

they fight to defend our country and they sacrifice to preserve our freedom. Clayton and Eleanor, words cannot express the gratefulness we have for Douglas' sacrifice. On behalf of a grateful country and community we say thank you, his service has helped make America strong.

FROM INFAMY TO A BETTER
WORLD, REVISITING PEARL HARBOR

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 11, 2001

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in remembrance and observance of Pearl Harbor Day, a terrible day in our country's history. On this day, 60 years ago, the greatest generation was called into action. They answered this call, and changed the world forever.

On the morning of Sunday, December 7, 1941, the Japanese fleet crossed the Pacific Ocean. They attacked and crippled the US Pacific Fleet. The attackers bombed our docked ships, and a nearby military airfield. Eight American battleships and 13 other naval vessels were sunk or badly damaged, almost 200 American aircraft were destroyed and approximately 3,000 naval and military personnel were killed or wounded. The attack marked the entrance of the United States into the war.

The Axis Powers marched across Europe toward world domination. The tripartite represented one of the darkest and most evil forces the world has ever known. Nazi Germany had begun the systematic extermination of Jewish men, women and children. The Axis Powers moved to conquer, rule, and destroy to gain the world, under a flag of greed and hate.

American forces joined freedom-loving nations already fighting. Our soldiers fought valiantly from the shores of Normandy to the Battle of Midway. They fought not to show U.S. might, nor to win possessions. The American soldiers fought to preserve and protect the right of people to live freely.

In the years following the defeat of the Axis Powers, the world would change shape. Borders would open, stimulating a wave of freedom strong enough to tear down walls and break barriers. People from different corners of the earth would be connected like never before. America would build a strong relationship with Japan and its other, and unite much of the world to destroy the vice of communism.

Today, Americans look upon the events of December 7, 1941 in a new light. In retrospect, we understand the distant stare that beset our father's, mother's, grandfather's, and grandmother's eyes as they told stories of where they were, and what they were doing on that day 60 years ago. It is with new ears that we hear the trembling voices that described the terror and uncertainty that jolted the country when an enemy attacked us on our ground. It is with gratitude and the utmost respect that we remember those who fought, and those who were lost for the love of our nation.

We move forward more vigilant, more aware, and more determined. As we pay tribute to those we lost at Pearl Harbor, we stand with a new pride in America. Our hopes and

prayers go out to those who are deployed, even now, to carry the torch in the fight for freedom. At the dawning of a new day of uncertainty, we can look to the American values of freedom, justice, and equality to lead us to peace and security. We remember the bravery of our soldiers that suffered so, to make our world better.

WELCOMING OF THE CAPITOL
HOLIDAY TREE

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 11, 2001

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to share with my colleagues the remarkable story of the 2001 Capitol holiday tree. The holiday tree is a sixty-seven year old, 74-foot white spruce, that was cut on the Ottawa National Forest in the Western Upper Peninsula, in the great state of Michigan. Tonight at 5:00 p.m., the Speaker will throw a switch and illuminate this magnificent tree for the world to see.

It is with a great sense of pride that I inform my colleagues that this is the fifth time that the state of Michigan has provided the Capitol holiday tree. This year's tree is aptly named the "Tree of Hope," and will be displayed on the lawn of the U.S. Capitol until early January.

Before arriving in Washington, D.C., the tree traveled throughout Michigan and stopped in 10 communities, including beautiful Monroe, in my congressional District.

The tree will be decorated with 6,000 handcrafted ornaments provided by Michigan residents. And I would draw my colleagues' particular attention to the beautiful ornament provided by Monroe County Community College, a fine institution of higher learning in Michigan's 16th District. The ornament was designed by Jerry Morse, the graphic arts designer at the college, and constructed by Matt and Pam Hart of Temperance. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this fine craftsmanship.

The Tree of Hope is a beautiful symbol of Michigan's vision of peace and optimism for the new millennium. The people of Michigan have provided their unique wishes and dreams of a better tomorrow with the 6,000 handcrafted ornaments that will adorn the tree. It is a fitting message of peace for the holiday season.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Capitol holiday tree from the great state of Michigan, and the magnificent ornament from Monroe.

BIPARTISAN TRADE PROMOTION
AUTHORITY ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 6, 2001

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I believe that international trade is very important to improving our nation's economy and would gladly vote for a bill encouraging Fair Trade around the globe. I have been proud to

cast pro-trade votes in this House before; however, I cannot support the Thomas bill, and I urge my colleagues to vote no. If given the chance, I would like to have an up or down vote on the Rangel substitute, but the Majority has produced an unfair, undemocratic rule, with little meaningful debate allowed.

