paraguayan authorities as well as the governments of Brazil and Argentina are beginning to take a more active role in monitoring these groups especially around Ciudad del Este, a well-known Paraguayan hub for such alleged terrorist activity.

Despite such efforts by the tri-border countries, U.S. authorities are becoming increasingly worried over the lack of local control over the region's numerous airstrips and waterways which terrorist groups could use to communicate and move operatives and supplies with near anonymity. As such, the United States is beginning to take greater action, with Washington offering its Special Forces to train and advise the Paraguayan military and national police on a variety of antiterrorism and anti-drug tactics. This step is associated with the United States implementing a crackdown on the drug trade by way of its increased efforts through Plan Colombia. If the war on terrorism lasts for years, as the Bush administration has stated it will, the United States could soon find itself involved in a series of protracted and complicated campaigns in countries such as Paraguay. As such, Knutson's article is of utmost importance since any U.S. activities in that country appear to be long-stayed.

THE COUNCIL ON HEMISPHERIC AFFAIRS

The Council on Hemispheric Affairs (COHA), a nonprofit, tax-exempt independent research and information organization, was founded at the end of 1975 to promote the common interest of the hemisphere, raise the visibility and increase the importance of the inter-American relationship, as well as encourage the formulation of rational and constructive U.S. policies towards Latin America. In 1982, COHA's board of trustees

voted to expand its mandate to include monitoring Canadian/Latin American relations. Since its inception, COHA has been one of the most active and broadest-based U.S. private bodies dealing with the entire spectrum of political, economic and diplomatic issues, as well as the economic and political challenges confronting the Inter-American nations.

From its founding, COHA's board consisted of the leadership of some of this country's most important trade unions, professional organizations and religious groups, as well as distinguished civic and academic figures who joined together to advance their common belief in support of representative government and pluralistic institutions throughout the hemisphere.

COHA subscribes to no specific political credo nor does it maintain partisan allegiances. It support open and democratic political processes just as it consistently has condemned authoritarian regimes of any stripe that fail to provide their populations with even minimal standards of political freedoms, economic and social justice, personal security and civic guarantees.

COHA is entirely staffed by a professional core, who contribute their services, supplemented by a large number of volunteer graduate and undergraduate students who often receive academic credit from their home institutions for the experience gained through their work here. Over the years, retired government employees also have cooperated with COHA in preparing monographs on such topics as regional development, trade policies, technology transfer, the operations of multinational corporations and the controversial development strategies of the international agencies. The staff is assisted by a number of extra-mural professionals coming from an academic background who serve as COHA senior research fellows, who are generally considered to be leaders in their respective fields of expertise.

COHA's analyses are frequently sought after by the major media, with its long-time director, Larry Burns, as well as other senior personnel regularly being called upon by the major national and international press, along with network radio and TV public affairs programs, to provide commentary on breaking regional issues. COHA contributors also appear regularly in the opinion columns on editorial pages throughout the country, and its findings frequently have been heard and seen over the BBC, Voice of America, CBC, Radio Marti, Radio Havana and U.S. radio programs. COHA personnel also have appeared one or more times on CNN, C-Span, Firing Line, CrossFire, Nightline, the CBS, ABC and NBC evening news, as well as the network Larry King program, "Good Morning America" and the "Today Show," and many National Public Radio public affairs programs.

COHA's personnel have been interviewed, or the organization's findings have been referred to in such publications as Time, Newsweek, the Atlantic Monthly, U.S. News and World Report, New York Magazine, Harper's, the New Yorker, the New Statesman, Barron's and Maclean's. On almost a daily basis, the results of COHA's work appear in the press of Latin America and Europe. COHA also has been cited in numerous occasions in the New York Times, the Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, the Christian Science Monitor, the London Observer, the Boston Globe, the Miami Herald, the Toronto Globe and Mail, the Toronto Star, the London Independent and the Guardian, among many other newspapers.

COHA has been referred to in the floor of the Senate as "one of our Nation's more respected bodies of scholars and policy-makers."

PARAGUAY: A TERRORIST'S UTOPIA

The coming months should bring an increased focus on Paraguay. In reaction to the growing U.S. presence in Colombia and other South American nations, drug traffickers as well as various militant movements are gradually fanning out, establishing what is an alarming presence, according to U.S. officials. Unstable institutions, rampant corruption and a struggling economy make Paraguay an attractive venue for would-be terrorists and drug smugglers to establish their operations.

U.S. agencies have been monitoring clandestine activity in Paraguay for a number of years. However, only recently have they begun to increase their physical presence. According to reports, the DEA (Drug Enforcement Agency) has more than doubled the size of its office in Asuncion. In the wake of the terrorist strikes in the U.S. Paraguay's recent history of severing as a staging ground for militant Islamic groups such as Hezbollah and the Islamic Jihad will certainly draw closer scrutiny.

Terrorist Cells

The U.S. as well as the Southern Cone countries have long known about the involvement of radical Islamic terrorist organizations in the tri-border region, where Paraguay borders Argentina and Brazil. Now, as the result of increased U.S. pressure, Paraguayan authorities, and to a lesser extent, the governments of Brazil and Argentina, are beginning to take a more active role in monitoring these groups. In response to the terrorist attacks on September 11, Brazil and Argentina bowed to FBI requests to tighten its borders with their neighbors. Paraguay, worried over its reputation as a country harboring terrorists, has announced that it would temporarily would severely restrict issuing visas and increase security along its borders, particularly focusing on the eastern portion of the country, an area with a large Arab community. On September 21, foreign affairs ministers from the OAS nations met to discuss terrorism-related hemispheric security concerns. Portions of the talks dealt with the Southern Cone countries' long-standing belief that Paraguay has shown little concern in addressing the terrorist elements operating within its borders. For instance, Argentina has maintained that Hezbollah terrorists used Ciudad del Este, Paraguay's principle city in the tri-border area, as headquarters for their attacks on the Israeli Embassy in 1992 and a Buenos Aires' Argentine-Israeli Community Center in 1994. A trial involving 20 low-level defendants accused of assisting the attackers recently began, with some hoping that more knowledge will be revealed concerning who supervised the terrorists. Argentine pressure is mounting, with Enrique Mathov, its new Internet Security Secretary, calling the "triple border" area a "hot zone." Indeed, it is possible that the U.S. will step up pressure on the tri-border countries to clean up this area and eliminate "rouge elements."

U.S. Involvement

President Bush's call to sustain the war "until every terrorist group of global reach has been found, stopped and defeated" indicates that U.S. authorities will certainly increase this country's monitoring of developments in the area. Triple-frontier countries have indicated that they intend to fully cooperate in helping the U.S. eliminate any terrorist threat in the region. Although Brazil and Argentina have increased their border security, Paraguay has perhaps taken the strongest position in support of the U.S. anti-terrorism efforts by asking the OAS to firmly support any U.S.-led retaliation.

Nevertheless, rhetoric and a strong anti-terrorism stance by these nations are not

deemed sufficient by U.S. authorities to quell their fears about the potential terrorist threat in the region. Paraguay's foreign minister, Jose Antonio Moreno, stated that 40 FBI agents have arrived in Paraguay and were headed to Ciudad del Este, "transit point for shadowy groups." Many experts foresaw this increased U.S. presence as inevitable; however, a deployment of this magnitude was certainly accelerated by the recent terrorist attack. The inevitability of U.S. involvement in the area was reflected in statements made by the State Department and former director of the FBI, Louis J. Freeh. The FBI's concern is rooted in a trip that Freeh took to South America in 1998 to assess security concerns. At the time, Freeh called for a multinational crackdown on crime, something he saw as an important step to establishing a hemispheric police alliance. He called the tri-border region "a free zone for significant criminal activity, including people who are organized to commit acts of terrorism." Last April, the State Department warned that the governments of Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina are not capable of preventing Islamic terrorist originating from Paraguay's hub of militancy, Ciudad del Este.

A primary Washington concern has been the lack of control of the region's numerous airstrips and waterways. Using these modes of transportation, terrorist groups can communicate and move operatives and supplies with near anonymity. To reassert proper governmental control, the U.S. is offering its Special Forces to train and advise the Paraguayan military and national police on a variety of anti-terrorism and anti-drug tactics. U.S. Special Forces already have made their presence felt in Paraguay earlier this year by participating with the country's military on a "training exercise" focused on combating drug traffickers. Many thought that the "training exercise" closely resembled a counter-insurgency operation. This could signal a change in U.S. military policy in Paraguay, as further training could focus on counter-intelligence operations and counter-terrorism tactics. If the war on terrorism lasts for years, as the Bush administration has stated it will, the U.S. could soon find itself involved in a series of protracted and complicated campaigns in that nation.

HONORING RON WALTERS

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to honor a man in the City of Petaluma, where I proudly reside, who embodies the spirit and best qualities of that town. He is a man who attracts people through his gift of music and humor, and has used his special voice to make Petaluma a better place to live. Petalumans would know that I'm talking about Ron Walters.

Ron Walters' was born in Ute, Iowa on Thanksgiving Day in 1932 and from the beginning people have been thankful for his giving nature. Growing up in the depression, Ron migrated to California in 1936 with his parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles in car hauling a homemade house trailer filled with all their worldly possessions. After graduating from high school in Healdsburg he attended several colleges where he excelled in sports, music and drama. Ron graduated from Gonzaga University in Washington state where he starred

in varsity basketball and also set records as the sole representative of the University's unofficial track team.

After graduation, Ron returned to California where he held several jobs and met and married Judy Paige and soon was the father of three lovely daughters, Leigh, Juli and Erin. Then in October 1963 Ron, who was looking for a way to apply his love of music, walked into the KTOB radio station in Petaluma and asked for a job, which he thought he didn't get. But the next day, the station owner called to ask, "How come you're not a work?" Ron started work the same day.

At KTOB, Ron quickly became the "Voice of Petaluma," with a regular morning program. He quickly put his humor and homespun sensibilities to use. He used his microphone to raise money for efforts including Pop Warner Football, the Petaluma Boys Club (which was in dire financial straits), medical costs for an injured high school football player and many, many other worthy causes. He was a staunch supporter of Petaluma beautification projects and played an important role in Petaluma's historic preservation efforts which has preserved much of the city's Victorian architectural heritage, including his own home.

Ron not only played music on the radio, he also taught music at Sonoma State University and was a performer. He starred in local productions of Broadway musicals including acting and singing the role of the Professor Harold Hill in the "Music Man" three times, a very appropriate role for an Iowa boy who lived in a town nicknamed "River City." Ron also performed vocal jazz with the Harmonizers and Harmonettes and sang with various local bands including those of Ernie Walker, Peter Welker, Walt Oster and Bill Sax. Ron was a featured performer at Carnegie Hall last year with the jazz group, Take Note, and will sing there again next year.

Ron Walters' voice hasn't disappeared into the airwaves. The lessons he taught about civic involvement, philanthropy, and support for youth and the arts strongly reverberates in Petaluma and will do so for a long time to come.

Ron Walters always signed off his radio programs saying, "This is Ron Walters saying thanks a heap and don't forget what I told you yesterday."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to Ron on behalf of all the people his life has touched, "Thanks a heap, and no, we won't forget."

TRIBUTE TO THE STUDENTS OF
SOUTH FORK SCHOOL SYSTEM

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the students of South Fork School System in Kincaid, Illinois, and their important and heartwarming efforts to help those affected by terrorism.

On October 11, 2001, President Bush made a request of the children of America. He challenged each of them to earn and send in one dollar. This money, sent by the kindness of the children of the United States, will be used to reach out to the unfortunate children in far off Afghanistan.

The students of South Fork School heard and met that challenge. I recently received a check of \$533.00, made out to America's Fund for Afghan Children—that's more than one dollar for each student in South Fork, and more than our President requested.

The students, parents, faculty, and members of the Kincaid community should be recognized for this fine effort. The terrorists believed they could accomplish their goals with the murder of American innocents; but the American citizens have responded with aid to the innocents of Afghanistan. Nothing else could better show how utterly Al Qaeda has failed.

Mr. Speaker, as President Bush said in his announcement of the Fund for Afghan Children, "One of the truest weapons that we have against terrorism is to show the world the true strength of character of the American people." The children of South Fork have shown that character, and they deserve our thanks. May God bless them, and may God bless the United States of America.

HONORING ALBANIAN FLAG DAY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join the Albanian American community in celebrating the 89th anniversary of Albanian Flag Day which symbolizes Albania's independence.

On November 28, 1912 Albania declared its independence by raising its flag in the coastal town of Vlora. Since that glorious day, Albania has endured many hardships but has managed to persevere. The conflict that occurred in Kosova only a short time ago tested Albania and its people. Albania and its proud citizens are entering into a new era of political, social, and cultural growth. They possess a focused vision of their future and will do all they feel is necessary to ensure prosperity.

The United States relationship with Albania is strong and growing stronger. This was evident when Albania pledged its support to us in the wake of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. Today, the United States is enriched by the many Albanian Americans living here. They have made major contributions to nearly every facet of American society. The Albanian community adds to the wonderfully diverse American culture by sharing with us their customs and beliefs.

Mr. Speaker, I join the people of Albania, those of Albanian ancestry around the world and Albanian Americans in celebrating Albanian Flag Day. I salute all of them for the tremendous contributions to freedom and human dignity which they have made.

HONORING DERAN KOLIGIAN AS AGRICULTURIST OF THE YEAR

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Deran Koligian on the occasion

of his recognition by the Greater Fresno Area Chamber of Commerce as the Agriculturist of the Year.

Mr. Koligian serves Fresno County's first district on the Board of Supervisors and was recently elected to serve as the Board's chairman for 2001. In addition to being a County Supervisor, he also serves on a myriad of commissions including the Economic Development Commission, Central Valley Project Authority Advisory Committee, Pleasant Valley Habitat Plan Board of Directors and Steering Committee, Southeast Regional Solid Waste Commission, and Water Resources Management Executive Committee.

Supervisor Koligian, born and raised in Fresno, is an ardent supporter of agriculture in the largest agricultural producing county in the nation. He has blended his dedication to agriculture and public service in a most beneficial and effective manner. Fresno County has been enriched by his commitment to agriculture and the community.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Deran Koligian as the 2001 Agriculturist of the Year. I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Koligian and wishing him many more years of continued success.

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT FOR H.R. 3150

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to congratulate my colleagues, especially the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), on reaching an aviation security agreement that will provide unprecedented protection to our Nation's passengers and airways.

As we enter the holiday season, it is essential that the flying public feel confident about air travel, and today's agreement will restore full faith in flying. Aviation security is of particular concern in Rhode Island, where our State airport is located in a populated urban area. We must safeguard this facility and all of our Nation's airports from potential threats, not only for the benefit of passengers and workers, but also to allay the fears of people in neighboring homes and businesses. H.R. 3150's provision requiring all checked baggage to be screened by explosive-detection devices is an important step to enhance security and guarantee peace of mind to the traveling public.

H.R. 3150 will also provide a well-timed and much needed boost to the travel and tourism sector, which is the second largest industry in the State of Rhode Island. I have heard the concerns of airline employees and passengers, hotel workers, rental car companies, travel agents, and restaurant owners. We all agree that Congress must restore confidence in air travel in order to boost our nation's flagging economy.

Finally, this legislation includes a provision to federalize airport security, which is one of the most important commitments we can make to air travelers. Countless constituents have contacted me in support of a federal aviation screening force, and I am pleased that H.R. 3150 reflects the will of the American people.

Today's bipartisan legislation is an example of good government at work, and I urge my colleagues to vote for final passage.

IN TRIBUTE TO REV. VERNON MCGOWEN

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of the chair and my colleagues a distinguished minister from the city of Neptune, NJ, Rev. Vernon McGowen.

Reverend McGowen has served as the minister of the Martin Luther King Jr. Presbyterian Church in Neptune for the past 25 years. On Sunday, November 18, 2001, his church will recognize his illustrious career and dedication to the Neptune and Asbury Park communities.

A Houston native, McGowen moved to New Jersey to attend the Princeton Theological Seminary where he earned his masters of Divinity Degree. While at Princeton, through the urging of a professor and mentor, he started preaching at Martin King Jr. Presbyterian Church. His dedication and compassion were evident after only 2 years of service, at which time the Church invited him to become the church's permanent pastor.

Throughout his tenure as pastor, he has been an outspoken advocate for people who normally have no way of making themselves heard. As a highly regarded leader in the black community, he has dealt with issues ranging from teenage pregnancy to the hiring of more blacks in county offices. Over the years, he has been recognized as a leading advocate of judicial reform and encouraging greater opportunities for blacks in the legal system. In short, parishioners of his church not only found a religious figure, but a civil rights leader.

Reverend McGowen practices what he preaches, using his talents to reach out to the segments of the community that need him the most. Through his tireless efforts, he helped Lawrence Lawson gain the appointment of assignment judge, the first black person to achieve this esteemed position.

Through his ministry he spreads the word of God and provides spiritual leadership, while simultaneously, he fights to improve the social well-being of all. Now entering his 25th year of service, I would like to congratulate Rev. Vernon McGowen on this momentous occasion.

