

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

STATEMENT FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF THE WORK ENTITLED WE SHALL RISE BY DAVID STANCLIFF

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize Mr. David Stancliff of Tok, Alaska, for his contribution in helping our nation heal after the tragic events of September 11th, 2001. Mr. Stancliff wrote the song "We Shall Rise" in his Tok log cabin and has since traveled to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where he joined up with American roots singer Scott Ainslie. Mr. Ainslie performed "We Shall Rise" to its first audience at the Gettysburg National Cemetery on November 19th, 2001, the anniversary of the Gettysburg Address.

Lincoln gave birth to the healing of the nation in Gettysburg and Mr. Stancliff's words sung by Mr. Ainslie in the same place will hopefully help heal society. On this single day, November 19th, 2001, "We Shall Rise" was performed multiple times in Pennsylvania. "We Shall Rise" became the first song ever sung on the floor of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. It was also performed at the Emergency Services Banquet in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania for the Governor and a thousand emergency service workers, and later that day at Gettysburg College.

We will never forget those who lost their lives on September 11th, 2001. As the battle against terrorism carries on, we are forever indebted to those who fight for our great nation. New challenges at home and abroad continue to test our faith, hope, and resiliency. In this time of mourning and war, we can take comfort and inspiration from the words of David Stancliff's "We Shall Rise." Here are the words to the song that will help us to renew our hopes as well as our faith in people as we face the aftermath of the plane crashes in Pennsylvania, New York, and Washington, DC, as well as the new battle against terrorism abroad:

"WE SHALL RISE"

"Here we are—left behind—when our loved ones had to go.
Here we are—left to fill—lonely spaces here below.
But we shall rise. we shall rise—past mighty towers tall.
We shall rise. we shall rise—we shall rise up from the fall.
Along our streets. when we miss their daily smiles.
Along our streets. we'll be lifted from our trials,
Along our streets. with our memories great and small.
We will rise up from the fall.
We shall rise. rise up from the fall.
We shall rise. on the wings they've given us all.
We shall rise. over every hateful wall.
We shall rise up from the fall.
With their lives. we'll be taken to new heights.

With their lives. we'll turn to darkness into light,
With their lives. when we hear the trumpet's call
We will rise up from the fall.
We shall rise. rise up from the fall.
We shall rise. on the wings they've given us all.
We shall rise. over every hateful wall.
We will rise up from the fall.
They'll all be waiting—up around the bend.
They'll be waiting—the circle never ends.
They'll all be waiting—and when we hear them call,
We will rise up from the fall.
We shall rise. rise up from the fall.
We shall rise. on the wings they've give us all.
We shall rise. over every hateful wall.
We will rise up from the fall—We will rise."

THE HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2002

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce, along with Congressman BARR, the Health Care Improvement Act of 2002. This is the successor legislation to the Campbell/Conyers bill from last Congress, which passed the House by an overwhelming 276–136 vote. We have drafted a more narrow legislative response this Congress in the hope that the bill will be more likely to move in the Senate.

The legislation responds to two alarming anti-consumer trends—the ever increasing level of concentration among health insurers and exclusionary contracting practices by health insurance companies. The last five years have seen a massive consolidation in the health insurance and managed care market as more than a dozen health insurance competitors have been eliminated through mergers and acquisitions.

The dangers posed by this ever increasing market concentration are exacerbated by the practice of health insurers engaging in heavy-handed negotiating tactics and requiring exclusionary contractual commitments from health care providers. Such restrictive contractual terms are frequently proffered on a "take it or leave it" basis to health care providers, under the threat of the loss of the provider's patients or exclusion from their access to other patients.

Our legislation responds to the problem by allowing physicians or other health care professional to collectively negotiate with a health plan over contractual terms or plan policies. Presently, joint negotiations with a health plan by physicians or other health care professionals who are not financially integrated are illegal per se under the federal antitrust laws if they involve fees or prices. Under this legislation, such activities would be subject to review based on a more liberal "rule of reason"

analysis, which could take quality of health care into account.

I have taken a particular interest in this legislation because of the unfairness of the current market situation on African American doctors. I am aware of a number of incidents in Detroit and around the country of minority physicians being threatened that they will lose all of their business unless they enter into one-sided service contracts. This bill gives physicians the ability to respond to these abuses on a collective basis.

