

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