I support trade agreements that provide important safeguards to protect the rights of American working families as well as the rights of our trading partners' workers. I also support trade agreements that protect the global environment. I cannot, however, support this Fast Track authority because it will weaken our ability to exercise our Constitutional duty to provide oversight of the executive branch. I believe that any special authority granted to the President should be conditioned upon certain basic requirements that the United States only enter into agreements that are mindful of the need to protect the workers in all countries participating in the agreement as well as the global environment. These safeguards must be in the core text of the bill, not promised in future negotiations.

I believe, though, that our debate today is about more than H.R. 3005. The Majority Party has failed to provide for our nation's immediate needs. Our country has many pressing, economic needs that remain unmet by the Leadership of this House. We must act now to raise the living standards of workers—both here at home, and abroad. The time to act is long overdue.

The Majority Party has done nothing to address many of those needs. It has done nothing to help the thousands of unemployed Americans who have lost their jobs in the Bush recession. It has done nothing to help workers with their emergency health care needs. It has done nothing to pass an economic stimulus that really helps working families.

I urge my colleagues to vote no on the Thomas bill, and I urge the Majority to give us a fair vote on a fair trade bill—the Rangel substitute.

AMENDING INTERNAL REVENUE
CODE TO SIMPLIFY REPORTING

SPEECH OF

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 4, 2001

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, of the many Federal regulations with which colleges and universities are required to comply, one of the most onerous is that associated with the HOPE scholarship and lifetime learning tax credit. Originally enacted as part of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, the tax credits were intended to give parents back more of their hard-earned money, up to \$1,500 for the first 2 years of college, so that they could better afford to send their children to school.

While we were successful in providing, this tax relief for students and families, we discovered an unintended consequence: an unfunded mandate burdening, colleges, trade schools, community colleges, and universities in the form of a reporting requirement administered by the IRS.

I became aware of this regulatory issue during the fall of 1997. I was discussing several

concerns with Dr. La Tourette, president of Northern Illinois University. While talking about the merits of the HOPE scholarship, he dropped the bombshell on me and informed us of the new Federal requirements forcing all 6,000 institutions of higher education in this country to collect unprecedented information on their students and disseminate that information to the IRS.

I knew compliance with the reporting requirement would be expansive and expensive and would ultimately be borne by the very families that they were trying to help with the HOPE scholarship program. Both large and small institutions have been hit hard by the reporting requirement. The cost to schools to implement and abide by these regulations will soar into the hundreds of millions of dollars. And, of course, they will be passed on to the consumers of education, which are the parents and the students.

Since my conversation with Dr. La Tourette, I have worked with members of the higher education community and with Commissioner Charles Rossotti of the IRS to simplify the reporting requirements and ease the burden of the regulations on the colleges and universities of this country. Today, I am proud to say that H.R. 3346 is the product of a partnership that evolved between the IRS, the Treasury Department, the higher education community, and myself, and this can serve as a model for how we can positively impact higher education in the future by working together.

Specifically, while H.R. 3346 maintains the reporting requirement, the bill eliminates certain elements of the law such as reporting a third party's Social Security number, and changes others, such as allowing schools to report the amount students are billed or the amount they are paid. It is my hope that the simplifications instituted as part of H.R. 3346 will make the reporting significantly easier on colleges and universities.

Early estimates from Northern Illinois University predict that as a result of the passage of this bill, this school could avoid a one-time cost of approximately \$90,000. This includes the costs of program computer systems to accommodate requirements included in the original legislation that are not included in the pending legislation, as well as what it would cost initially to implement Social Security number reporting of the taxpayer claiming the student as a dependent.

Additionally, the university would have incurred ongoing costs on an annual basis for solicitation and data entry of the student-reported information, and those costs are estimated at \$30,000 a year. The University of California's system expects to save \$1 million in the first year alone as a result of H.R. 3346. Overall, the savings the schools will attain as a result of this legislation are very significant. When we consider that most institutions of higher education would incur costs of similar proportion, the impact is particularly traumatic.