MENTAL HEALTH AND THE WORLD TRADE CENTER CRISIS: THE IMPACT ON NEW YORK

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, on October 2, 2001, I introduced H.R. 2992, the Mental Health Parity Enhancement Act of 2001. Clearly, we all have come to understand mental health is critical to the health and well being of our country and all Americans. I rise today to submit compelling, timely remarks

about the mental health impact of terrorism as extraneous materials to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

On October 3, 2001, during the American Psychiatric Association's Annual Mental Illness Awareness Week Congressional Luncheon Symposium, in which they are joined by the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill, one of my most dedicated and brilliant constituents, Herb Pardes, M.D., President and CEO of New York Presbyterian Hospital, gave an enlightening and heartfelt presentation about the New York hospital system's response to the World Trade Center crisis. He discussed the phenomenal emergency medical services provided to victims by the New York healthcare system and also the resulting impact on the mental health of New York City and our Nation.

Allow me to include excerpts of Dr. Pardes' October 3 remarks into the RECORD:

There are many perspectives on this tragic situation. First, it is probably the most horrendous tragedy I, and I am sure many others, have ever had the misfortune to experience. The disaster for me started while I was in my office and heard that a plane had crashed into the World Trade Center. I could see it on television and also see the World Trade Center from my office. I could watch it in both places. It was unreal, unbelievable, but we had to snap into action.

Hospitals in New York, ours included, went into emergency status immediately. And that meant we stopped elective clinics and elective surgery, and tried to increase our capacity in anticipation of seeing a large number of patients coming.

We have a phenomenal emergency medical services team. Many of them were at the World Trade Center within eight or nine minutes of the crash. Tragically, they got caught when the buildings fell. We lost three heroes! You cannot ask for finer people and losing them is a deep tragedy for all of us.

We prepared teams of doctors and nurses in the emergency room. We decanted patients to other facilities to increase capacity. We arranged for staff to be able to stay at the hospital, in the event that we needed them, because we did not want them to go home and not be able to get back. Volunteers came from everywhere. People by the thousands wanted to donate blood.

People were calling looking for their relatives. A friend of mine, Neil Levin, the head of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey was lost in this tragedy. His wife was sending pictures around, so we could determine whether it matched any of the unidentified people who were already in our burn unit.

We had a number of staff meetings to keep people informed and to make sure we were well coordinated. The healthcare people responded magnificently. Everybody was trying to help. Any preexisting tensions between people were set aside and instead people tried to be helpful and collaborative.

We had good responses from many, many different hospitals, from the Greater New York Hospital Association, which set up a 24-hour coordinating post, from the State Commissioner of Health's Office, from the City Office of Emergency Management, and others. State Commissioner Antonia Novello came to visit us several times and helped us with replacement staffing, especially for nurse specialists.

We received calls from the Boston teaching hospitals, from the Air Force, from David Nexon in Senator Kennedy's office, offering help for burn victims with skin replacements from a biotech company in Massachusetts.

Our government officials were sensational—our Congressional people, our Sen-

ators—Senator Clinton, Senator Schumer, the Congressional representatives, Mayor Giuliani, Governor Pataki. People volunteered every conceivable way they could.

Several thousand patients apparently were seen for health care in the first 48 hours. We saw close to 800. In addition, there were a thousand or so people who came for help with decontamination and another 4000 people who were seen for behavioral health visits related to the impact of stress. Of course, there were many others who went directly to their own doctors' offices. These data still have to be confirmed, but they give you some indication of the numbers involved.

Our greatest disappointment was that we did not have more survivors. We were ready, the teams wanted to work, and they felt extraordinarily frustrated and impotent at not being able to do more.

This disaster has had quite an impact on the hospitals. We, of course, spent money on additional supplies; we had 7 of our ambulances and 2 vans destroyed when the buildings came down. We had to pay for additional staff, for overtime.

Also, the hospitals are very volume sensitive. When we stopped all our elective and routine work and then did not have all the emergency work we thought we would get, we sustained a substantial financial hit. This decline lasted for a number of days. Then, for the next few weeks with all the transportation lines clogged, the hospitals' availability for health services was made difficult. People could not get to us. Around the City there was a sharp drop in healthcare activity.

Hospitals cannot cut expenses so suddenly. The New York City hospitals face a big financial problem, which, I think, will be in the range of \$300-400 million over a period of several months. This problem will continue until we attain a return to normal function.

With regard to the impact on people, which is perhaps the most important, it was remarkable how many people were filled with disbelief. I mentioned impotence before. They have had every feeling you could imagine. Anxiety, frights, depression, a feeling of being dazed, a feeling that they could not get themselves going.

This was true of our staff, it was true of patients who came in, it was true of family members, it was true of everybody.

The psychiatric needs were considerable and increased over time. We set up two 24-hour counseling services and staff saw people on site and other places. They saw relatives; they saw psychiatric patients who had become destabilized as a result of the tragedy. They went to business friends who lost numbers of employees and those who did not but who had suffered massive stress. Our staff went to schools; they went to fire departments.

There were people who were in buildings adjacent to the crash who were terribly shocked and stressed even though no deaths occurred in that particular business.

Our burn unit admitted 25 patients. Some had moderate or minor burns and so they did not stay very long. But, we had a number who were serious. One died before arriving at the hospital. Three more have died since. We still have about fourteen who are seriously burned and we are hoping to bring all of them to recovery.

Our first patient with serious burns was discharged on Tuesday, October 2nd. Most remarkable, when you listen to him as well as many others, is the pressure of survivor guilt. His focus was: "What couldn't I help other people, why did this happen?" He feels he has a second chance. He was very appreciative to the people who had been helpful to him. He was modest, and came across in a serene and endearing way.

We have had others: a woman whose husband found her in the street after her back was burned and her Achilles tendon severed. She could barely walk; he helped pick her up and take her to an ambulance and get her out of there just in time. There were many, many stories like that.

In summary, this is a tragedy of unspeakable proportions, whose impact I think is being realized in increasing increments as each day goes by.

The one bright light, you can say, is the tremendous response and sense of unity, of cooperation. We have a terrific pride in our Country and our fellow citizens and our health providers. Everybody pitched in.

I feel that everyone is affected by this disaster. On the other hand, the thing that disturbs us most is that there were not more survivors. I am thankful that a lot of people did get out. We wanted all to be survivors; we wanted to be there to care for them.

There is also a severe jolt to the New York health system. The hospitals have already been too heavily stressed. We have to wonder whether we have left ourselves with such little elasticity in healthcare capacity that, if there were another tragedy involving many people needing care, whether we could handle it.

We have to make sure our hospitals and health systems stay strong. We must insure that they are not constantly undermined by budget cuts, so they can be there when we need them. We particularly need specialized services like burn centers when we have major disasters. When they happen, the services need to be in place. Such services are usually in academic health centers, and they are vital.

We also need to have mental health services both financially supported and provide insurance coverage so people can get services. That means broad coverage and parity for mental health. Going forward, we are not sure what we are in for, but it is important for this Nation to stay strong—for people to be powerfully together—and for us to have a health system that can be there when the need arises.

TRIBUTE TO THE STUDENTS OF MEMORIAL SCHOOL

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the students of Memorial School in Taylorville, Illinois, and their important and heartwarming efforts to help those affected by terrorism.

On October 11, 2001, President Bush made a request of the children of America. He challenged each of them to earn and send in one dollar. This money, sent by the kindness of the children of the United States, will be used to reach out to the unfortunate children in far off Afghanistan.

The students of Memorial School heard and met that challenge. The students of Memorial raised over \$160.00 for the Fund for Afghan Children. Two students—Brandom Reber and Robbie Spurling—headed up a fund raising drive that collected donations from every single student in the school. In all, they received over \$160 dollars for the fund to help the children of Afghanistan.

The students, parents, faculty, and members of the Taylorville community should be

recognized for this fine effort. The terrorists believed they could accomplish their goals with the murder of American innocents; but the American citizens have responded with aid to the innocents of Afghanistan. Nothing else could better show how utterly Al Qaeda has failed.

Mr. Speaker, as President Bush said in his announcement of the Fund for Afghan Children, "One of the truest weapons that we have against terrorism is to show the world the true strength of character of the American people." The children of Memorial School have shown that character, and they deserve our thanks. May God bless them, and may God bless the United States of America.

GUATEMALA'S 36-YEAR CIVIL WAR

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, the genocide that was committed during Guatemala's 36-year civil war, although far exceeding the death tolls reached in Bosnia, as well as in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Argentina and Chile combined, has yet to receive proper attention from the international community. Fortunately, the slow march of justice may finally be reaching Guatemala, as indigenous Mayan survivors of over a dozen massacres—out of an estimated 600 committed during that era—are speaking out, accusing former dictator Efraín Ríos Montt of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

An association of surviving indigenous Maya is specifically suing the ex-general on charges related to the massacres in which 1,200 lives were lost. At these bloodlettings, which occurred between March and December 1982, peasants throughout the Mayan highlands were raped, tortured and murdered, with their bodies tossed into the large pits serving as mass graves. The locations of these ossuaries were known for years, but left undisturbed until recently.

During Guatemala's bloody three-decade old civil war, more than 200,000 died and millions were displaced as Ríos Montt rose to power, eventually leading a military coup that seized control of the government in 1982. Once in office, Ríos Montt took the civil war to new levels of violence by attacking the thousands of indigenous Maya who he claimed comprised the bulk of the revolutionaries. Under the ensuing reign of terror, he utilized notorious Civil Defense patrols and "model" villages (officially known as social re-adaptation centers), which were akin to concentration camps. Males thirteen and older were required to serve in Civil Defense patrols, which operated as paramilitary units supervised by the army, with their mission being to act as informants and kill suspected guerrillas. The most devastating of Ríos Montt's actions was the implementation of the "scorched earth" policy, which called for hundreds of villages to be burned to the ground and thousands of innocent people to be tortured and murdered.

To this day, Ríos Montt continues to retain plenary power within Guatemala's government, as president of Congress and de facto president of the country, by controlling the country's nominal president, Alfonso Portillo,

who has been denounced for alleged corruption by many Guatemalans. Furthermore, since the initiation of the case against Ríos Montt, terror and incessant threats have followed those pursuing justice.

Observers feel that if successfully argued, the case against Ríos Montt could form the basis of hope for national reconciliation regarding the bitter memories of the victims of the atrocities committed against the Mayan community during the 36-year conflict. To only bring the case to trial would represent a most notable victory for those involved, as well as for the country's otherwise discredited judicial system, setting a precedent that hopefully could serve as a formidable deterrent for those contemplating the future use of terror against the public.

THE COUNCIL ON HEMISPHERIC AFFAIRS

The Council on Hemispheric Affairs (COHA), a nonprofit, tax-exempt independent research and information organization, was founded at the end of 1975 to promote the common interest of the hemisphere, raise the visibility and increase the importance of the inter-American relationship, as well as encourage the formulation of rational and constructive U.S. policies towards Latin America. In 1982, COHA's board of trustees voted to expand its mandate to include monitoring Canadian/Latin American relations. Since its inception, COHA has been one of the most active and broadest-based U.S. private bodies dealing with the entire spectrum of political, economic and diplomatic issues, as well as the economic and political challenges confronting the Inter-American nations.

From its founding, COHA's board consisted of the leadership of some of this country's most important trade unions, professional organizations and religious groups, well as distinguished civic and academic figures who joined together to advance their common belief in support of representative government and pluralistic institutions throughout the hemisphere.

COHA subscribes to no specific political credo nor does it maintain partisan allegiances. It supports open and democratic political processes just as it consistently has condemned authoritarian regimes of any stripes that fail to provide their populations with even minimal standards of political freedoms, economic and social justice, personal security and civic guarantees.

COHA is entirely staffed by a professional core, who contribute their services, supplemented by a large number of volunteer graduated and undergraduate students who often receive academic credit from their home institutions for the experience gained through their work here. Over the years, retired government employees also have cooperated with COHA in preparing monographs on such topics as regional development, trade policies, technology transfer, the operations of multinational corporations and the controversial development strategies of the international lending agencies. The staff is assisted by a number of extra-mural professionals coming from an academic background who serve as COHA senior research fellows, who are generally considered to be leaders in their respective fields of expertise.

COHA's analyses are frequently sought after by the major media, with its long-time director, Larry Birns, as well as other senior personnel regularly being called upon by the major national and international press, along with network radio and TV public affairs programs, to provide commentary on breaking regional issues. COHA contributors also appear regularly in the opinion columns on editorial pages throughout the country,

and its findings frequently have been heard and seen over the BBC, Voice of America, CBC, Radio Marti, Radio Havana and U.S. radio programs. COHA personnel also have appeared one or more times on CNN, C-Span, Firing Line, Crossfire, Nightline, the CBS, ABC and NBC evening news, as well as the network Larry King program, "Good Morning America" and the "Today Show," and many National Public Radio public affairs programs.

COHA's personnel have been interviewed, or the organization's findings have been referred to in such publications as Time, Newsweek, the Atlantic Monthly, U.S. News and World Report, New York Magazine, Harper's, the New Yorker, the New Statesman Barron's, and Maclean's. On almost a daily basis, the results of COHA's work appear in the press of Latin America and Europe. COHA also has been cited in numerous occasions in the New York Times, the Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, the Christian Science Monitor, the London Observer, the Boston Globe, the Miami Herald, the Toronto Globe and Mail, the Toronto Star, the London Independent and the Guardian, among many other newspapers.

COHA has been referred to in the floor of the Senate as "one of our Nation's most respected bodies of scholars and policy-makers."

GUATEMALA'S FOUR DECADES OF TERROR

(By Chanin Webb)

Genocide committed during Guatemala's 36-year civil war, although far exceeding the death tolls reached in Bosnia, as well as in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Argentina and Chile combined, has not received proper notice from the international community. Fortunately, the slow march of justice may finally be reaching Guatemala, as indigenous Mayan survivors of over a dozen massacres—out of an estimated 600 committed during that era—speak out, accusing former dictator Efraín Ríos Montt of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Supported by the Center for Human Rights Legal Action (CALDH), a local NGO which serves as a co-prosecutor in the case and offers legal council to the victims, an association of surviving indigenous Maya is suing ex-General Ríos Montt on charges related to the massacres in which 1,200 lives were lost. At these bloodlettings, which occurred between March and December of 1982, peasants throughout the Mayan highlands were raped, tortured and murdered, with their bodies tossed into the large pits serving as mass graves. The locations of these ossuaries were known for years, but left undisturbed until recently, due to fear of retaliation. The indictment against Ríos Montt is based on the testimonies of the survivors, as well as the deceased, in the form of these recently uncovered burial sites.

RÍOS MONTT'S TERRORIST NETWORK

Shortly after the CIA's sponsored coup in 1954, which toppled the democratically-elected government of Jacobo Arbenz and placed the country under military rule, revolutionary groups began being formed to combat authoritarian rule. The result was a civil conflict which lasted for 36 years, leaving more than 200,000 dead and millions displaced. It was during this bloody conflict that Ríos Montt rose to power. By 1972, he had achieved the rank of brigadier general, and was, at the time, already being accused of using his new authority to orchestrate the 1973 massacre of over 100 indigenous Maya. In 1982, Ríos Montt led a military coup that seized control of the government, overthrowing Gen. Lucas García (who also has been accused of major war crimes).

Many hoped that, due to his evangelical background, Ríos Montt would reduce the cruelty; instead, he took the war to new levels of violence by attacking the thousands of indigenous Maya who allegedly comprised the bulk of the revolutionaries. Ríos Montt believed that other Maya were providing the guerrillas with food and shelter, thus making them collaborators and subversives. According to CIA records released in February of 1998, under the Ríos Montt dictatorship, there was a marked increase in military violence and destruction of Mayan villages.

Under the ensuing reign of terror, Ríos Montt utilized notorious Civil Defense patrols and "model" villages (officially known as social re-adaptation centers) which were akin to concentration camps, housing the survivors from various Mayan communities decimated by the armed forces. Males thirteen years and older were required to serve in Civil Defense patrols, which operated as paramilitary units and were supervised by the army. Their mission was to act as informants and they were expected to kill suspected guerrillas as need be, as well as fellow villagers. According to Andrea Leland, author of *A Long Road Home*, these civil patrols put the indigenous boys and men in the forefront of danger, compelling them at times to kill members of their community, consequently destroying the fabric of their Mayan heritage.

The most devastating of Ríos Montt's actions was the implementation of the "scorched earth" policy, which called for hundreds of villages to be burned to the ground and thousands of innocent people to be tortured and murdered. One documented incident of this policy in action took place in the village of El Quetzal on July 17, 1982. Soldiers divided the families, placing the men in the local schoolhouse and the women and children in the church. After several hours, the soldiers took a group of men from the schoolhouse and executed them with stones and machetes; those remaining were killed when the military threw grenades into the building. The younger women were raped, tortured, and killed, while the older women were murdered with their children, when the military threw grenades into the church. In all, over 360 people died in this tragic event.