The legislation is strongly supported by a wide array of health care professional and trade organizations, including several speaking today.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the House yesterday and part of today due to California's primary elections on March 5, 2002. had I been present, I would have voted:

- Rollcall No. 47—"yea".
- Rollcall No. 48—"yea".
- Rollcall No. 49—"nay".
- Rollcall No. 50—"yea".

INTRODUCTION OF PROTECT OUR WOMEN FROM OVARIAN CANCER ACT OF 2002

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, currently, around three-quarters of women with ovarian cancer are diagnosed in advanced stages of the disease, when they have only about a 20 percent chance to surviving five years. However, if the disease is caught early, the five-year survival is around 95 percent. So providing a way to routinely identify the disease in its "Stage 1" phase could have a dramatic impact in what is now a very deadly cancer.

Scientists from the Food and Drug Administration and the National Cancer Institute reported in [Petricoin EF, Ardekani AM, Hitt BA, Levine PJ, Fusaro VA, Steinberg SM, Mills GB, Simone C, Fishman DA, Kohn EC, Liotta LA. use of proteomic patterns in serum to identify ovarian cancer. *The Lancet* 2002;261. Feb. 8, 2002.] that patterns of protein found in patients' blood serum may reflect the presence of the disease.

In the study, scientists used serum proteins to detect ovarian cancer, seven at early stages. using test that can be completed in 30 minutes using blood that can be obtained from a finger stick, researchers were able to differentiate between serum samples taken from

• 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.

patients with ovarian cancer and those from unaffected individuals.

However, despite the success of this preliminary research, it is only the first step in the testing process. It is incumbent that we find out as soon as possible whether protein screening is an effective preventive health-screening tool for this devastating disease. Therefore I am introducing legislation which will instruct the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human to immediately conduct or support research on the effectiveness of the medical screening technique of using proteomic patterns in blood serum to identify ovarian cancer, including the effectiveness of so using proteomic patterns in combination with other screening methods for ovarian cancer.

If the testing finds the test effective, this legislation would require that Medicare cover the cost of this preventive health-screening tool. Medicare will treat proteomic screening at the same reimbursement rate and under the same rules and restrictions as a Pap smear test.

Therefore, Medicare will cover this test for all women starting at the age of 50 once every two years and will reimburse health care providers at exactly the same rate as pap smears.

Mr. Speaker, those of us who have been elected to Congress have been entrusted with enormous responsibility and enormous power. We must use our power wisely, for the common good. There is no issue of more importance to the people of the United States than health care, and no more poignant issue than the health of our women. Ovarian cancer is a heartbreaking disease that strikes surreptitiously and long before any symptoms are manifest. Waiting for symptoms means our mothers and sisters and daughters are extremely vulnerable to unacceptably high fatality rates. By detecting the disease in Stage 1, we will save thousands of lives. In the development of national priorities, can there be anything more important than saving lives? I think not. Let us proceed with the research, and if successful, let us implement effective early screening for ovarian cancer.

Mr. Speaker, this is medical breakthrough. Now let us breakthrough government and bureaucracy and start saving lives.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for votes Tuesday or Wednesday, due to official business in my district. Had I been present, I would have voted:

Tuesday, March 5, 2002: "Yea" on H. Con. Res. 305, Permitting The Use Of the Rotunda For A Ceremony To Present A Congressional Gold Medal To Former President Ronald Reagan And Nancy Reagan.

Wednesday, March 6, 2002: "Yea" on the Journal vote; "nay" on House Resolution 354, the rule for considering seven suspension bills, because I believe we should be passing meaningful unemployment insurance relief for laid-off workers first; and "Yea" on S.J. Res. 32—Congratulating the U.S. Military Academy at West Point On Its Bicentennial Anniversary.

HONORING RICHARD GONZALES,
2001 RECIPIENT OF THE YMCA
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, my congressional district in Riverside, California is extremely fortunate to have a dynamic and dedicated group of community leaders who willingly and unselfishly give of their time and talents to ensure the well-being of our cities and county. These individuals work tirelessly to develop voluntary community action to improve the region's economy, its education, its environment and its overall quality of life. One individual, who is a member of this group, is Richard Gonzales. He has been active in so many community groups and activities that it is hard to imagine how he found the time to become a career law enforcement officer with the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), as the Chief of Police for the City of Corona, a husband and a father of two.