I would be remiss if I did not take a moment to heartily thank Commissioner Rossotti with whom we met on no less than three different occasions in order to fashion this legislation. I also want to thank Judy Dunn, Curt Wilson and Beverly Babers of the staff. I would like to thank Northern Illinois University, both former president Dr. La Tourette and current president Dr. John Peters and Kathe Shinham from the school for their insights and efforts as we have worked to craft this legislation. This bill

is a memorial to Dr. Ruth Mercedes-Smith, former president of Highland Community College, who was killed in a car accident several months ago. Her support for our work was invaluable. Also, Dr. Chapdelaine of Rock Valley Community College, Dr. LaVista of McHenry Community College, Jacquelyn Ito-Woo of the University of California, and Mary Bachinger and Anne Gross of the National Association of Colleges and University Business Officers. All of these groups worked tirelessly together in order to craft the legislation. It took us 4 years to do it. During that period of time, the IRS worked with us, they withheld the implementation of these regulations because they knew that the goal was worthy. Lastly, I want to thank Sarah Giddens of our staff who, for 4 years, tirelessly worked on this legislation, dogging it dot by dot, i by i, in the hundreds of meetings, literally, that she had and the hours that she poured into this piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great piece of legislation. Instead of spending money on regulatory compliance, the schools can spend that money doing what they do best, and that is educating the kids.

TRIBUTE TO DANIEL HENRY
PETITHORY

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 11, 2001

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sergeant 1st Class Daniel Henry Petithory. Sergeant Petithory was killed December 5, 2001, while serving in the Army's Fifth Special Forces Group near Kandahar, Afghanistan as part of Operation Enduring Freedom. He was one of the first military casualties of the conflict in Afghanistan.

Sergeant Petithory was born and raised in Cheshire, MA, in northern Berkshire County. A graduate of Hoosac Valley High School, he enlisted in the Army upon graduating from high school in 1987.

He attended Air Assault School at Fort Rucker, AL, and later served as a military police officer stationed at Fort McClelland, AL. He was a member of the special reaction team at Fort McClelland.

Sergeant Petithory served in contingency operations in Kuwait, Haiti, Africa, and throughout southwest Asia. He became a Green Beret, and at the time of his death he was serving as a communications expert with the Fifth Special Forces Group stationed at Fort Campbell, KY.

He leaves behind his parents, Louis and Barbara Petithory of Cheshire, a brother, Michael, and a sister, Nicole.

Our Armed Forces were deployed to Afghanistan in our struggle against international terrorism, Daniel Petithory died to help bring freedom to the Afghan people, and he fought to guarantee the peace and security for all American citizens.

Daniel Petithory's death is a great loss for his hometown and his country. America owes him a tremendous debt for his work protecting our Nation and fighting terrorism. Sergeant Petithory's willingness to risk his life in service to his country demonstrates his courage and patriotism. His heroism will not be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN H. "JACK"
RUST, JR.

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 11, 2001

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John H. "Jack" Rust Jr., who for the last 4½ years has represented Virginia's 37th House District in the General Assembly with flair and acumen. While Jack's tenure in the state House comes to an end in January 2002, his contributions to his constituents will remain for decades to come.

Elected to Virginia's House of Delegates in December 1996, Jack served on both the Joint Subcommittee to Study Revising the State Tax Code and the Finance Subcommittee Studying Tax Structure. From there, he championed a restructuring of Virginia's tax system because he saw an opportunity to bring a more equitable share of state revenues back to Fairfax County by changing the way income taxes are collected and distributed.

Quickly assuming a high-visibility position within the Assembly, Jack's clout came from his intelligence and legislative expertise. Understanding that legislating is about inclusion, not exclusion, Jack was able to move beyond the usual rhetoric of the political process and work with his Democratic counterparts to negotiate compromises and build coalitions that resulted in many legislative victories for Northern Virginia. Able to quickly grasp any situation and understand all of the nuances of a particular piece of legislation, Jack earned a rock-solid reputation for taking a quiet and measured approach to the most controversial of issues.

I also want to acknowledge Jack's efforts to bring new voters into the political process. He was a leading force behind the creation of the Commonwealth's first majority Hispanic district, and held dozens of town hall meetings with Asian, Latino, and African-American leaders. He encouraged the printing of sample ballots in Spanish and Korean. And he did these things without fanfare or bravado, because that was his style. This is the rare public servant who cares more about doing good than getting credit.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to emphasize that Jack Rust, in only a few terms, has enough public accomplishments to last a lifetime. I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating and thanking Jack for all he has done for the city of Fairfax, Fairfax County, and the Commonwealth of Virginia, and wish him the best in his future endeavors.

SAFEGUARDING FREEDOM AND
DEMOCRACY

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 11, 2001

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise to honor and thank the U.S. Capitol Police for their around the clock commitment to maintaining the safety and security of the U.S. Capitol, Members of Congress and the thousands of staff and visitors who occupy the grounds daily.