In another massacre, which took place at the Mayan community of San Francisco, more than ten thousand villagers were displaced, aside from those brutally murdered. The random cruelty of the military is revealed by the fact that children were found with their stomachs cut open, while others had been grabbed by their legs and smashed against trees and upright beams within their houses. At the time, the Ríos Montt administration blamed the attacks on radical right-wing vigilante groups; however, then-U.S. ambassador to Guatemala, Fredric Chapin, noted in CIA records that "I am firmly convinced that the violence is government of Guatemala ordered and not "right-wing violence" and that these were not rightist militant squad executions, but again executions ordered by armed service officers close to President Ríos Montt." On August 1983, Ríos Montt was himself dethroned by a military junta lead by General Mejia Victores. During Ríos Montt's short rein as dictator, thousands of victims were added to the death toll fact sheet.

BRINGING DOWN A TYRANT

To this day, Ríos Montt continues to retain plenary power within Guatemala's government, as president of Congress and de facto president of the country, by controlling the corrupt nominal president, Alfonso Portillo. The latter was elected on the Frente Republicano Guatemalteco (FRG)

ticket, which is led by its founder, Ríos Montt. The FRG controls congress and has quickly become one of Guatemala's most corrupt regimes in recent history, according to CALDH's director, Frank La Rue. The case against Ríos Montt is consistent with the conclusions of the Commission for Historical Clarification (the UN-sponsored Truth Commission), which stated "Guatemalan authorities must prosecute those with the main responsibility for the serious human rights violations." Newly appointed prosecutor Mario Leal, assisted by CALDH and the association of Mayan victims, continues to push the genocide case against Ríos Montt forward. Since 1973, under Guatemalan criminal law, there is no immunity from prosecution for those who have committed crimes of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, meaning that Ríos Montt cannot hide behind his current incumbency.

Since the initiation of the case against Ríos Montt, terror and incessant threats have followed those pursuing justice. This past July, Anselmo Roldán, representative of the communities that filed that legal case against Ríos Montt, was attacked and seriously wounded by Santiago Emilio Pérez, who escaped by hiding in the house of a FRG supporter. But with this increased level of danger, the case is moving forward, according to CALDH, which believes Mr. Leal's team will begin taking testimonies of the eyewitnesses to the massacres this month. They believe it is possible to have the investigation completed by July 2002.

Observers feel that this case could form the basis of hope for national reconciliation regarding atrocities committed against the Mayan community during the 36-year conflict. To only bring it to trial would be a most notable victory for those involved, as well as for the country's otherwise discredited judicial system, setting a precedent that hopefully will serve as a formidable deterrent for those contemplating the future use of terror against the public.

TRIBUTE TO FIREFIGHTER ANGEL JUARBE

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Firefighter Angel Juarbe of FDNY Ladder 12, a national hero who gave his life to save many others during the September 11th attack on the World Trade Center.

Angel Juarbe, a valiant firefighter, was a Bronx native and resident for his short 35 years of life. Members of his community and family have felt a gaping hole in their lives since Angel's passing. They are not alone, and like the thousands of other family members and friends of those lost in the national tragedies, they have become survivors of September 11th. One of Angel's brothers, Ed, said of him, "He always wanted to help the less fortunate." Another of Angel's brothers, Charles, is a New York City Police officer who searched desperately for his brother after the second World Trade Center tower came down. Angel Juarbe was a beloved son, brother, and uncle.

Mr. Speaker, Angel had entered a hotel connected to the second tower, moments after the first had gone down. He and fellow fire-

fighters rescued a number of people trapped in the building and as they moved up floors, made the judgement call to disencumber themselves for easier maneuvering by leaving behind some of their emergency equipment, namely their large supply of rope. After an undiscernible amount of time, the firefighters were called to evacuate the structure. Before they could all escape the collapsing building, staircases crumbled and Angel and his comrades realized that they needed the rope to rappel down to safety. Angel and a fellow firefighter retrieved the rope and made their way back up to the stranded men. On the way, they came across another firefighter in peril and while they assisted this individual, the second World Trade Center tower collapsed bringing down the joined hotel.

Shortly before his tragic death on that infamous day, Angel had become a momentary television star thanks to his stint on Fox's reality show "Murder in Small Town X." Angel emerged the victor of this program which placed regular individuals in the roles of investigators in a fictitious town beleaguered by a serial murderer. Angel earned quite a few fans throughout the airing of the show and today a number of webpages are dedicated to his memory by these devoted fans who felt like they knew the charming New Yorker. Angel, who solved the mystery and caught the "killer," was awarded \$250,000 and a brand new Jeep Cherokee. He told a reporter after winning the show that he was giving part of his winnings to his father so that he could retire. He said that another part was going to help his nieces and nephews with their educations.

Mr. Speaker, the number of heroes emerging from the events on September 11th continues to grow. Our firefighters, police officers, and rescue workers who risked their lives daily before September 11th and have everyday since, are national treasures. I ask my colleagues to join me today in commemorating one of these treasured heroes; Angel Juarbe.

CLEAN DIAMOND TRADE ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2722, the Clean Diamond Trade Act, and I thank Congressmen HOUGHTON, RANGEL and HALL for their dedication to finding a consensus on this issue. Thanks to their work, the diamond industry, human rights organizations and American consumers can rest assured that their government is dedicated to eliminating the funding of civil war, and of terrorist organizations from diamond profits.

H.R. 2722, prohibits the importation of rough diamonds, or polished diamonds, into the United States unless the exporting country has a system of controls, consistent with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 55/56 adopted on December 1, 2000, or that is consistent with an equivalent international agreement. This bill also prohibits the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Export-Import Bank of the United States from engaging in projects involving the mining, polishing or sale of diamonds in a country that fails to meet these same requirements.

I believe this bill will finally address the massive human suffering that has occurred as a result of the trade of conflict diamonds in Africa. This tragedy, which has driven over 6 million people from their homes and resulted in over 2 million deaths, has gone unaddressed for too long. I encourage all my colleagues to support H.R. 2722, so the association between diamonds and Americans can once again be love, not violence.

HATE CRIMES PREVENTION ACT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, since the April 3, 2001 introduction of H.R. 1343, the Hate Crimes Prevention Act, 199 members from both sides of the aisle have added their voices to the call for comprehensive legislation that will provide assistance to state and local law enforcement and amend federal law to streamline the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes.

The events of September 11th have demonstrated the destructive power of hate to rend the fabric of a community and a nation. Domestically, hate crimes statistics are a disturbing barometer of the state of the nation. In spite of national success in lowering overall crime rates, hate crimes have proven resistant to that trend. Data collected for 2000, pursuant to the 1990 Hate Crimes Statistics Act, documented 8,152 hate crimes, an increase of 3.5 percent from 1999 figures.

Overall, racial bias accounted for 54.3 percent of incidents, with religious bias accounting for 16.5 percent, sexual orientation 16 percent and ethnicity 12.4 percent of incidents. Notably, anti-black bias accounted for 35.6 percent of all racial bias and anti-Semitism accounted for 75.5 percent of all religious bias incidents.

In the wake of terrorist attacks, the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee has investigated, documented and referred to federal authorities over 450 incidents. These incidents include the murders of a Muslim Pakistani store owner in Dallas, TX, and an Indian-American gas station owner in Mesa, AZ, where a suspect was arrested shouting, "I stand for America all the way."

The Department of Justice, however, has initiated only approximately 40 investigations of hate crimes directed against institutions or people of Arab or Middle-Eastern decent. As the James Byrd and Matthew Shepard tragedies suggest, the investigation and prosecution of this flood of hate crimes will strain the resources of state and local law enforcement agencies.

Current law limits federal jurisdiction to federally protected activities, such as voting for even covered classes of persons, so all these incidents will not be subject to federal jurisdiction. Moreover, current law does not permit federal involvement in a range of cases involving crimes motivated by bias against the victim's sexual orientation, gender or disability. This loophole is particularly significant given the fact that ten states have no hate crime laws on the books, and another 21 states have extremely weak hate crimes laws.

Our bill will remove these hurdles, so the federal government will no longer be handi-

capped in its efforts to assist in the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes. Through an Intergovernmental Assistance Program, federal authorities will be able to provide technical, forensic or prosecutorial assistance to state and local law enforcement officials. In addition, the legislation authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to state and local law enforcement agencies that have incurred extraordinary expenses associated with the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes.

The Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2001 is a constructive and measured response to a problem that continues to plague our nation—violence motivated by prejudice. It is vital that both government and individuals distinguish the beliefs of the Arab-American and Muslim communities from the perpetrators of September 11th's violence, and recognize that these Americans share our values and contribute significantly to our communities.

All Americans should stand to condemn any acts of bigotry, violence or discrimination against Arab-Americans, South Asians and American Muslims and call upon Americans of every faith and heritage to stand together in this time of national crisis. Our sense of community with fellow Americans of Arab and South Asian decent and those of the Islamic faith should not be counted as another casualty of September 11th's senseless violence.

MEDICARE PATIENT ACCESS TO PHYSICAL THERAPISTS ACT OF 2001

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my friend and colleague from Illinois to introduce a bill that will provide Medicare beneficiaries with direct access to qualified physical therapists. I join Mr. CRANE today in introducing the "Medicare Patient Access to Physical Therapists Act of 2001," a bill that is patient-focused, patient-friendly, and puts the patient first. This legislation will enhance access to quality health care services for Medicare beneficiaries under Part B and expand choices for Medicare beneficiaries.

The time is right for this legislation, Mr. Speaker. Thirty-four states currently allow direct access to physical therapists without a referral requirement. The citizens of my own State of North Dakota have been able to directly access their physical therapists since 1989 without limitation. Under this provision of State law, my constituents have enjoyed nearly unfettered access to the expertise of licensed physical therapists without the delay or added cost of a physician referral. This is especially important to rural areas of this country where we are frequently underserved by health care professionals. Physical therapists in North Dakota are able to treat many impairments, functional limitations, disabilities, and changes in health status for our residents, and as such, they contribute to making our population more productive and healthy.

Access to physical therapist services without a referral requirement already has been successful around the country. Studies conducted by Johns Hopkins and Georgetown University researchers demonstrate that utilization of

services was actually lower in episodes of care initiated without referral than episodes initiated with a physician referral. My constituents—who incidentally make up the largest population of seniors per capita—are entitled to the same access under Medicare as the rest of the citizens in North Dakota and across the country. North Dakotans and all Medicare beneficiaries should have better access to qualified health care providers, and physical therapists can be instrumental in this role.

Finally, I think it is important to recognize that this bill will raise the standard, domestically and internationally in effect, for qualified physical therapists. The new standard endorsed by the American Physical Therapy Association requires a master's or doctoral degree, which I believe will serve to improve patient care across the country.

Through better access to highly qualified health care professionals, we ensure enhanced care and services for all Americans. Mr. Speaker, I ask for my colleagues' consideration and support for this important legislation to provide direct access to physical therapists under Medicare.

TRIBUTE TO THE CHILDREN OF GOOD SHEPHERD LUTHERAN SCHOOL

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the children of Good Shepherd Lutheran school in my home town of Collinsville, IL, and their heartwarming actions in the wake of the September tragedy.

Roughly 2 months ago I received a package of letters from the students at Good Shepherd. In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks, the children were scared and confused; but the teachers calmed them, and asked those who wished, to put their thoughts on paper. The result was truly inspiring—over seventy cards, hand drawn by the children with pictures of crosses and flags and hearts. Inside them were notes of support and caring, as the children put their faith in God, America, and Congress to make things right in the world. As one young girl wrote, "We will pray to Jesus that Congress makes the right decisions. God bless America."

Mr. Speaker, some of these cards I shared with the Members from New York; the others I placed on the wall in my office. There they serve as a powerful reminder to me, not only of the faith that some people place in us as Representatives, but also of exactly for whom we are fighting this war. It is my sincere hope that when these children grow up and look back on this time, they will feel their faith in us was justified. It is my hope that we will have left them a better world.

Mr. Speaker, the students and the faculty of Good Shepherd School deserve our thanks—not only for their cards, which have touched my heart and the hearts of other Congressmen and women, but also for their great spirit as Americans. Their faith in God and Country is admirable; their faith in us as a legislative body is humbling. May God bless them, and may God bless our country.

ANTHRAX ISN'T THAT RISKY

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the following article, which appeared in the Wall Street Journal on October 22, 2001. The article underscores the importance of putting into perspective the relatively small risk to average Americans posed by the threat of anthrax and bioterrorism, and the need for Americans to continue to go about their daily lives as before.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 22, 2001]

CHILL OUT: ANTHRAX ISN'T THAT RISKY

(By Ezekiel J. Emanuel)

My brother's business partner, a well-educated Hollywood agent, called to say that he just purchased \$1,900 worth of Cipro to protect his wife and two kids. Knowing there was a threat of anthrax out there, he couldn't sleep comfortably without Cipro at home.

The fear of anthrax, and the public response to it, has so far reflected bad math, bad medicine and bad public health. We cannot continue to let confusion determine how we act. It may hurt us badly.

First, the bad math. Anthrax is out there. Letters containing spores are a real threat. But the question is: How big a threat? So far one person has died of inhaled anthrax, and several others have cutaneous anthrax—from which they will probably recover uneventfully with treatment. Several hundred more people have been exposed, but far fewer than 100 have tested positive for having anthrax without being infected. For the family of Robert Stevens, who died in Florida, it is a terrible tragedy. But for the rest of us, anthrax is not a public-health menace that should drive us to do crazy things.

The risk of dying of anthrax needs to be put into perspective. One death among 280 million Americans is a minuscule risk. It is less than the risk of dying from driving just one mile. To put it another way, 280 people would have to die of anthrax to equal the risk of driving 50 miles in a car (about one in a million). How many Americans refuse to drive because of the risk of dying in a car accident?

More important, the risk is hardly random. There may be call for people working on Capitol Hill or at the White House or federal agencies or major news organizations to be concerned. But for average Americans the chance of an anthrax-filled letter is less than one in a billion, substantially less than the risk of being struck by lightning (about one in 600,000 in a year).

There are many reasons we react more strongly to the risks of anthrax than to the risks of driving. We are used to driving; we are habituated to the risks. We take precautions—we buckle up, we don't drink and drive. But anthrax is new, unexpected, outside our routine, and therefore scary.

Also, it is not the single death from anthrax that really worries us but the unknown possibility of a full-scale bioterror attack. But here we need to rationally consider the risk of a large attack and the likely harm it will cause. It takes a great deal of sophistication to generate the right-sized spores and, even more challenging, the right way of aerosolizing them over a large area. Spiked letters are not terribly effective at spreading anthrax to thousands, let alone millions, of people. During the Cold War, it took the U.S. and the Soviet Union decades

to work out the details of biological warfare with anthrax. Is it likely a terrorist group could do the same in a few weeks or even years?

Also, anthrax does not kill instantly. It takes several days. With the nation on high alert to the threat, any large-scale dissemination would be detected and people in the exposed area would be monitored and treated. The risks of dying of anthrax are simply not very high.

Stocking up on Cipro is bad medicine. First, children should not take Cipro; it can damage the development of their joints. Second, while relatively safe, Cipro, like all drugs, has side effects, some of which can be serious. Besides minor annoyances of nausea, diarrhea and rashes, Cipro can cause the inflammation and rupture of tendons. Prolonged use—like the 60 days of treatment necessary for prophylaxis against anthrax—can cause superinfections with very serious and even life-threatening bacteria. It also can have serious, potentially fatal, interactions with other drugs, such as the asthma drug theophylline.

And spending \$1,900 on Cipro for anthrax is foolish. There are many other drugs that are just as effective against anthrax, safer for children and considerably cheaper, including penicillin, erythromycin and doxycycline.

Cipro is a prescription drug. It should be used when there is a medical indication for its use, making the benefits of specific treatment favorable compared to the risks of the drug. Physicians should not dispense it as a way of calming worry. Real facts, not the prescription pad, are the right treatment for the insomnia of my brother's partner and his wife.

Bad medicine produces bad public health. The dispensing of antibiotics for colds, sore throats, the flu and other minor viral infections has created a serious problem; many bacteria are becoming resistant. We have been able to stay ahead by developing new antibiotics, but we are losing the race. The bacteria are able to mutate to outsmart our drugs faster than our pharmaceutical companies can develop, test and market and market new antibiotics. The result is a danger to us all. The next infection we get may be harder—or, God forbid, impossible—to treat because the bacteria no longer respond.

Millions of Americans self-medicating with Cipro is a real threat to public health. In the years since it has been on the market, bacteria have become resistant to Cipro. Widespread use serves no medical purpose, but only increases the chances of other bacteria—more threatening than anthrax—becoming resistant. We would end up protecting ourselves against the minuscule risk of anthrax, only to make ourselves more vulnerable to more common everyday bacteria. Not a good bargain.

My advice to my brother's partner: Take the Cipro to the pharmacy and get your money back. Keep driving your car and be sure you buckle up every time. Stop asking for antibiotics for every cold. And keep alert, contacting your local health department, hospital or physician if there is a credible threat.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SIX ALUMNI RECIPIENTS OF 2001 GEORGE ESTABROOK DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely pleased to rise today to offer my sincere con-

gratulations to the six alumni recipients of the 2001 George M. Estabrook Distinguished Service Award. These six individuals are receiving Hofstra University's most prestigious alumni award for all of their excellence in the categories of career and service to society.