On the 9th of March, Mr. Gaonzales will be honored with the Ira. D. "Cal" Calvert Distinguished Service Award by the Corona-Norco Family YMCA. The award is given in memory of my father, "Cal" Calvert, and his innumerable philanthropic gifts to the community and his efforts to encourage others to serve their community in a similar fashion. The award recognizes Mr. Gonzales for his exceptional devotion to developing community volunteerism.

Richard's career with the LAPD lasted for an impressive 26 years where he commanded many divisions. During those years, he served as a police officer, detective, sergeant, lieutenant and captain. After retiring from LAPD, Richard was named the police chief of Corona in 1998. Richard holds a Master of Arts in Public Administration and a Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice, both from California State University, Long Beach. He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy in Quantico, Virginia and holds a POST certificate for Command Development. He is also an adjunct professor at Golden West College, where he teaches a POST Discipline course at the Criminal Justice Training Center.

With all of these career and family commitments, Richard's unselfish giving of time and energy to volunteering is all the more impressive and serves as a model to his community, neighbors and own children. His strong commitment to the Inland Empire is displayed in his participation in the Corona Police Community Partnership, Coalition for Family Preservation, Corona Rotary, as a board member for UNITY which deals with community youth sports and the Corona-Norco YMCA. Chief Gonzales has actively instituted partnerships with our local school district, ministerial groups and other services in keeping our community safe and raising the quality of life in Corona.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to thank Richard Gonzales for his dedication, influence and involvement in our community. I know that we will continue to benefit from his longtime experience in the 43rd congressional district and deep commitment to the region. It is a great pleasure for me to congratulate Richard on his outstanding career with the LAPD and his lifelong devotion to the community.

IN MEMORY OF MICHELE MILLS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of a wonderful woman who was taken from us well before her time. Michele Mills was called home on Monday, November 12, 2001. She was aboard American Airlines flight 587, from New York to the Dominican Republic, which seconds after take off tragically fell out of the sky and crashed into a residential neighborhood in Queens, New York.

Michele Mills was born to Priscilla and Eugene Mills on June 4, 1955 in St. Mary's Hospital in Brooklyn. Michele remained a proud resident of Brooklyn for many years living in Red Hook and Crown Heights. After graduating from the Franklin D. Roosevelt High School in 1973, she continued her education at the Fashion Institute of Technology where she majored in merchandising/buying. With encouragement from her sister, Tricia, Michele moved on to an aviation career working for Overseas National Airlines. In 1978, Michele joined American Airlines. She worked there for her remaining twenty-three years.

Michele always kept her priorities in order: God, family, work and hobbies. She realized God's presence in her life at a very early age and joined Brownsville Community Baptist Church, where she served as a faithful member. She was a very spiritual person who routinely began her day with meditation and spiritual readings.

Michele's family and friends were an extremely important part of her life. Her home was a gathering place for festive occasions. She took great pride in graciously serving others and did so with a warm smile. Her colleagues became her extended family.

Michele was an avid reader, a gourmet cook, an interior decorator and a thrifty shopper. She was rarely seen at work or around the house without her "book of the week," nearby. She became well known by her JFK co-workers, family and friends for her famous, "Michele's Fried Chicken." Every aspect of her life was orderly; and her attire was always impeccable. She took little to nothing for granted.

Michele is survived by her parents, Priscilla and Eugene Mills; her siblings, Tricia and Kenneth Mills; her fiancée, Henry Ray; two uncles: Bob Mills of Edison, New Jersey and Freddie Holmes of Columbia, South Carolina; five aunts, Albertha Bell of Brooklyn, New York, Dezel Mallory of North Carolina, Doris Mills of Edison, New Jersey, Lysine Holmes of South Carolina, Irene Holmes of Brooklyn, New York, a great aunt, Lucille Wilkins of Brooklyn, New York, one god-daughter, Stephanie Holmes of Brooklyn, and a host of cousins and friends throughout the United States.