Thomas J. McAteer, Honorable John Pessala, Edward P. Mangano, Mindy Dragovich, Lauren Hanley and Steven B. Aptheker all represent an extremely impressive group and truly deserve their award tonight, December 1, 2001 at the Hofstra Annual Alumni Award Dinner.

Congratulations again to this fine and outstanding group of candidates.

SAVE-A-FRIEND NATIONAL HOTLINE PROGRAM

HON. MARK FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today concerning the Save-A-Friend national hotline program. The need for a national school violence hotline to help prevent tragedies in our nation's schools is extremely pressing. These senseless acts of violence against children must be stopped. While hotlines at the state and local level are useful, a national hotline must be implemented in order to better combat the problem of school violence.

I am pleased that the concept of Save-A-Friend has been supported by so many and I plan on making a request to the United States Department of Justice recommending a total of \$500,000 in grant funding for the study and preliminary design of a Save-A-Friend National Hotline Program. This hotline should be staffed by trained professionals, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and ensure timely interaction between schools, local police organizations, the FBI and other federal law enforcement agencies. My request will ask the Department of Justice to report back its plan and budget to implement such a program on a national basis next year. This report will be submitted before the Fiscal Year 2003 budget process.

TRIBUTE TO THE HILL VIEW TREE FARM

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 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, PA, 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 8 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 Janice Bowersox, winning the White House Christmas tree contest has long been a family goal. Janice 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.

THE TRANSPORTED AIR POLLUTION MITIGATION ACT OF 2001

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce "The Transported Air Pollution Mitigation Act of 2001." This bill holds upwind air districts responsible to neighboring downwind air districts for the impacts of transported air pollution.

The Clean Air Act requires States to address the impact of air pollution that is transported between States. It is silent, however, about addressing transported air pollution within a State or what mitigation measures are imposed when transported pollution occurs between States. This oversight allows upwind air districts—because of prevailing wind patterns—to transport locally generated emissions to neighboring downwind air districts and only requires them to address the emissions that remain in the upwind district.

Transported pollution impacts the environment, public health, and economies in the downwind air districts. Pollution knows no political boundaries. A case in point is the San Francisco Bay Area. The California Air Resources Board has classified the San Francisco Bay Area as an "overwhelming" ozone contributor to each of the four neighboring air districts surrounding it—Sacramento, the San Joaquin Valley, Southern Sonoma, and the Monterey Bay-Central Coast region. This clas-

sification means that air quality monitoring data has shown there are days in which the downwind air district is in violation of quality standards because of emissions generated by the upwind air district.

This bill is a matter of fairness and equity. It requires those areas that are responsible to be accountable for the public health, environmental and economic impacts to their downwind neighbors.

CLEAN DIAMOND TRADE ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for the "Clean Diamond Trade Act," and, additionally, to express my support for those diamond-producing nations like Botswana that have served as a positive example during the development of this important legislation.

The move to prevent so-called conflict diamonds from reaching U.S. markets has never been so important. Illegal diamond smuggling has helped prolong conflicts in which millions have been displaced, and millions more have been killed in brutal conflicts that have ravaged sub-Saharan Africa. Additionally, recent reports in the Washington Post by editor Steve Coll and other news services that rebel warlords in nations such as Sierra Leone are mining diamonds for sale to the al Qaeda terrorist network have highlighted the need for this important legislation. Thus, efforts restricting this source of funding to blood-thirsty factions that are running roughshod over the inalienable human rights due to the citizens of these war-torn nations are both highly commendable and exceedingly necessary. They serve to protect the lives of innocent African civilians, cut the funding sources of terrorist organizations, and thereby serve to protect the lives of innocent Americans.

My only concern is that in this drive to cut war-mongering factions off from the funding that sustains them, Congress ensures that law-abiding nations whose diamond industries support stable democracies not be a casualty of this very important and honorable piece of legislation.

In April, some of my colleagues and I had the opportunity to visit Botswana, a country whose growing economy is inextricably linked to its legitimate diamond mining industry. During my visit, we met American ambassador John Lange, His Excellency President Festus Mogae, and Health Minister Joy Phumanbi, along with many other dignitaries and government officials. We toured the Jwaneng Mine and the Princess Marina Hospital. These meetings made a strong impression on me, particularly the tour of the hospital. It was a clear indication of the strides that Botswana has been able to make in its fight against AIDS and HIV infection through the revenue generated by its diamond industry.

In these times of conflict and the proliferation of the AIDS pandemic that is devastating many sub-Saharan African Nations, Botswana stands out as an example of democracy in action. Its diamond industry and sound financial management has made Botswana's economy

one of the fastest growing in the world. Botswana's successful development of its diamond industry has translated into the resources needed to bolster its democracy and fight the scourge of AIDS that is spreading so rapidly throughout the region.

As a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, these issues are of particular importance to me. The CBC has long focused on stabilizing the region and increasing economic growth and trade opportunities for sub-Saharan Africa. The protective language in section 4 of H.R. 2722 is vitally important to achieving those ends. It establishes a framework under which diamonds from legitimate, law-abiding governments are separated from those originating in conflict zones. The legislation allows the president to import diamonds only from those countries that take effective measures to stop trade in conflict diamonds.

Under the act, effective measures are defined as those that either (1) comply with the requirements of U.N. Security Council Resolutions on conflict diamonds, (2) meet the requirements of an international arrangement on conflict diamonds (provided that arrangement comports with Security Council Resolutions), or (3) contain certain "minimum standards" (e.g., the country requires that all rough diamond exports are packaged securely with officially validated documentation certifying country of origin, total carat weight, and value). Under this new framework, the Administration would have the authority to bar rough diamond imports from any country that does not have an effective system of rough diamond controls.

This is imperative because it allows those who are lawfully engaged in building stable industries to support their economies to continue to grow and provide for the welfare of their citizens. To penalize countries who are legitimately mining diamonds to build vital infrastructure that provides better services and more opportunities to its citizens in order to punish those who would smuggle diamonds to achieve more sinister aims throws the baby out with the bath water. Any legislation dealing with the diamond trade must make a distinction between the two. Indeed, by drawing this bright line, Congress will not only cut funding to war criminals. Congress will have succeeded in supporting and bolstering trade opportunities with countries that can be held up as examples of success in this troubled region.

This body will be well apprised of further successes. The bill requires that the President submit to Congress regular reports identifying countries involved in conflict diamond trade and describing actions taken by the United States and other countries to stop trade in conflict diamonds. Additionally, the bill specifies that the GAO transmit a report on the effectiveness of the Act within three years of its effective date.

I commend Congress for addressing this very critical issue in such a responsible and effective manner. It is consistent with other Congressional initiatives to combat the AIDS pandemic and seek resolution to the numerous conflicts in the area. By singling out the export of so-called "blood diamonds" for sanction, this act will enhance the ability of legitimate diamond industries in the area to flourish, providing a much needed foundation on which economic and political stability can be built.

SIKHS MUST HAVE A FREE KHALISTAN, ALL OTHER RELIGIOUS GROUPS HAVE THEIR OWN COUNTRIES, SIKHS ARE SEPARATE RELIGION, CULTURE, LANGUAGE, AND PEOPLE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, all over the world, religious and ethnic groups have their own countries. There are numerous countries dominated by Christians and as we have recently been reminded, there are numerous Muslim countries as well. The Hindu rule India and a few other countries. There are a number of Buddhist countries. The Jewish people have Israel. Only the Sikhs do not have their own country.

Sikhs declared their independence from India on October 7, 1987, naming their country Khalistan. Unfortunately, Khalistan continues to live under a brutal occupation by India that has cost a quarter of a million Sikhs their lives since 1984. Earlier this year, the Movement Against State Repression issued a report showing that India is holding at least 52,268 Sikh political prisoners, by their own admission, in illegal detention without charge or trial. Some of them have been held since 1984. Former Member of Parliament Atinder Pal Singh noted that "there is no family in the 12,687 villages of Punjab of which one or the other Sikh member has not been killed by the police."

As I have previously said, "The mere fact that they have the right to choose their oppressors does not mean they live in a democracy." My colleague, the gentleman from California, Mr. Rohrabacher, has said that for Sikhs and Kashmiris, "India might as well be Nazi Germany." I cannot make a better statement of how brutal India's occupation of the Sikh homeland is. A new Indian law makes any act a "terrorist offense" to "threaten the unity or integrity of India." Under this law, anyone who peacefully advocates independence for Khalistan or any of the minority nations such as predominantly Christian Nagaland, Kashmir, or any other can be held as a "terrorist" for as long as it suits the Indian government to do so. This is not democracy, Mr. Speaker.

When India got its independence from Britain, Sikhs were one of the three nations that were to receive their own sovereign state. Muslims got Pakistan, Hindus got India. Sikh leaders stayed with India because Mr. Nehru and Mr. Gandhi promised them that they would enjoy "the glow of freedom" in Punjab and no law would pass affecting Sikhs without their consent. However, as soon as the ink was dry on the agreement for Indian independence, the Indian government put out a memo describing Sikhs as "a criminal class" and began the tyrannical harassment of the Sikhs. Accordingly, no Sikh representative has ever signed the constitution of India.

Sikhs ruled Punjab as an independent country from 1765 to 1849, when the British conquered the subcontinent. Punjab was recognized by most of the major countries at that time. Under Sikh rule, Punjab was a secular state in which Sikhs, Muslims, Hindus, and Christians all had a part in the government. The people prospered.

In June 1984, the Indian government attacked the Sikh religion's most sacred shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the Vatican or Mecca of the Sikhs. Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, a leader of the Sikh freedom movement had warned that "If the Indian government attacks the Golden Temple, it will lay the foundation of Khalistan." After the Golden Temple attack, the movement for an independent Sikh country, Khalistan, took on steam. As a result, India stepped up the repression. In the words of Narinder Singh, a spokesman for the Golden Temple who appeared on NPR in August 1997, "The Indian government, all the time they boast that they're democratic, they're secular, but they have nothing to do with a democracy, they have nothing to do with a secularism. They try to crush Sikhs just to please the majority."

Mr. Speaker, this is unacceptable. I must join Atinder Pal Singh, the former Member of Parliament in asking, "why can't the Khalistan, Sikhistan, or whatever name you might like to give it be formed for the Sikhs?"

India claims to be "the world's largest democracy." If that is so, then why can't India do the democratic thing and let the people of Khalistan and the peoples of all the minority nations have a free and fair plebiscite, with international monitoring, to decide the question of independence? Isn't that the democratic way? The United States does it for Puerto Rico, Canada does it for Quebec. Why can't "the world's largest democracy" do it for the people of Khalistan, Kashmir, Christian Nagaland, and all the other minority nations? Only when these nations are free will the repression of minorities in India end.

The U.S. Congress should go on record in support of self-determination for all the people of South Asia and we should stop American aid to India until the repression ends. The only answer is freedom. Let's do what we can to support it and expand it.

TRIBUTE TO KAREN STEIN—OUTGOING MAYOR, CITY OF CORONA

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an individual whose dedication to the community and to the overall well-being of my hometown of Corona, CA, is exceptional. The city of Corona has been fortunate to have dynamic and dedicated business and community leaders who willingly and unselfishly give time and talent to making their communities a better place to live and work. Karen E. Stein is one of these individuals.

On December 4, 2001, Karen Stein will be honored as the outgoing 2001 City of Corona Mayor, after serving two terms on the city council. Currently serving on the Corona City Council's Infrastructure and Economic Development Committees, Karen was first elected to the Corona City Council in 1994. Previously she was a member of the Corona/Norco Unified School District Board of Trustees, the Corona Parks and Recreation Commission and the Corona Chamber of Commerce.

As a past chairwoman of the Regional Water Quality Control Board-Santa Ana Region, Karen Stein spearheaded a successful

effort in 1995 to expand the city of Corona's wastewater treatment plant.

Karen Stein's leadership has been instrumental in strengthening the bonds between the city and business community. A person with passion and principles, who has strived to have a positive effect upon her local community, her other community activities include: the Fender Museum of the Arts Foundation Board of Directors, member of the Corona Historic Preservation Society, charter member of UNITY (United Neighbors Involving Today's Youth) and more.

Unquestionably a leader of women in her community, Karen has received numerous awards including being named "Woman of Distinction" by the Inland Empire Business Press and Soroptimist International.

Karen's tireless, engaged action have propelled the city of Corona forward in a positive and progressive manner. Her work to promote the businesses, schools and community organizations of the city of Corona make me proud to call her a fellow community member, American and friend. I know that all of Corona is grateful for her contribution to the betterment of the community and salute her as she departs. I look forward to continuing to work with her for the good of our community in the future.

RECOGNIZING VICKI WILLIAMS AND DEBBIE McMICHEN, BOSTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, CHEROKEE COUNTY, GEORGIA

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the teachers of today are extraordinary human beings, dedicated to educating America's youth. Today I would like to recognize two teachers in Georgia who are a step above extraordinary, especially to one little boy.

Just before 8:00 a.m. during the before-school program at Boston Elementary School in Cherokee County, Georgia, Vickie Williams looked over the children watching television and noticed that something was not right with one of the first-grade boys. When the boy began to clutch his throat and became discolored, Ms. Williams realized the child was choking; she responded immediately. While Ms. Williams preformed the Heimlich maneuver, Ms. Debbie McMichen dialed 911 and alerted the appropriate individuals. The two teachers, both CPR certified, successfully dislodged a small hairclip from the first-grader's throat.

Both Mrs. Vickie Williams and Ms. Debbie McMichen were recognized at a Board of Education meeting on October 9, 2001, and today I recognize them for not only being extraordinary teachers, but now, life-savers.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION ACT

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Metropolitan Washington

Regional Transportation Act" with my colleagues Delegate NORTON and Representative WYNN.

Mr. Speaker, the metropolitan Washington D.C. region now faces some of the longest and most expensive commutes in the nation. The commuting hours have grown in length to include not just morning and evening rush hour but a growing segment of the entire workday and weekends as well. Moreover, our congestion problems are more than just a transportation problem. They are an economic problem, a quality of life issue, and now, an environmental issue as well. Automobile exhaust is now complicating this region's compliance with requirements of the Clean Air Act.

Unfortunately, as we look to the future, the situation only grows worse. For the period of 1990 through 2020, this region can expect both a 43 percent increase in population and 43 percent increase in employment. This growth and increased dependency on the automobile is expected to increase by 79 percent the number of vehicle miles traveled in the region by 2020. The Metropolitan Washington Council of Government estimates that transportation spending is falling short of this region's transportation needs by more than \$1.43 billion annually.

Any solution to current and future congestion demands strategic investment in both our road and mass transit system. It demands better land use and planning decisions and better interjurisdictional cooperation. And, it also demands that this region come together and raise additional revenue to finance priority transportation projects that will provide immediate congestion relief. Now, may finally be the time for this region to come together in a shared vision to raise new revenue and finance specific congestion relief projects that otherwise will not be built.

It may not be a popular idea, but this region needs to do more. I think the key to public support is identifying a list of priority projects that could be completed on a fast track providing the public with the assurances that their additional tax dollars will buy specific congestion relief. A large number of urban communities have already established a dedicated funding source for their transit systems. Where is this region's?

This region needs to look long term and embrace the vision its predecessors did when they created the regional agreements and compacts that created Metro or the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority. The Metropolitan Washington Regional Transportation Act I am introducing today will help fulfill a new vision and help bring relief to the current gridlock:

(1) It empowers the National Capital Region Transportation Planning Board in consultation with local jurisdictions and the public to produce a list of critical transportation projects and revenue sources that will address this region's growing congestion crisis;

(2) It establishes a Corporation with the power to accept revenue and issue debt to provide timely funding for projects that have been agreed to by the region;

(3) It grants congressional approval of a regional compact needed to help meet the region's long-term transportation needs; and

(4) It provides \$60 million in matching federal grants as an incentive to encourage the creation of the federal corporation.

The Metropolitan Washington Regional Transportation Act will help create the political

structure and funding priorities needed to implement a new vision.

WORLD PEACE PRIZE AWARD FOR
2001

HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, today the World Peace Prize Awarding Council will award its highest honor, the World Peace Prize, to the Vice President of Taiwan, Annette Lu. The Vice President will be the first woman to receive the award.

Ms. Lu has had a distinguished career in public service, and has been concerned in particular to promote democracy and open, accountable government in Taiwan and to further women's rights. In 1979, when Taiwan still had an authoritarian government, she made a brief speech on human rights during a public demonstration later known as the Kaohsiung Incident. Along with many other opposition figures, she was sent to prison for 12 years. After five years in prison she was released to undergo medical treatment, and promptly resumed her campaign for progressive political change on Taiwan. By the early 1990s, Taiwan had largely completed its successful transition to democratic governance. Ms. Lu entered politics in 1993 and became Vice President in March 2000—the highest-ranking woman to be elected to office in 5,000 years of Chinese history.

While Ms. Lu has taken a controversial position on Taiwan independence, one which from a U.S. perspective is beyond the contemplation of the three communiques and the Taiwan Relations Act that underpin U.S.-China relations, the heroic commitment she has made to the democratic evolution on Taiwan deserves the commendation of the world community. We honor Vice President Lu for her commitment to democracy and congratulate her for receiving the World Peace Prize.

TURKEY'S SUPPORT CRUCIAL TO
SUCCESS IN AFGHANISTAN—AND
BEYOND

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, as we stand here today, the political rule of the Taliban is over. They have been defeated in the north. They have fled from Kabul. They are heading for the hills.

Winston Churchill noted more than 60 years ago as Britain withstood the ravages of the German bombing attacks, this is not the beginning of the end but rather, "the end of the beginning."

We too, are at the end of the beginning of our worldwide effort to combat terrorism. It is a job that we must lead, but it is a job that we cannot do alone. In the earliest moments after September 11th it seemed that just a few nations would stand with us publicly and actively. One of those nations was our longtime friend and ally, Turkey.

Turkey is no stranger to terrorism. For more than 10 years it waged a fight against internal terrorists who murdered its diplomats and killed its citizens. Over the space of that decade, more than 30,000 Turks lost their lives. Yet, Turkey never hesitated in its support to us.

Within days, Turkish airspace, infrastructure and military organization was pledged in aid to the United States. Turkey went farther. On November 1st, Turkey became the third nation, after the United States and Britain, to commit ground forces in Afghanistan. It dedicated a 90-person special operations group to the ground effort.

This gesture is more than symbolic. It is real. These troops have engaged in short and long term reconnaissance missions. They have served as guides for other allied forces. They provide military assistance to humanitarian relief efforts. They work to protect citizens from harm. Turkey's knowledge of Afghanistan and its longstanding links to anti-Taliban forces make this small unit an important cog in our coalition machine.

Moreover, Turkey's commitment sends a larger signal to the Muslim world. As a democracy, indeed as the only secular democracy in the Muslim world, Turkey sends a signal that Islam and democracy are not incompatible. It is an important one for the millions of Muslims worldwide who wonder whether this effort is a disguised attack on their religion.

Mr. Speaker, as important as Turkey's decision was to send troops to Afghanistan, it should not surprise anyone. Turkey has been with us for 50 years in peace and in conflict. They stand with us today, and for that we should be grateful.

HONORING EDDY AND SALLY ARNOLD ON THEIR 60TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, as the United States Congressman representing Nashville, Tennessee, I rise today to honor country music legend Eddy Arnold and his wife Sally on the occasion of their 60th wedding anniversary.

My father, Governor Frank G. Clement, enjoyed a unique friendship with Arnold throughout his lifetime. In fact, my brothers and I considered him to be a "second father" to our family, offering advice and wisdom about many issues. His family values remain strong today, as does his status as a living legend.

A native of Henderson, Tennessee, Arnold is a member of the Country Music Hall of Fame, having sold more than 85 million records in his career. As one of the top country music performers of all time, Eddy Arnold holds a number of records in the industry, such as being the only performer to chart on Billboard in seven consecutive decades. Further, he is still ranked as the Top Country Recording Artist of All Time and holds the record for Most Country Records on the Charts.

Known as the Ambassador of Country Music, he has received numerous prestigious awards including the Country Music Association's Entertainer of the Year Award, the Academy of Country Music's Pioneer Award, and

the President's Award from the Songwriter's Guild. Because of continued devotion to fans, his fan base around the globe remains loyal and strong after 55 years in the music industry.

There is no doubt Arnold's impressive success can be equally shared with Sally, his wife and partner of 60 years, who has remained by his side throughout both rich and lean times. It is this partnership of which I stand to honor today.

IN MEMORY OF NAZAR SINGH
FAGOORA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, recently Nazar Singh Fagoora, a Sikh leader from Fresno, California, passed away. December 3 would have been his 86th birthday. I was informed of his passing by Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, to whom he was an advisor.

Nazar Singh Fagoora believed deeply in freedom for all people. He supported the struggle to free the Sikh homeland, Khalistan, with financial contributions and with his political support. In the Fresno Gurdwara, he would post letters from the Council of Khalistan on the bulletin board to inform his fellow Sikhs of what was going on back in Punjab, Khalistan, and to encourage them to get involved in the freedom movement.

Nazar Singh Fagoora was a committed, dedicated Sikh, and a staunch Khalistani. He led a simple life. He was active in many efforts to help his fellow Sikhs, whether by trying to help people in the local community or by his financial, moral, political, and personal support of the freedom movement. I know that his family, friends, and the members of his Gurdwara will greatly miss him. Let him serve to remind us all of what it is to be a good citizen. I know I speak for everyone here when I say let God bless him and his family.

Mr. Speaker, the Council of Khalistan issued a press release in Mr. Fagoora's memory. I would like to place that in the RECORD at this time.

SIKH NATION MOURNS PASSING OF S. NAZAR
SINGH FAGOORA

FRESNO SIKH WAS DEDICATED SERVANT OF
KHALSA PANTH AND ALL PEOPLE

WASHINGTON, DC, November 20, 2001.—The Sikh Nation is mourning the loss of Sardar Nazar Singh Fagoora, a dedicated Sikh leader from Fresno, California, who died at the age of 85. He was a dedicated servant of the Khalsa Panth, and he will be greatly missed. "Sardar Nazar Singh was a great human being, a committed, dedicated Sikh, and a staunch Khalistani," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, the organization leading the Sikh Nation's struggle for the independence of the Sikh homeland. Khalistan is the name of the independent Sikh homeland declared on October 7, 1987.

"Sardar Nazar Singh gave large amounts of money in support of the struggle to liberate Khalistan. He led a simple fulfilling life, according to the principles laid down by our Gurus," Dr. Aulakh said. "He was a true follower of Guru. He was a truly noble and dedicated Sikh," Dr. Aulakh said.

"Sardar Nazar Singh really served the Guru very well by serving the Khalsa Panth," Dr. Aulakh said. "He was active in many ways in efforts to help the Khalsa Panth, whether by trying to help people in the local Sangat or by his financial, moral, political, and personal support of the freedom movement," he said. "In the Fresno Gurdwara, he made sure every letter written by this office was posted on the walls of the Gurdwara as soon as it arrived. The Sangat would browse through those documents carefully," Dr. Aulakh said. "I know that I will miss his counsel and advice. I don't see anyone in this country who can fill the vacuum created by his departure," Dr. Aulakh said. "Sardar Nazar Singh understood that Sikhs will continue to suffer oppression in India and will continue to be misunderstood in this country as long as we do not have our own country," said Dr. Aulakh. "This kind of repression will continue as long as Khalistan continues to live under Indian occupation," he said. "Only in a sovereign, free Khalistan will Sikhs live with honor and dignity where the Sikh religion can flourish," he said. "Nations that do not have political power vanish."

The Indian government has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984. More than 52,000 Sikh political prisoners are rotting in Indian jails without charge or trial. Many have been in illegal custody since 1984. Over 200,000 Christians have been killed since 1947 and over 75,000 Kashmiri Muslims have been killed since 1988. The Indian Supreme Court described the situation in Punjab as "worse than a genocide." As General Narinder Singh has said, "Punjab is a police state." U.S. Congressman Dana Rohrabacher has said that for Sikhs, Kashmiri Muslims, and other minorities "India might as well be Nazi Germany."

"Sardar Nazar Singh will be greatly missed by his family and by all Sikhs who care about freedom and about the dignity of the Khalsa Panth," Dr. Aulakh said. "May Guru give peace to this departed, noble soul," Dr. Aulakh added.

HONORING THE EMPLOYEES OF
THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE AT
LANTA DISTRICT NORTH METRO
PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION
CENTER

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, employees of the United States Postal Service have long been irreplaceable components in our country's system of commerce and communication. Since the September 11th terrorist attacks, and the subsequent Anthrax threats, our postal workers have been asked to step up to the front lines in protecting the citizens of the United States. That is why I would like to highlight one of the foremost distribution centers of Georgia, the Atlanta District North Metro Processing and Distribution Center.

There are over 1700 workers at the North Metro Center, who distribute over 3,000,000 pieces of mail a day. Since the September 11th attacks, their working environment has been turned upside down with threats of Anthrax, suspicious packages, and evacuations. Employees have been asked to protect themselves every day against the dangers of bioterrorism by wearing gloves and masks.

Postal workers have been called on by their country to be watchdogs for the terror we now face as a nation. They are asked every day to take on workplace challenges and pressures they probably never thought about before. The postal service has become an invaluable asset against the acts of terrorism that has plagued our country for the past two months and its workers have stepped up to protect their fellow Americans without hesitation. That is why I ask my fellow members to rise and give thanks to the workers at the Atlanta District North Metro Processing and Distribution Center for their bravery and dedication to serving their community and America.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTIAN BROTHERS
UNIVERSITY FOR 130 YEARS
OF SERVICE

HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay recognition to Memphis' Christian Brothers University as the school marks its 130th year of service.

After nearly a decade of work and persuasion by citizens across the Memphis and Mid-South community, November 19, 1871, finally arrived. On that day, a procession of celebrants made the storied trek from St. Peter's Catholic Church to the Memphis Female College, changing the name of the destination to Christian Brothers College.

From the beginning, this institution stood as part of the continuing legacy of St. John de la Salle, whose founding of the Institute of the Brothers of Christian Schools, or Frates Scholarum Christianarum, continues as one of the world's prolific educational systems. With the death of de la Salle in 1719 and his canonization in 1900, this system flourished to, by the middle of the 20th century, include more than 20,000 brothers teaching nearly half a million students worldwide.

In Memphis, the students who attended the first day of classes at the newly formed institution numbered 26.

The first president, Brother Maurelian, served two terms for 33 years. It was during these formative years that the institution made several changes and transition that further distinguished it as an educational institution of great worth.

The school functioned as a combined elementary school, high school and college, granting high school diplomas as well as bachelor's and master's degrees. This continued from 1871 until 1915, when the college had to close its college division temporarily due to the inordinate amount of students that enlisted for the war effort.

Following this period, the school reopened as a Junior College, granting Associate of Arts Degrees beginning in 1942. Some 11 years later, the Junior College was expanded into a 4-year institution offering bachelor's degrees to students once again.

Since this time of renewal, the college has expanded tremendously in size and coursework offered. The Master's Program was reinstated in 1987 with exponential growth in size, as reflected by the official change of the school to Christian Brothers University.

CBU today holds the distinction as one of the most diverse college communities in the Mid-South in terms of coursework offered and student population.

For CBU's record of excellence and for the responsible role of leadership it has taken in the academic community, I ask you and my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in saluting the legacy of this flagship institution of higher learning, Christian Brothers University.

TRIBUTE TO DR. FRED SAALFELD

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that a long and exceptionally distinguished career in the field of science and technology is coming to an end. Dr. Fred Saalfeld will retire as Executive Director and Technical Director of the U.S. Navy's Office of Naval Research (ONR).

Dr. Saalfeld has been a popular and highly respected scientist at the Office of Navy Research for 40 years. Dr. Saalfeld's academic career began at Southeast Missouri State University and concluded with a Ph.D. from Iowa State University, specializing in physical chemistry, inorganic chemistry and math. Soon after, his career at the Office of Navy Research began. He developed the Central Atmosphere Measuring System, now in service on the Navy's nuclear submarines. He was also instrumental in developing a new secondary ion mass spectroscopy technique that is widely used in molecular biology and medical research. After these technical successes, Dr. Saalfeld became manager of the Department of the Navy's Science and Technology research at ONR.

As Executive Director and Technical Director of ONR, Dr. Saalfeld was responsible for the entire naval research enterprise. He oversaw the development of the Research Opportunities for Program Officers program, which affords Program Officers an opportunity to undertake "bench science" in their area of scientific specialty while simultaneously managing their program. He also pushed to establish the naval research Young Investigator Program, which identifies new university faculty that possess the qualities to impact our Naval Forces. Dr. Saalfeld was instrumental in creating ONR's diversity committee and developing the ONR Corporate Diversity Plan.

Over the course of his career, he authored and co-authored more than 500 research papers, reports and presentations. He has been recognized by universities, scientific societies, the Navy, Department of Defense, and Presidents Carter, Reagan, Bush, and Clinton.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Saalfeld shepherded Navy Science and Technology through trial and triumph for 40 years, ensuring the best was available for our fleet. I know the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to this exceptional American and wish him all the best in his retirement.

AIRLINE SECURITY LEGISLATION
(H.R. 3150)

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today the American public has achieved an important victory. At long last, more than two months after September 11, Congress has bowed to our true leaders, the American people, and agreed to take airline security out of the hands of the private contractors who failed so miserably to protect us.

H.R. 3150 also will ensure that all baggage is screened for weapons and explosives, cockpit doors are reinforced, airport workers are properly screened and trained, and more air marshals are stationed on our flights. Unfortunately, the bill also requires all security screeners to be U.S. citizens. Legal permanent residents serve in the armed forces, fly airplanes, work as flight attendants, and repair airplanes. Qualified legal residents should be allowed to serve as screeners too.

Mr. Chairman, our sadness is renewed by the new tragedy in New York. But now we can travel to our Thanksgiving destinations with a greater sense of security, give thanks for the loved ones gathered safely around us.

**AFGHAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN
RELIEF ACT OF 2001**

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this important bill.

Over the past few months, I have come to the House Floor to emphasize the suffering conditions Afghan women have been forced to endure over the past 5 years and have urged the world to recognize the need to restore the rights of all people in Afghanistan.

Thanks to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and to the strong voices in the administration, the plight of Afghan women have been highlighted and addressed in the past weeks.

We have all learned that under the oppressive Taliban regime:

All schooling was forbidden to girls over the age of eight.

The women's university was shut down.

Women were restricted access to medical care.

But with today's bill, we will reverse the tragedies suffered by so many. This bill, introduced and supported by women, ensures that women and children living in Afghanistan will receive the proper education and health care they desperately need and deserve.

In addition to restoring these basic rights, it is essential that women be incorporated in any coalition that is assembled to run Afghanistan.

Mr. Speaker, many Afghans have been celebrating since the liberation of Kabul, Mazar-e Sharif, and other Afghan cities that were once under Taliban control. However, women are reluctant to join in the celebration

as it is unclear how the Taliban's collapse may impact their lives. Women's involvement in reconstruction and peace negotiations is essential to rebuilding that country. It will be impossible for the United States to achieve its long term goals for Afghanistan without restoring the social, human, and political rights that have been taken from women. Women must be guaranteed that their human rights are included in the constitution or legal structure of a new government in Afghanistan. This is why Congresswoman CONNIE MORELLA and I have introduced H.R. 3342, the Access for Afghan Women Act.

H.R. 3342, which I encourage my colleagues to cosponsor, proposes that aid from the United States will ensure that the economic, social, and political rights of women are recognized.

After all, excluding more than half of the Afghan population from the reconstruction process jeopardizes the long-term stability of the region.

We must ensure that Afghan women are included at each stage of the peace process and the creation of a new government of Afghanistan includes women—they are entitled to it.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR WORKERS, FARMERS, COMMUNITIES AND FIRMS ACT OF 2001

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers, Farmers, Communities, and Firms Act of 2001. This thoughtful and innovative legislation was originally introduced in the other body by Senators BINGAMAN, BAUCUS and DASCHLE as S. 1209, and I am pleased to introduce it in the House today along with my colleague ANNA ESHOO.

On balance, the United States benefits significantly from increased trade. Increasing productivity and enhanced means of production through new investment in plants and equipment have provided the U.S. with a comparative advantage in many sectors of our domestic economy. However, too often, proponents of trade liberalization turn a blind eye toward those sectors of our economy which do not benefit, especially our workers. Existing programs designed to help such workers are lacking and outdated. Since its enactment in 1962, trade adjustment assistance ("TAA") has been designed to help American workers cope with the changes that occur as a result of international trade. Trade adjustment assistance is based on a simple, yet important concept: that the federal government has an obligation to assist workers who lose their jobs as a direct result of U.S. trade policy. Under TAA, workers are eligible for up to 52 weeks of income support, provided they are enrolled in re-training. The program also provides job search and relocation assistance. Despite low unemployment through the second half of the 1990s, the number of workers eligible for TAA has increased. In 2000, approximately 35,000 workers received TAA benefits. However, many affected workers either exhaust benefits too soon, don't qualify or don't participate.

TAA is in need of significant reform and modification. For instance, under the existing program, the criteria for the TAA benefits are too restrictive, and excludes too many workers who are clearly dislocated by trade and need assistance, including secondary workers—such as those working for companies that supply factories or manufacturing facilities that go out of business as a result of trade. Secondly, the program contains a confusing variety of eligibility requirements, depending on which form of TAA is desired—including those under the NAFTA-TAA program, which is designed to assist workers dislocated specifically because of NAFTA. Third, the current program provides 2 years of training, but only 18 months of COBRA assistance over that same period of time. Too often when the payments stop, people are forced to discontinue their training. Fourth, if a person goes back to work at a part-time job, he or she loses eligibility for TAA training, which is contrary to recent trends in other forms of public assistance. Finally, one of the most difficult problems displaced workers face is that their next job often pays much less than their previous job. About one-third of such workers face this circumstance, and older workers are especially hard hit.