Mr. Speaker, Michele Mills was a woman who enjoyed her religion, her family, her work, and her hobbies. She worked hard, no matter which part of her life was her focus at any particular moment. As such I hope that my colleagues will join me in honoring the memory of this woman who was at the beginning of a truly remarkable life.

IN HONOR OF BRUCE HOCHMAN

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Bruce Hochman. Mr. Hochman will be greatly missed, as he was a devoted and outstanding member of the Southern California community. Through his civic involvement, he helped affect positive change in the lives of many.

Bruce Hochman received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of California, Los Angeles. He later received his Juris Doctorate degree from the same university. Throughout his life, he served as an attorney in many capacities, earning acceptance to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, United States District Court, United States Claims Court, and United States Tax Court.

Bruce was an active author and lecturer over the years, speaking on tax law and accounting at a number of prestigious universities and institutes throughout the nation. He has spoken both at the University of California, Los Angeles and the University of Southern California. He also addressed the Southern Tax Institute, Alabama Tax Institute, and the North West Tax Institute.

Bruce was set apart from so many because he devoted himself to the improvement of the lives of others. As the Chairman of the Board of the Foundation for People, Inc., he helped the organization assist federal parolees and probationers with vocational opportunities. For his work with the Anti-Defamation League as a past Regional Board President, National Commissioner and Executive Committee Member, he was honored as an Honorary National Vice Chairman.

So I ask all Members of the United States House of Representatives to pause to honor a great man who helped so many people. He will be missed not only by his family, but by all of those fortunate enough to cross his path.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND DR.
JULIUS RICHARD SCRUGGS

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

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Reverend Dr. Julius Richard Scruggs of the First Missionary Baptist Church in Huntsville, Alabama. This year he celebrates his 42nd pastoral anniversary and his 25th anniversary with First Missionary Baptist. Dr. Scruggs is an incredible asset to this church and the City of Huntsville and deserves every honor on this special anniversary.

Rev. Dr. Julius Scruggs was born in Elkton, Tennessee and grew up in Toney, Alabama. He began his pastoral career at the age of 18 at Pine Grove Missionary Baptist Church in Harvest, Alabama, and has continued his work in the ministry for forty-two years. Dr. Scruggs has been at First Missionary Baptist Church since 1977 and has seen more than 2,500 new members unite with the church during that time. Under his esteemed leadership, the

church has begun witnessing and evangelism teams, jail ministry teams, scholarship funds, health and recreation ministries, and has greatly enhanced its Christian Education ministry. The church has also built and paid for a house with Habitat for Humanity and the congregation continues to donate their time and money to help build other Habitat homes for the surrounding community.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express my sincere appreciation of Dr. Scruggs' service to our community in Huntsville. Dr. Scruggs is an important and active member of the national and local Christian community. He is a member and former president of the Greater Huntsville Interdenominational Ministerial Fellowship and was the 1998 recipient of their Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Award. Dr. Scruggs' many other accomplishments and community services include being elected Vice President at Large of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc. in 1999. First Missionary Baptist and the Huntsville community have been very blessed by Rev. Dr. Julius Scruggs' pastoral career. I want to congratulate and thank him for his forty-two years of invaluable service in the ministry and his twenty-five years at First Missionary Baptist Church in Huntsville.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DIANE E. WATSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 5, and Wednesday, March 6, I was absent due to the California State Primary Elections. During that period, I missed four recorded votes: S.J. Res. 32, Congratulating the United States Military Academy at West Point on its Bicentennial Anniversary, and Commending its Outstanding Contributions to the Nation; H. Res. 354, Providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules; On Approving the Journal; and H. Con. Res. 305, Permitting the Use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for a Ceremony to Present a Gold Medal on Behalf of Congress to Former President Ronald Reagan and his Wife Nancy Reagan. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" for S.J. Res. 32, H. Con. Res. 305, and Approving the Journal. I would have voted "nay" for H. Res. 354.

FILIPINO SERVICEMEN

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I, along with co-sponsor Mr. FILNER of California, introduce legislation aimed at righting a wrong that has been inflicted on a small, hard-working, patriotic segment of our population. When our immigration laws were changed in 1996, we inadvertently affected a group of people that have stalwartly defended our nation since World War II—the Filipino servicemen of the U.S. Navy, and their families.