This legislation proposes improving upon the current system in a number of ways, including the establishment of allowances, training, job search, relocation and support service assistance to secondary workers, and workers affected by shifts in production. This measure would also harmonize existing TAA and NAFTA/TAA programs to provide more effective and efficient results for individuals and communities. Realizing the difficulty for older workers to change careers, this legislation would facilitate on-the-job training and faster re-employment by providing wage insurance for up to 2 years for part of the gap between old and new earnings levels. Additionally, this legislation would increase income maintenance from 52 to 78 weeks, substantially increase funds available for training, and ensure that workers who take a part-time job don't lose training benefits. This legislation would also provide a tax credit for 50 percent of COBRA payments, increase assistance for job relocation, and link TAA recipients to child care and health care benefits under existing programs. This bill would also recognize the special circumstances faced by family farmers, ranchers and independent fishermen, and would seek to provide assistance and consulting before they lose their businesses. In addition to current practice, the President, the Senate Finance Committee, and the House Ways and Means Committee would be able, by resolution, to initiate a TAA certification process for an affected industry.

To help communities respond to job losses more quickly and efficiently, this bill would strengthen the state-based Workforce Investment Act ("WIN") programs to expedite trade adjustment assistance applications. As a part of TAA reform, this measure would encourage greater cooperation between federal, state, regional, and local agencies that deal with individuals receiving trade adjustment assistance. At present, individuals receiving trade adjustment assistance can obtain counseling from one-stop shops in their region, but typically this is limited to information related to allowances and training. Information concerning funds available through other Federal depart-

ments and agencies is frequently not available, including information on health care for individuals and their families. To prevent the creation of duplicative programs and to use the funds that are currently available, this legislation would establish an inter-agency working group on trade adjustment assistance be created and that an inter-agency database on Federal, State, and local resources available to TAA recipients be established.

Mr. Speaker, passage of this legislation is extremely important, as it directly addresses the question of how Congress will assist those workers and communities negatively impacted by international trade. It is also long overdue, as Congress has discussed reform of the trade adjustment assistance programs for a number of years. I believe it is time to act, and I think we have a unique opportunity to act in that there is interest both in Congress and the Administration to improve the trade adjustment assistance programs in a fundamental and a beneficial way. Congress should pass legislation that will make these improvements in the trade adjustment assistance program, and I ask my colleagues to support this bill.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL
ADVISORY COMMITTEE TRANS-
PARENCY ACT OF 2001—THE
F.A.C.T. ACT

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join today with Congressman HENRY WAXMAN, the Ranking Member of the Government Reform Committee, to introduce legislation that will require the President's Commission on Social Security to keep their meetings free and open to the public.

The Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), which governs the President's Social Security Commission, requires all meetings to be open to the public. However, under guidance issued quietly by the General Services Administration last summer, this Commission and others governed by FACA have been allowed to meet in secret subgroups. This was never the intention of FACA. The F.A.C.T. Act will close this loophole.

The President's Commission on Social Security has taken advantage of this loophole on at least two occasions. Each time, Mr. WAXMAN and I have written to the Commission expressing our deep concern for these secret subgroup meetings, to no avail. The Commission has refused to open its subgroup work to the public, necessitating introduction of this legislation.

Social Security Reform affects the lives of millions of Americans and is a critical source of income for retirees, disabled workers, and surviving spouses and children. The privatization of Social Security makes the financial challenges of the system substantially worse, necessitating large cuts in these critical benefits. Deliberations and decisions that result in this outcome should not take place behind closed doors. There is too much at stake for America's families.

HUMAN EMBRYO CLONING

HON. RONNIE SHOWS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, the cloning of a human embryo goes far beyond the fact that it is bad public policy. We are not a society, I say we are not a creation of God, that would make a life in order to kill it. This is what is happening and this is what we must stop now. The farming of human embryos, human lives, for use as laboratory test rats is a frightening and destructive direction this nation, this society, would take.

The single responsible measure we can take is to stop human cloning now before a slow numbing acceptance takes place.

Douglas Johnson at National Right to Life said, "Each of us began our individual life as an embryo. We were human when we were embryos, and these cloned embryos are human lives too. Once begun, human lives—including human lives begun by cloning—should be protected, not killed to provide biological raw material." He is right.

We must expand on the Human Cloning Prohibition Act, H.R. 2505, passed in July and make human embryo cloning completely illegal.

RECOGNIZING DIANE CAREY
WOODRUFF

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Diane Carey Woodruff, who is retiring after 13 years of service with Napa Valley College.

She joined the campus in 1988 and served as Vice President of Instruction and Student Services for five years. In 1992 she was selected President of the College, the first and only woman to achieve this honor in the school's 60-year history, and has served her community with distinction.

Under her leadership, a second campus was built, as were four other buildings at the main campus, the Child Care Center, the Community Education Center, the Trefethen Family Viticultural Center, and the Napa Valley Vintners Teaching Winery. The latter two facilities were 100 percent funded through community contributions.

President Woodruff also successfully persuaded employers in the community to fund five faculty positions.

During her tenure, the Napa Valley College Foundation became one of the top ten community colleges foundations in California in terms of providing mini grants, equipment, scholarships, and an endowed chair to the college.

President Woodruff also developed a "Naming Opportunities Program" to develop new programs and to increase financial support for the college. The Belle Rhodes Teaching Kitchen, the Elizabeth Brereton Conference room, the Jess and Mary Doud Distance Learning Center, the Virginia Murdoff Counseling Center, and the Ann Marie Koropkin Student Center have all benefited under her leadership.

President Woodruff has received recognition from the community for her work to increase diversity on campus, including the Award of Merit from Napa County Landmarks for her leadership in establishing the Native American Dedication Garden at the Upper Valley Campus.

Among her innovations, she developed programs in paralegal services, viticulture, computer networking, culinary arts and a Fish and Game Academy. She also developed and implemented a comprehensive technology plan to better serve the students, faculty, and staff, including on-line non-credit classes and live interactive classes between the two Napa Valley campuses.

President Woodruff has also been an active participant in the community with such organizations as Napa Rotary, Leadership Napa Valley, the Culinary Institute of America, the Napa Valley Opera House, Queen of the Valley Hospital, the Napa Chamber of Commerce and the Napa Valley Symphony.

Mr. Speaker, President Diane Carey Woodruff has served her college and her community tremendously well. Therefore, it is appropriate that we honor her today for her many contributions and wish her well in her retirement.

IN HONOR OF SERGEANT WESLEY
R. CALLOWAY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sergeant Wesley R. Calloway of the Jersey City Police Department for his years of distinguished service on behalf of the citizens of Jersey City, NJ. Sergeant Calloway will be honored at a special retirement ceremony on Thursday, November 29, 2001, to commemorate his 28 years as a Jersey City Police Officer. The ceremony will take place at Puccini's Restaurant in Jersey City, NJ.

As an experienced veteran of the Jersey City Police Department, Sergeant Calloway has enjoyed a successful law enforcement career that included numerous awards and acclamations. During his extensive career, he has received a Commendation, two Class D Awards, and four Excellent Police Service Awards.

A graduate of Snyder High School and the Teterboro School of Aeronautics, Sergeant Calloway also served honorably in the Jersey City Army National Guard from 1969 until 1975. While in the National Guard, he was the recipient of the Army Service Ribbon and the New Jersey Good Conduct Medal.

Throughout his career, Sergeant Calloway has successfully balanced his professional responsibilities with his civic duties. He currently serves as a member of the New Jersey Police Honor Legion and is a Boy Scouts of America Troop Leader.

Sergeant Calloway and his wife Vivian are the proud parents of their son Brandon.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Sergeant Wesley Calloway for his selfless and committed service on behalf of the residents of New Jersey's 13th Congressional District.

HONORING THE DENVER POST'S
EDITORIAL WRITER PENELOPE
PURDY

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Penelope Purdy, a member of the editorial board of the Denver Post. Ms. Purdy's columns and editorials on land and natural resource protection issues were recently recognized by The Wilderness Society, which selected her as the 2001 recipient of the Aldo Leopold Award for Editorial Writing.

This award was established by The Wilderness Society in 1998. It is given to an editorial writer "who has produced editorials forcefully making the case for protecting America's remaining wild lands." It is named for Aldo Leopold, a celebrated conservationist and a founder of The Wilderness Society whose book "A Sand County Almanac" has come to be viewed as one of the leading guides for the establishment of an environmental ethic focused on the conservation of landscapes and ecosystems. I can think of no one who is more deserving of this award than Penelope Purdy.

Ms. Purdy's body of work is impressive. She holds a masters degree in international and intercultural communications, and writes on a wide variety of domestic and foreign-policy issues. But her contributions on environmental topics are especially noteworthy. She has come to be seen as an expert on these issues, which run the gamut of Superfund cleanups, forest policies, public land recreational use, growth and open space management, federal land agency budgets and pollution of the atmosphere and water.

Her insights on these issues—so important for all of us in Colorado and the west—have had a very beneficial effect on the shaping of public policy. But it is her work on lands protection—the work that drew the attention of The Wilderness Society—that is especially extensive and distinguished.

Through a number of columns, she has effectively and forcefully promoted the practical virtues of protecting special, vanishing lands in Colorado and throughout the west. She is not simply an automatic proponent of any and all lands protection proposals, but evaluates each one on its individual merits and doesn't hesitate to make suggestions based on on-the-ground realities and real world politics. Her well-reasoned arguments have in fact helped persuade others to join in the efforts to preserve what is left of the stunning and majestic landscapes in Colorado.

I have heard it said that while good poetry is emotion recollected in tranquillity, good journalism is more like apathy stung awake in a beehive. In either case, the best writing requires passionate involvement. And the quality of Ms. Purdy's prose is no exception. It obviously arises from her own passion and perspectives as a person who combines intelligence and understanding of complex issues with the personal and emotional values that come from experiencing the outdoors. She has personally visited many of the special places—in Colorado and elsewhere—that have been the subjects of her writings. This personal touch helps inform her views and leads to an enhanced understanding of her subject matter.

To illustrate, I am attaching two of her columns. One is an informative discussion of the complex realities of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal. The other gives a glimpse of Ms. Purdy's mountain-climbing experiences. The first is a matter of great importance to all Coloradans, while the latter has a particular resonance with those of us who have also spent time seeking to reach a summit or two.

In conclusion, I again congratulate Ms. Purdy on her well-earned award, and look forward to many more insightful, well-written contributions from her on important issues facing Colorado and the nation.

[From the Denver Post, Nov. 28, 2000]

ARSENAL'S HARSH REALITY

(By Penelope Purdy)

The Rocky Mountain Arsenal exudes such a warm, fuzzy image as a wildlife refuge that Coloradans sometimes forget it's still one of the most polluted landscapes in America.

In recent weeks, workers at the federal property north of Aurora discovered six bomblets that may contain sarin, a nerve gas so deadly just a drop will kill a person—and each grapefruit-sized mini-bomb could hold 1.3 pounds. Arsenal officials admit more unpleasant surprises might be unearthed as cleanup crews pick through the site's hazardous garbage.

That confession may surprise folks who view the arsenal as a place scout troops and school groups take guided tours to gawk at bald eagles and 300 species of birds, mammals and reptiles that make their home there.

But many of these creatures live on the arsenal simply because its 27 square miles represent some of the last open prairie in the metro area. It's a sad comment on the destructive impacts of urban sprawl that wild animals prefer to live atop chemical waste than amid endless strip malls.

Yet the animals' presence doesn't erase harsh facts about the land they inhabit:

Starting in 1942, the U.S. Army used the place to manufacture hideous weapons including sarin, mustard gas and wheat rust, a biological agent capable of wiping out crops.

From 1952 to 1988, Shell Oil Co. used the same property to make pesticides, some now outlawed as too dangerous.

For 40 years, the feds and Shell dumped deadly liquid and solid wastes into unlined pits.

Some of these pits, or basins, eventually leaked, letting poisons seep into the drinking water of nearby communities.

The government didn't keep proper tabs on where it tossed unused munitions, so sarin bomblets and other explosives may be strewn around several parts of the arsenal.

Worst of all: The 1996 pact between the feds and the state of Colorado really doesn't insist on decontaminating the land. It just calls for the feds and Shell to dig up the worst toxic goo and bury it elsewhere on the property. So the pact is less a cleanup plan than a reburial plot.

Changing the signs at the arsenal from army post to wildlife refuge didn't erase decades of lies, delays and political hardball that the feds used to stop Colorado from getting a more thorough cleansing of the place.

The feds cornered Colorado into this unhappy position despite bipartisan efforts to make the Army do better. In 1987, then-State Attorney General Duane Woodard, a Democrat, sued the federal government to force a cleanup. When Republican Gale Norton succeeded him in 1990, she pursued the case with gusto. Indeed, Colorado won several big federal court decisions.

But the Army maneuvered to stall and complicate the case. Meantime, Congress

grew alarmed at how much a full-blown decontamination of the site would cost—estimates ranged up to a mind-boggling \$20 billion. Congress would never approve such a massive amount.

So by 1995, then-Lt. Gov. Gail Schoettler, another Democrat, tried to bust loose the logjam. She got a deal inked by the state, the Army, Shell, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The planned cleanup will cost about \$2 billion, of which more than \$700 million already has been spent.

Now the job of holding the feds' feet to the fire has fallen to Gov. Bill Owens, a Republican who shows the same high level of concern.

And rightly so, for the 1996 deal gave Colorado half-a-loaf. For example, Adams County communities whose drinking water was ruined by the arsenal's runoff had been promised clean water. But they'll get only 4,000 acre-feet annually instead of the 10,000 acre-feet they need.

Yet, without the 1996 pact, toxins might still be oozing into the environment; lawyers certainly would still be arguing; and Congress could still be refusing to fund any real cleanup work.

As it is, some progress has been made. The feds built systems to stop pollution from reaching drinking water supplies. Some chemicals have been incinerated. A vast vat of toxic sludge called Basin F has been dug up, and its materials moved to a more stable containment site. And arsenal workers are investigating suspected problem areas—which is how they found the sarin bomblets.

Much more work lies ahead. In fact, the 1996 plan envisioned the cleanup taking at least 10 years.

Even when the plan is fulfilled, though, the place will still be polluted by substances that require decades, sometimes centuries, to break down into less toxic forms.

So despite the eagles and tour groups, here's the harsh reality about the arsenal: It will harbor deadly wastes for longer than our great-grandchildren will be alive.

[From the Denver Post, Sept. 18, 1994]

TRUMPION ON THE SEVENTH TRY

(By Penelope Purdy)

A rainbow had decorated the previous evening. At dawn, the air's chill reminded us that autumn was peeking around the corner of the calendar. Now, in mid-morning, the cobalt September sky turned hot. Dark glasses replaced head lamps.

At about 13,000 feet above sea level, I paused and wondered when tenacity mutates into obsession.

During journeys to this valley near Westcliffe in south-central Colorado, my boots had trod many summits—Kit Carson, Challenger Point, Humboldt Peak, Crestone Needle, all of them over 14,000 feet in elevation. Crestone Peak, however, had eluded me. Six times I had been turned back from its top by lightning, fatigue and route-finding errors.

This commonly climbed mountain should not have stirred such strong emotions. I really had nothing to prove, with a Himalayan ascent, two summits in the Andes, and 52 of Colorado's 54 "14-ers" to my credit. Yet I returned repeatedly to battle this heap of loose rock.

"We've got it now," said the fellow with twinkling eyes who stood by my side. John was his name, and he had already been up this mountain, as he had all Colorado's "14-ers" and most of the state's summits over 13,000 feet. He was here this day because he likes the mountains, and because he knew how important this peak was to me.

For nearly a decade, we had shared a rope, a tent, and many peaks and valleys. The years and the memories had molded a relationship as close as two people can share without physical intimacy.

"Yeah, well, partner, I never say we have it until we really have it. I think it's bad karma," I said.

"I don't believe in karma," he replied. As we trudged up the next 500 vertical feet, we debated the relative merits of karmic Buddhism vs. rational empiricism.

He had saved my hide more times than I could count: grabbing me when I slipped on a slick log bridge so I didn't pitch head-first into a roaring stream with a full pack; carrying me to safety when I had broken a bone in a wilderness fall . . .

I remembered how on Kit Carson Peak, he and I were with another friend who was an inexperienced climber, and who had grown nervous at a certain tough spot. John had said, "Steve, if you don't think you can cut the mustard, I have some right here"—and John whipped out of his coat pocket a deli-sized packet of Grey Poupon. Steve's nervousness evaporated into laughter.

Now, on Crestone, partner John was jesting again, venting his Walter Mitty day dreams, pretending we were grappling with some huge Himalayan summit alongside the great names of mountaineering: Messner, Bonington, Scott. Perhaps they were souls only other climbers revere, but they were real people, real legends, real inspirations to all weekend warriors in all the world's great ranges.

As we clambered up the rubble-strewn gully, John began to move faster and so at one point he pulled ahead.

Looking at his boot soles reminded me of an episode on Mount of the Holy Cross. He and I had finished a splendid early summer ascent of the snow-filled east gully, but during the descent found ourselves traveling over snow so soft it wouldn't support our weight. Underneath this rotten layer hid a hard ice sheet. John slipped, slid, and couldn't stop himself with his ice ax. My choices: step out of the way and let my partner smash into the rocks below, or thrust myself into his path to check his fall. Our chests slammed into each other, and I staggered back, grateful his sharp-pointed crampons had missed my ribs. Friendship is the instinct that overwhelms selfishness.

Crestone Peak is split like a gun sight, so when we topped the gully we peered down the steep other side. Then it was a short scramble to the top, with its grand views of other high summits and the Great Sand Dunes. The raptor who had been feuding with ravens had flown off, but we still could see the big horn sheep far below. No other humans were in view.

With the help of a great soul mate, I'd finally triumphed on the seventh try. Now it was clear which was the most important, the peak or the friendship.

As we descended, I remembered an old climber's saying: you never really conquer a mountain. You stand on its summit for a few moments, then the wind blows your footprints away.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RUBÉN HINOJOSA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was unavoidably detained this morning. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on

rollcall 451. In addition I would have voted "yes" on rollcall No. 448, but was also unavoidably detained.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 450, I was unavoidably detained on official business. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea," and I ask unanimous consent that this statement be placed in the appropriate portion of the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 449, I was unavoidably detained on official business. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

IN HONOR OF DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF THOMAS P. KANE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Deputy Police Chief Thomas Kane of the Jersey City Police Department. On Thursday, November 29, 2001, Thomas Kane will celebrate his retirement with family, friends, and colleagues at Puccini's Restaurant in Jersey City, NJ.

As a 28-year veteran of the Jersey City Police Department, Thomas Kane has enjoyed an extensive and successful career as one of Jersey City's finest. In 1973, Thomas Kane joined the Jersey City Police Department. Quickly earning the respect and admiration of his peers and supervisors, he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant in 1979. In 1985, Thomas Kane was again rewarded for his hard work and commitment, when he was appointed to the rank of Lieutenant. Between 1992 and 1994, Officer Kane served as a Commander in the Records Bureau and North District Divisions. Following his assignment in the Records Bureau and North District, he was promoted to Inspector and headed up the Inspectional Services Unit in the Office of the Chief of Police. In 1997, Mr. Kane assumed the rank of Deputy Chief.

A graduate of St. John's Grammar School and St. Michael's High School, Thomas Kane received his Bachelors of Arts in Economics from New Jersey City University. He later continued his studies at New Jersey City University by acquiring his Master's Degree in Criminal Justice.

An active community leader and role model for Jersey City youths, Thomas Kane serves as a member of the Jersey City Police Emerald Society and the Police Department's We Care Basketball Team. In addition, he serves as Executive Vice President of the Deputy Chiefs of Police Association of the State of New Jersey.

Thomas Kane and his wife Pamela are the proud parents of two daughters, Tara and Erin.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Thomas Kane for his commitment to helping others and for his years of distinguished service in the Jersey City Police Department.

TRIBUTE TO RIVERSIDE
COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Riverside Community Hospital, which will observe its 100th anniversary on December 2. For the past century, Riverside Community Hospital has been committed to delivering the very best healthcare to the people of Riverside and the Inland Empire.

One hundred years ago, local physicians in Riverside, concerned by the lack of available healthcare facilities and the performance of surgeries in private homes, formed what would become Riverside Community Hospital. In a meeting at the home of Dr. C. Van Zwalenburg, these local physicians pledged their own money to convert a 12-room house at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Orange Streets as the first hospital.

Shortly after the hospital opened, it was bursting at the seams and the construction of a new building was desperately needed. The citizens of Riverside generously provided much-needed financial assistance for the building's construction. In May 1904, a brand new two-story hospital building opened on Walnut Avenue, which would later become Brockton, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. The Riverside Daily Press described the new hospital as "a handsome two-story building with pebble dash finish and a handsome pillared portico."

Over the last 100 years, Riverside Community Hospital has seen its community change quite a bit. When it first opened the area was full of orange groves and people from Los Angeles drove east to take in the winter sun. A lot has changed since then but one thing has remained constant, Riverside Community Hospital's dedication to its friends and neighbors.

Riverside Community Hospital has demonstrated an ability to meet whatever challenges its faces: its staff has successfully adapted to a rapidly growing community; secured financial resources to meet the community's health demands; as well as, kept pace with scientific advances and technological changes.

On behalf of the citizens of the 43rd congressional district of California, as well as the countless number of patients they have served, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks and congratulations to the Riverside Community Hospital for their 100 years of outstanding service to the community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall vote No. 459, H.R. 1259, the Computer Security Enhancement Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

I was unavoidably detained for rollcall vote No. 450, S. Con. Res. 44, expressing the sense of the Congress regarding National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on my return from my overseas travel, as a result, I was not able to be present for rollcall votes 449 and 450. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" for rollcall vote 449 and "yes" for rollcall vote 450.

A TRIBUTE TO THE VICTIMS OF
SEPTEMBER 11TH

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy of September 11th touched all Americans in some way. Many of us in Congress lost people from the districts we represent. Some we knew personally. Others we wish we'd had a chance to meet.

I rise today to honor three heroes whom we lost on September 11th. Dorothy DeAraujo, Christopher Newton, and Marie Pappalardo.

Dorothy DeAraujo, was an aspiring artist whom I knew while serving as the president of California State University, Long Beach. She worked as the business manager's assistant, on campus she earned her Bachelors Degree in the Arts at age 69. I remember Dorothy as a delightful person who was always painting.

Dorothy was aboard United Airlines flight 175 that hit the south tower of the World Trade Center. She was returning from a visit with her son at Bedford, Massachusetts.

At the age of 80, Dorothy was still an avid painter. She lived in the Naples water-based community within Long Beach. She spent her time tending to her garden and painting vibrant watercolor scenes.

Dorothy often painted famous Long Beach landmarks such as the Queen Mary. She enjoyed traveling to places such as France, Australia, and Italy for their scenery and museums. She will always be remembered by her friends and neighbors as "our artist."

Christopher Newton, a Long Beach native, was a passenger aboard American Airlines flight 77 that crashed into the Pentagon. The morning of September 11th Chris boarded his flight for L-A-X with two objectives. Officially he was on business, but he also was returning to southern California to retrieve the family dog.

Chris and his wife Amy had recently moved their young family from southern California to his northern Virginia headquarters.

Friends remember Chris as a devoted family man. He also had a quick sense of humor. Chris gratefully valued his family.

An Eagle Scout at 13, Chris was both a Scoutmaster and Little League manager for his children, 8-year-old Sarah, and 11-year-old Michael. Parents reported that Chris was the kind of scoutmaster who treated all the boys as if they were his own.

Marie Pappalardo was a passenger aboard the Los Angeles bound United Airlines flight 175—the same flight that carried Dorothy DeAraujo. Marie was returning from her an-

nual visit to Methuen, Massachusetts for her daughter's 33rd birthday.

Marie lived in the city of Paramount with her husband Steven Santoyo. The couple worked together at A-L-A Foods and shared a love for horse racing. Marie's family and friends remember her as a wonderful woman who was dedicated to her family and her three teenage stepdaughters.

THE FEDERAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEE TRANSPARENCY ACT

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Federal Advisory Committee Transparency Act. I am joined by my colleague Representative ROBERT MATSUI who serves as the Ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Social Security. Also cosponsoring this bill are Representatives SCHAKOWSKY, OWENS, KANJORSKI, MALONEY, DOGGETT, POMEROY, and BECERRA.

Concern over the number of advisory committees and the lack of balanced advice and public participation began during the Kennedy administration. President Kennedy issued Executive Order 11007 requiring agencies to be accountable for an orderly process of seeking outside advice. That executive order became the foundation for the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972. The goal was to assure that in meetings special interests would not unduly influence the operations of government. The Act was passed to prevent the government from consulting only with energy company executives when developing energy policy. The Act was passed to prevent mining companies from being the sole source of advice on mining in wilderness areas. Unfortunately, the intent of that legislation has been reversed by regulations issued last summer.

Twice now, the President's Commission on Social Security has met behind closed doors. There was no announcement that these meetings were taking place, and no record of who came before the commission members in these secret meetings. There are no minutes that record the subcommittee deliberation of the members as they chart the future of the Social Security system. That is a clear violation of the intent of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, but permissible under the new regulations issued by the Bush Administration.

The Bush regulations allow advisory committees to establish subcommittees, which are not subject to the sunshine provisions that the full committee must follow. An advisory committee doesn't have to tell the public when it creates subcommittees. Those subcommittees can meet in private with whomever they choose without public notice. The Social Security Commission split into two groups—half of the members in one and half in the other—allowing them to meet as subcommittees without public scrutiny.

Secret meetings breed suspicion. The issues before the Social Security Commission are serious and difficult ones. If reform of the Social Security system is necessary, and the Commission so recommends, the public must be certain that the proposed changes have been developed after careful deliberation of all

points of view. We don't know who is attending these secret meetings, and consequently, don't know who or what arguments are shaping the commissioners' opinions.

To maintain confidence in the fairness of these deliberations, the Social Security Commission should immediately stop its secret meetings. To assure the public that no special interest group is shaping the conclusions, the Commission should immediately disband these artificial groups. Sound public policy is best made with full public involvement. This bill will both strengthen the advisory committee process, as well as restore integrity to the efforts to strengthen the Social Security system.

**MEDICARE PATIENT ACCESS TO
PHYSICAL THERAPISTS ACT OF
2001**

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today with my friend and colleague, Mr. POMEROY, to introduce the Patient Access to Physical Therapists Act. This bill allows Medicare beneficiaries direct access to qualified physical therapists without a physician referral.

Currently, Medicare beneficiaries must visit a physician before being allowed to then visit a physical therapist. This burdensome requirement in Medicare is a regulation whose time has passed. The referral mandate is unnecessary and limits access to timely and medically necessary physical therapists' services. Providing Medicare beneficiaries with direct access to physical therapists is critical as Congress looks to modernize the Medicare program.

All health care consumers should have the ability to choose the health care services they want when they need it. Allowing Medicare beneficiaries to have direct access to physical therapists will help achieve that goal. Currently, thirty-four states, including my home state of Illinois, allow for direct access to physical therapists without the added cost of a physician referral. Congress must consistently balance three factors with regard to Medicare: patient safety, accessibility of services from qualified providers, and cost or financial stability to the Medicare program.

Direct access to physical therapists allows for improved access to quality health care services. A study of BlueCross BlueShield insurance claims in Maryland indicates that when a patient has direct access to physical therapists, services are not over-utilized nor do they result in higher costs for physical therapy. State boards that regulate physical therapy confirm that patient safety is not compromised by the elimination of the referral requirement. With this in mind, the policy of improved access to physical therapists is healthy for the Medicare program and its beneficiaries. It is clear that improved access to physical therapists will maintain this critical balance of patient safety, cost to Medicare program, and improved beneficiary service. Medicare beneficiaries should have the same access to physical therapists as the rest of patients in Illinois and thirty-four other states.

Providing better access to qualified physical therapists will help ensure patients receive

quality health care for all Americans. Mr. Speaker, I ask for my colleagues for their consideration and support of the Patient Access to Physical Therapists Act.

**LUMEN CHRISTI HIGH SCHOOL
FOOTBALL TEAM, JACKSON,
MICHIGAN**

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call special attention to the achievements of the Lumen Christi High School football team of Jackson, Michigan. On Saturday, November 24, Lumen Christi won the Football State Championship for the second year in a row. Led by the 2001 season's coach of the year Herb Brogan, the Lumen Christi team with a record this year of 14-0, has now won 28 consecutive games, being one of the top teams in all classes in the state of Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to recognize all the 2001 Lumen Christi High School football team for their dedication to the team and their commitment to the hard work it takes to win a championship: Matt Hohne, Greg Wolvin, Kevin Coffman, Ted Piepkow, Corey Hudeley, Matt Bigelow, Drew Morgan, Adam Hudechek, Paul Gross, Travis Warner, Nate Lefere, Michael Ellis, Eric Adamczyk, Brad Chase, Justin Whitney, Michael Devine, Gaelen Callahan, Ron Davis, K.C. Kutyna, Matt Kuhl, Peni Sete, Scott Ball, Matt Ojeda, Erik Wilson, Joe Smigielski, Derek Tracy, Josh Hunt, John Gonzales, Matt Walker, Casey Thompson, Clayton Richardson, David Dailey, Nick Mangas, Andy Gorczyca, Kyle Ruge, Tim Gonzales, Thomas Dailey, Andy Foster, Mike Todaro, Kyle Martin, Johnny Fry, Andy Walsh, Rob Cole, Thomas Wheeler, Patrick Daly, Adam Bowditch, Bryce Brown, Mike Frey, Chris Putra, Chris Fouty, Nick Stieber, Joel Chase, Bryan Chase, Jeremy Schrot, Thomas Devine, Quentin Wheeler, Ryan Daniel Karasek, and Jim Devine.

Head Coach Herb Brogan was assisted by his fine coaching staff: Joe Williams, Dan Crowley, Bryan Ziegler, Pat Laughlin, Pete Lefere, Mike Armeli, Joff Marcantel, Sean Brogan, Tim Sullivan, Frank Slaby, Pat Neville, Ted Cole, Mike Tash, and Jerry Sykes, and the team managers Sara Duffy, Lisa Booth, and Crystal Carlson, and trainer Carrier Stevens.

Finally, I would like to offer my thanks and congratulations to the Lumen Christi High School community—the students, alumni, faculty, staff and all the supporters from the Jackson area. As principal Father Thomas Reiden knows well, this championship could not have been accomplished without their unshakable commitment to the team this year and the many previous years. We are proud of all the Lumen Christi players and coaches for their accomplishments.

ARTICLE BY FORMER SENATOR
ALAN DIXON REGARDING TER-
RORISM

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise now to bring attention to an article written by my friend and former colleague, the Honorable Senator Alan Dixon while he was co-chair of the Anti-Terrorism caucus. His article, entitled "The Terror Next Time," is a fascinating prediction that causes us to reflect on our current situation, and gives us insights that are valuable in the war on terrorism.

Senator Dixon's advice on combating both international and domestic terrorism was truly visionary. This is apparent by the fact that more than fifteen years after articulating a plan of action for preventing terrorism, Senator Dixon's blue-print is identical in many ways to the one that is currently being employed. As Dixon wrote, we should, "convene an International Congress of Terrorism to develop cooperative, multinational programs for locating, apprehending, and bringing to justice those responsible for the deaths of thousands of innocent people. On a broader level, America must develop with its allies strategies to isolate state sponsors of terrorism, strategies to our financial and commercial ties with terrorist regimes." He continued by advocating detailed measures that need to be taken, such as suspending arms exports to nations that support terrorism, improving extradition procedures, tightening immigration laws, promoting multilateral cooperation among police and security organizations, and creating awareness, confidence, and determination amongst our citizenry. These measures, Dixon said, would preserve and protect our democracy.

Mr. Speaker, while we cannot turn back the clock to avert the tragedy of September 11th, 2001, we can take comfort in the fact that Senator Dixon's warnings and advice are currently being heeded. I pray that such wise words are never left by the wayside again, and that the good judgment, determination, and foresight of men such as Senator Dixon guide our nation, to victory over the cowardly forces that promulgate terror. If anyone is interested in reading the full article, please feel free to call my staff at 225-5701.

**TRIBUTE TO HERSCHEL FARMER
OF SILVER SPRING, MD**

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to pay tribute to one of my constituents, Herschel Farmer of Silver Spring, MD. At the end of this year Mr. Farmer will be retiring after more than 31 years of dedicated service with the United Parcel Service (UPS).

Mr. Farmer was born in Pulaski, VA, in 1947 and graduated from Pulaski High School in 1965. He began his UPS career in 1970 as a car washer. Less than 2 months later Mr. Farmer was promoted to the position of Package Delivery Driver.

In 1975 Herschel began his career in UPS management when he was promoted to full time manager in the UPS Atlantic District. His management career has taken him across the country from Virginia to Iowa, to Texas, and finally to Maryland. During this period he has served primarily in Operations and Labor Relations capacities.

Mr. Farmer currently serves as the Chief Operating Officer of the Metro DC District which encompasses Northern Virginia, Maryland, and Washington, DC—including our offices here in the House of Representatives. Congratulations Mr. Farmer on a long and distinguished career. Best wishes to you and your family and enjoy your retirement.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE
PRESIDENT

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my concern about the military order of the President issued on November 13, 2001 and titled "Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism."

Under this military order the President declared an "extraordinary emergency" that enables him to order military tribunals for suspected international terrorists and their collaborators, bypassing the American criminal justice system, its rules of evidence and its constitutional guarantees.

The creation of military tribunals would permit secret arrests, secret charges using secret evidence, secret prosecutions, secret witnesses, secret trials, secret convictions, secret sentencing, and even secret executions. The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution establishes that "No person shall * * * be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." It is therefore a matter of protecting our Constitutional rights that defendants in terrorism cases receive full due process under the law.

Furthermore, failure to subject suspected terrorists to the Constitutionally-based American system of justice will cause America to lose moral standing in the world. For years the State Department has strongly opposed the use of secret courts in countries such as Russia, China, Egypt, Peru—and Columbia. Just this summer China held secret trials of several US based scholars on espionage charges. One of the scholars was a U.S. citizen and another two were U.S. permanent residents. We demand full due process for Americans charged with a crime in a foreign country and we should not set a different standard for our non-citizens.