Under the 1996 changes, life as a Filipino citizen serving our nation became much more difficult than it was in previous years. They

saw their families placed in "deferred action status" in order to gain authorization to work. This status, however, is not a period of stay that gives them lawful presence in our country. As a result, they are subject to accruing time unlawfully present, thereby making it difficult for them to ever successfully apply for residency or citizenship. In short, if they want to work, they must accrue bad time. This is clearly an injustice and a remedy is long overdue. Any person who legally enlists to serve in the United States military should be allowed to have his immediate family reside here with him for the duration of his enlistment. And those family members should be authorized to work. Additionally, they should not accrue any "unlawful present time" while their husband or father is defending our nation. That is the simple purpose behind this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to swiftly pass this important legislation.

While it will not affect a great number of people—the Navy only recruited approximately 400 Filipinos per year until 1991 when this recruitment ended—the people it does impact will be greatly affected.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF THE
LATE DR. JOHN HOLLOWMAN

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a great humanitarian, health executive, physician and civil rights leader—the late Dr. John Holloman who passed away on February 27, 2002.

For many years, as president of the New York City public hospital corporation in the mid-1970s, Dr. Holloman battled for increased accessibility to health care for the poor in the city. At the time he was the country's highest-ranking African-American person in health care.

Duly committed to health care for all, he served as Associated Director of Health Services of the William F. Ryan Community Health Center up until the time of his death—a job he held for the past 21 years. Many remember, that on his desk sat a plaque with the simple, but powerful motto that represented the goal of most of his life's work: "Health Care is Right."

During his years as an advocate and physician, he managed to influence policies to increase better health care for prison inmates and the inclusion of more minorities in the American Medical Association. He also was instrumental in the civil rights movement, where I remember him taking care of people's feet during the voting rights march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama. The medical attention he gave to many was a necessity during the long journeys in the fight for civil rights.

His medical and humanitarian deeds, numerous at last count, have been recognized by organizations such as the Urban League, state and private universities, and the Bar Association.

For 50 years, Dr. Holloman political activism, community and national leadership, and provision of both care and concern to the most hard to reach and vulnerable population exemplify the will of a man to accomplish great

deeds for the benefit of all human beings. I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the life of Dr. John Holloman a man who today we owe a great deal of gratitude for his work on ensuring equitable access to health care.

A TRIBUTE TO HADASSAH

HON. WM. LACY CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay a special tribute to one of our nation's most outstanding organizations, a group recognized as both the largest women's and the largest Jewish membership organization in the United States, Hadassah. Hadassah is a name that has come to be synonymous with strength of purpose and humanitarianism. The women of Hadassah are a force for change with an unchanging commitment to serving human needs.

Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, recently celebrated its 90th anniversary. Throughout its long history, the women of Hadassah have exemplified the highest ideals of civic awareness and action. They have long combined an agenda of vital international and domestic issues. Proponents of a strong Israeli nation and a peaceful Middle East, they are also champions of fundamental social and domestic programs.

In many ways, Hadassah exemplifies the heart and soul of our democratic society—active involvement in public policy making and civic life. The Hadassah members have successfully channeled their remarkable energies toward an agenda that spans from education and health care, to religious freedom and social justice, to energy and the environment. They are genuinely devoted to serving the human cause.

In so many fundamental ways our nation changed forever last September 11, and we have begun a new chapter in our history. As leaders in Congress, we strive to restore the strength of the American spirit and confidence that was eclipsed by the terrorist events. In this role I am inspired by the women of Hadassah. They have long exercised a very special and unique commitment to domestic and international issues. They are an organization of courageous women whose faith, perseverance and strength of purpose flourishes and thrives in the face of challenge and adversity. I salute Hadassah for its longstanding commitment to enhancing the quality of life for both the people of the United States and the people of Israel. Hadassah members are a source of inspiration and guidance for all Americans as we strive to meet the challenges of achieving peace and domestic security in the years ahead.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "RESTORATION OF FAIRNESS IN IMMIGRATION ACT OF 2002"

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the "Restoration of Fairness in

Immigration Law Act of 2000," a bipartisan bill that is supported by the leaders of the Congressional Hispanic, Black and Asian Pacific Caucuses as well as over 60 immigration advocacy groups.