Just days ago Spain announced that it will not extradite eight men charged with complicity in the Sept. 11th attacks unless the United States agrees to try the suspects by a civilian court and not by a military tribunal. According to an article in the New York Times on Nov. 24, 2001, "A senior European Union official * * * said he doubted that any of the 15 nations—all of which have renounced the death penalty and signed the European Convention on Human Rights—would agree to extradition that involved the possibility of a military trial.

Noted conservative columnist, William Safire, put to rest the erroneous argument that the establishment of military tribunals was consistent with military justice. According to Safire, "Military attorneys are silently seething * * * The Uniform Code of Military Justice demands a public trial, proof beyond reasonable doubt, an accused's voice in the selection of juries and the right to choose counsel, unanimity in death sentencing and above all appellate review by civilians confirmed by the Senate. Not one of these fundamental rights can be found in (the Administration's) military order setting up kangaroo courts for people he designates before "trial" to be terrorists."

We can not, and should not, let the actions of terrorists cause us to degrade our American system of justice.

TRIBUTE TO THE VICTIMS OF
SEPTEMBER 11TH

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy of September 11th touched all Americans in some way. Many of us in Congress lost people from the districts we represent. Some we knew personally. Others we wished we'd had a chance to meet.

I rise today to honor three heroes whom we lost on September 11th. Dorothy DeAraujo, Christopher Newton, and Marie Pappalardo. Dorothy DeAraujo, was an aspiring artist whom I knew while serving as the president of California State University, Long Beach. She worked as the business manager's assistant on campus, while she earned her Bachelors Degree in the Arts at age 69. I remember Dorothy as a delightful person who was always painting. Dorothy was aboard United Airlines flight 175 that hit the south tower of the World Trade Center. She was returning from a visit with her son in Bedford, Massachusetts. At the age of 80, Dorothy was still an avid painter. She lived in the Naples waterbased community within Long Beach. She spent her time tending to her garden and painting vibrant watercolor scenes. Dorothy often painted famous Long Beach landmarks such as the Queen Mary. She enjoyed traveling to places such as France, Australia, and Italy for their scenery and museums. She will always be remembered by her friends and neighbors as "our artist."

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175—the same flight that carried Dorothy DeAraujo. Marie was returning from her annual visit to Methuen, Massachusetts for her daughter's 33rd birthday. Marie lived in the city of Paramount with her husband Steven Santoyo. The couple worked together at ALA Foods and shared a love for horse racing. Marie's family and friends remember her as a wonderful woman who was dedicated to her family and her three teenage stepdaughters.

STATEMENT IN HONOR OF NANCY
H. BECHTLE

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Nancy Hellman Bechtle for her longstanding commitment to the San Francisco Bay Area community. For the last fourteen years, Nancy Bechtle has served as the President of the San Francisco Symphony. On December 3, 2001, the Board of Governors of the San Francisco Symphony, civic leaders, elected officials and friends and fans will gather for a tribute dinner and concert in Nancy's honor, to recognize what her Presidency and overall leadership has meant to the community.

A fourth generation San Franciscan and alumna of Stanford University, Nancy Bechtle comes from a family tradition which has blessed California with its philanthropy and civic involvement and she is passing this legacy on to her children. Nancy Bechtle has been a member of the Symphony's Board of Governors since 1984. Elected in 1987, she is the second woman to hold the position of President of the San Francisco Symphony.

Mrs. Bechtle's tenure was one of the most successful in the Symphony's history, highlighted by the appointment of Michael Tilson Thomas as Music Director, the completion of an acoustic renovation of Davies Symphony Hall, a major touring program that has taken the Symphony throughout Europe, Asia and the United States and the release of numerous Grammy Award winning recordings. Mrs. Bechtle, with her grace and strength, negotiated a historic six year labor agreement signed in January of 1999. As a result of these efforts, the San Francisco Symphony is considered one of the world's premiere orchestral ensembles. In addition, Mrs. Bechtle has illustrated her commitment to the San Francisco community by establishing annual outdoor concerts as well as expanding the Symphony's education program for youth, Adventures in Music. Mrs. Bechtle has been recognized with numerous awards for her outstanding service to the community.

I am proud to join my constituents in thanking and praising my friend Nancy Bechtle for her fourteen extraordinary years as President of the San Francisco Symphony. We have been truly blessed by her leadership, will miss her as President, and wish her well in all her endeavors, including her continued service on the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Symphony.

FLOOR STATEMENT FOR REP.
ELLEN TAUSCHER

HON. ELLEN D. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, we have mourned. We have remembered. And we have flown the flag.

We have done a lot to honor those lost.

But we can do more to honor the men and women who became some of the greatest heroes in American history on September 11.

Many families are still searching for peace of mind and for how to explain to their children that their moms or dads aren't coming home. One of those people is Deena Burnett, who lost her husband Tom on flight 93. Another is Laurie Hart, whose husband John was in the World Trade Center September 11.

These two men are shining examples of the American spirit, and of our bravery and values as a Nation.

Nothing will ever bring back Tom or John, but we must do everything we can to help their families keep their memories alive.

Deena Burnett would like to hear the recording from flight 93's cockpit recorder. And I believe we owe that to her.

These families know the tape might not give them all the answers they're looking for. But many believe it's the only way to cement in their minds what they already know in their hearts—that their husbands and fathers and best friends died as heroes, selflessly doing everything they could to protect their fellow Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I have urged the FBI to immediately consider letting Deena Burnett hear this tape. For 7 weeks I have waited for an answer. Even worse—so have all those families.

And while Deena Burnett and all these other people have been waiting, someone shared information about their loved one's final moments with reporters. But the families' requests still go unanswered. This is heartless, and it is unacceptable.

The FBI can no longer delay making this important gesture to respect and honor the families of these American heroes.

Please, Mr. Speaker, help us give these families the best holiday gifts they could receive—the memories of those they lost.

**U.S. CONGRESS MUST SUPPORT
AMERICAN STEEL INDUSTRY**

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, since 1998, foreign governments have been masterfully proping up their inefficient domestic steel producers. The result to the United States has been disastrous. In three years, 26 domestic steel companies have either been forced into bankruptcy proceedings or shut down altogether, amounting to 40 percent of America's former steel production capacity. The number of American workers who have lost their jobs, due to no fault of their own, stand at 28,000 and rising. Currently, foreign steel making cor-

porations produce 300 million metric tons per year—nearly double the annual U.S. consumption.

Unfortunately, this problem is nothing new. Ever since the United States began to abandon its protective anti-dumping laws, American steel and steelworkers have been hung out to dry. In 1980, there were 547,500 American steelworkers; today there are 211,300.

This problem hits too close to home for the residents of my Congressional district. For example, last week, LTV Corporation petitioned a federal bankruptcy judge to close its coke plant at 11600 S. Burley in Chicago. This closing alone will send 3,500 employees in the Chicago area a pink slip just in time for Christmas. Last month, Acme metals of Riverdale shut down and resulted in 1,100 unemployed steelworkers.

Perhaps more damaging to my district is the fact that retired pensioners risk losing their negotiated benefits and health insurance. In 1993, when U.S. Steel closed its Southworks plant on 89th Street in Chicago, hundreds of my constituents were forced into early retirement. Today, they worry their retirement pensions will not be subject to another broken promise. Locally, 4,600 former LTV and Acme employees will join their ranks, hoping that their struggling former companies will at least be able to pay out health and pension annuities.

I would like to thank Congressman VISCLOSKY from my neighboring state of Indiana for bringing forth his Steel Industry Relief legislation to the floor of the House today. As numerous steel companies begin to move from Chapter 11 to Chapter 7 bankruptcy, it is becoming obvious that pension and health commitments will fall with the corporations. His amendment will address the needs of retired workers and allow steel companies to merge and restructure to survive in the predatory world steel market of the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, the Steel Industry Relief legislation will only begin to address the amount of assistance Congress needs to give to the vital domestic steel industry. But it is a good start. Again, I would like to thank my colleague from my neighboring state of Indiana, Mr. VISCLOSKY, for his thoughtful amendment. His northwest Indiana district may be the most affected congressional district in the nation as a result of closing steel mills. Some congressional districts like mine will be substantially affected by these problems. But in time, all of America will surely suffer if these troubling trends continue. We must protect and support American steel.

**EULOGY FOR HONORABLE JOE
MOAKLEY**

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to make a submission into the RECORD. During the funeral mass for our late colleague Joe Moakley, Monsignor Thomas McDonnell of St. Augustine's Parish in South Boston gave a wonderful and very moving eulogy. I'd like to share his words with the House.

St. Augustine once wrote that if we ever wish to find hope, we must learn to remember.

And it is this remembering that leads to the hope that must be the center of our reflection today as we give our brother, friend, colleague and public servant back to God.

My own memories will, I know, color my words. I remember a political novel about a thinly-disguised mayor of Boston. And years later, I can remember the words of the fictitious Monsignor about his hero. With due adaptation, they apply so aptly to Joe. His words were to the effect that "to die in God's grace, to have loved many and left behind many friends, and to have done a great deal of good—what more needs to be said about any man." Indeed, we might leave our thoughts here, except for one thing. The phrase quoted above overlooks what contributed to Joe's goodness and greatness. It overlooks the Congressman's roots as a South Boston Irish-Italian Catholic American.

There was a spiritual depth in Joe which could easily be overlooked. After his public announcement regarding his disease, he asked to meet with me—and had one question: "What more should I be doing to get ready to meet God?" He had received the Sacrament of Reconciliation and he was given the sacrament of the sick by his friend Cardinal Law. But being the pragmatist he was, he wanted to know if he should be doing anything else.

This question, coming from the deepest part of himself, was a natural one to those of us who were raised in the Catholic tradition—where we were taught that the purpose of our existence was to lead us to spend an eternity of happiness with God. It was a question which took on the aspect of prayer—spoken in the language of the heart. And ultimately, it pointed to the faith-dimension of Joe's life.

Without breaking any confidentiality, I can say that I could only point Joe to the truth which I believe is so important for all of us to recognize: God's infinite, affectionate love that He has for every one of his children—the love about which Isaiah wrote:

Even if a mother would forget the child of her womb,

I can never forget you—

I have carved you on the palm of my hands.

Somehow I believe that at the moment of our death, God who has been supporting us and holding us will simply grasp us gently by the hand and lead us home.

On another level, one of the great saints of the Catholic tradition, St. John of the Cross, wrote: "In the evening of our life, we will be judged upon love." And in this context, Joe would pass with flying colors. There is no doubt that Joe was loved. The outpouring of affection for him was made known to us through the media. For Joe, however, the letters he received from people whom he knew all his life—or people for whom he did favors were equally if not more important.

But we are loved because we love. True Love, as we know, is ever-expansive. And the lists of Joe's loves are as endless as they are impressive. He loved His God, his church, his special and enduring love for his wife Evelyn, his family, his constituents, South Boston, the Democratic Party and his country. In a way, I am reminded of the poet Dante's description of God, whom he described as having His arms wide-open to embrace all who turn to Him. In an analogous way, Joe's arms were open to all who turned to him, especially the poor and the needy. Because we are all made in God's image, we should learn that lesson.

It would be wrong, however, to look at Joe simply in terms of a local politician. I believe his pursuit of justice for those murdered in El Salvador proved that Joe was a true statesman who did not, however, forget his roots. His was a passionate pursuit of justice. And as the first Scripture reading notes, the just are in the hands of God.

I doubt whether Joe ever read Aristotle on his frequent trips between Boston and Washington, but he instinctively embraced the ideas of this Greek philosopher that the vocation of the politician is to strive to make others happy. This idea, combined with the Christian belief expressed in the Acts of the Apostles that Jesus was one who "went about doing good" explains the motivating forces for Joe's political life and successes. As the Gospel points out, there are many ways to our Father's home.

As we have seen in the past few months, Joe exercised a great appeal to so many people. I believe people saw in him 2 virtues for which people are hungry—integrity and authenticity.

But there is something else which also must be mentioned. While Joe was not without fault, his virtues outweighed his faults. It was the visible virtues of his care and compassion which earned him such encomiums as the "voice of the voiceless." I think the key to Joe's personality and his success as a politician is to be found in a few verses written by the poet politician Patrick Pearse. He wrote:

Because I am of the people, I understand the people,
I am sorrowful with their sorrow, I am hungry with their desire:
My heart has been heavy with the grief of mothers,
My eyes have been wet with the tears of children
I have yearned with old wistful men,
And laughed with young men * * *

Because Joe never forgot he was a man of the people, he had an empathy and compassion for them. These virtues likewise are expansive. And Joe's legacy to us was to be a role-model of these virtues. But he also challenges us now—to make these virtues come alive in our hearts. If we do—whatever our vocation is—the world will become a better place. Joe, "good and faithful servant," may you rest in peace. Amen.

NATIONAL PEARL HARBOR
REMEMBRANCE DAY

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. Con. Res. 44, in commemoration of Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day and to honor those who served their country at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Our nation is now fully engaged in a campaign to eradicate international terrorism. The last two weeks have witnessed a great deal of progress in Afghanistan. Yet, the job is not yet

complete; the Taliban remain in control of their spiritual base of Kandahar and Osama bin Laden remains at large. I can find no greater inspiration for seeing through this campaign to complete victory than the men and women of past generations who served heroically in defense of our nation, especially at Pearl Harbor on "the day of infamy."

One of those heroes was Dorie Miller, an African American mess attendant aboard the USS *West Virginia* when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Dorie Miller was responsible for dragging his ship's commander, who had been wounded by shrapnel, out of the line of fire. Once his captain was safe, he manned a machine gun on the ship's deck. He did so despite the fact that blacks generally did not serve in combat positions or other positions of greater responsibility and thus he had not been instructed in gunnery. With serious bombing and strafing all around him as the American battleship fleet was being decimated, Dorie Miller shot down at least two of the 29 Japanese planes that were lost by the attackers that day.

Dorie Miller continued to serve his country in the Navy during World War II. However, in 1943, he and 654 shipmates were killed in the line of duty when the Japanese sank the USS *Liscome Bay* near the Gilbert Islands.

Unfortunately, Dorie Miller's acts of valor have never been fully recognized, and some of the awards that were bestowed upon him were only given grudgingly. Initially, Dorie Miller's actions were not publicized until three months after the Pearl Harbor attack. Then, he was only given a letter of citation by the Secretary of the Navy—the lowest of awards for duty. Dorie Miller was finally awarded the Navy Cross, but only after a public campaign by civil rights organizations brought about critical attention in the press. However, Dorie Miller was not decorated with the nation's highest honor—the Congressional Medal of Honor. In fact, no African American who served in World War II received the Congressional Medal of Honor until seven Army veterans were given the award in 1997.

Mr. Speaker, as we honor the devotion, dedication and sacrifice of all who served at Pearl Harbor, I can think of no better commemoration than to finally recognize the actions of Dorie Miller. I have introduced legislation, H.R. 1994, which would begin to cure this injustice. The bill would waive the time limitation specified in current law for the awarding of military decorations in order to allow the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Dorie Miller for his heroic actions during World War II. I ask my colleagues to cosponsor my bill and the Armed Services Committee to expedite its passage so that a long-awaited honor may finally be bestowed upon this deserving individual.

TRIBUTE TO HEROS OF THE FIRST
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. HENRY BROWN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two heroes of

the first district of South Carolina who died in the September 11 attack on our country. Wendy Smalls of Johns Island was working at the International Securities Firm of Canton Fitzgerald on the 104th floor of the north tower of the World Trade Center when the attack took place. She leaves behind a 7 year old son, Tyree who is now living with his grandmother, Ms. Ethel L. Smalls of Johns Island. The community has responded by adding a room to the grandmother's house to expand the living space for little Tyree.

Lyzbeth Glick, daughter of Richard and Joanne Makely of Johns Island, lost her husband Jeremy on United flight 93 that crashed in Pennsylvania. Jeremy was on the phone with his wife moments before taking on the terrorists. He told her that there were three hijackers and "our best chance is to fight these people." He and several others decided to attack the hijackers to keep them from reaching their target. The plane went down and everyone on it died. FBI Special Agent Andy Black said that Jeremy Glick and the others lost their lives but spared countless lives by keeping the plane from reaching its intended target. Jeremy leaves behind his wife and their 12 week old daughter. The heroes of the first district of South Carolina will be missed but certainly not forgotten. We ask God's blessings for these families.

EXPRESSING THE GRATITUDE OF
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TO GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my support to the House Resolution expressing the Congress's appreciation to the General Accounting Office and its employees for enabling the House of Representatives to continue its work during the closing of our buildings as a result of the anthrax attack. The GAO provided office space for and administrative support of the House with little forewarning and its employees stood by, ready to be of assistance providing a warm welcome, that made our transition that much easier. I and my staff were personally pleased to be accommodated in the offices of Mr. McCoy Williams and Ms. Lynda E. Downing for several days providing us the opportunity to continue our work while they were inconvenienced. This sacrifice was and is greatly appreciated.

During these turbulent times, our ability to depend on each other has been essential to an appropriate and expedient response to support and lead the Nation. The GAO is always an important component of our work and its performance during the most recent challenge exceeded all expectations. I thank them for their hard work and dedication.