Since this nation's founding, more than 55 million immigrants from every continent have settled in the United States. Immigrants work hard to make ends meet and pay taxes every day. They have lived in this country for decades, married U.S. citizens, and raised their U.S.-citizen children. Laws that single these people out for no other reason than their status as immigrants violate their fundamental right to fair treatment.

Yet, for too many years, Congress has witnessed a wave of anti-immigrant legislation, playing on our worst fears and prejudices. Since 1994, we have considered proposals to ban birthright citizenship, ban bilingual ballots, and slash family and employment based immigration, as well as to limit the number of asylees and refugees. In 1996 we passed laws denying legal residents the right to public benefits and denying immigrants a range of due process and fairness protections.

Recently we have seen the tragedy of September 11th used as an excuse for even more assaults on the rights of immigrants. The Justice Department is now holding deportation hearings in secret and detaining immigrants even after they are ordered released. The Attorney General is reducing both the independence and number of judges that handle the appeals of immigration cases. We are fending off legislation almost daily intended to reduce if not eliminate immigration to this country.

Those who urge us to restrict the due process rights of immigrants forget the reason these rights were established in the first place. We grant due process rights to citizens and non-citizens alike; not out of some soft-hearted sentimentality, but because we believe that these rights form an important cornerstone to maintaining civilized society.

The "Restoration of Fairness in Immigration Act of 2002" furthers this proud legacy by restoring our nation's longstanding compassion for individuals seeking to build a better life and reunite with their families.

The bill restores fairness to the immigration process by making sure that each person has a chance to have their case heard by a fair and impartial decision maker. No one here is looking to give immigrants a free ride, just a fair chance.

Our work will not stop with the introduction of this legislation. While this bill lays the benchmark for future Congresses of what our immigration policy should be, I believe that many provisions of this bill can be passed into law, including the restoration of section 245(i), Congressman FRANK's Family Reunification Act and Senator KENNEDY's Immigrant Fairness Restoration Act.

Justice and fairness, as well as our own economic interests, demand that we take these actions.

HONORING RICHARD "DICK" DAY

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Richard "Dick" Day, a

man who walked his talk with both integrity and good humor, and whose life should encourage every citizen working for a better community.

Born in Idaho of a large and boisterous family 67 years ago, Dick Day matured in the hot political atmosphere of the California of the 60's. Not one to fear overwhelming odds, the young Dick Day chaired John F. Kennedy's presidential campaign in the Republican heartland of Orange County. Later, Day attended U.C. Berkeley's Boalt School of Law balancing his studies with a whimsical campaign for a seat in the California legislature, which he lost handily.

After graduation in 1968, the 32-year-old lawyer moved to the fast growing city of Rohnert Park in Sonoma County. The next year, Day moved to Santa Rosa and won election to the Sonoma County Board of Education. In 1970 he lost election to the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors. In 1979, Day was selected by Governor Jerry Brown to fill a vacancy on the Sonoma County Municipal Court, a position he lost in a mid-year election a year later.

Dick Day's destiny was not to be an officeholder, but to be a man who seized on important issues from the grassroots. Day joined with Bill Kortum, Chuck Rhinehart and others to fight against an attempt by private developers to block 13 miles of spectacular coast from coastal access. As the attorney for Californians Organized to Acquire Access to State Tidelands (COAST), Day was able to convince the state Supreme Court to overturn a county supervisor decision favorable to developers; and later become instrumental in the passage of a statewide measure that guaranteed public access to beaches in the state and formed a new agency, the California Coastal Commission which is chartered to protect California's coastline from overdevelopment.

In an ongoing fight against unrestrained growth, Day served on the board of Sonoma County Tomorrow; was a founder of a coalition of Santa Rosa neighborhood groups and became chair of the Committee to Oppose Warm Springs Dam. Later he helped form Concerned Citizens for Santa Rosa, which became an influential player in Santa Rosa politics and a training ground for several future leaders, including current California Assemblywoman Pat Wiggins. Day was also a founder of Sonoma County Environmental Action, an effective grassroots political organization that helped elect numerous environmental progressives to Sonoma County city and county government. Fighting against sprawl, Day pushed for city-centered transit as a founder of the Sonoma County Transportation Coalition and for downtown revitalization as a member of Heart of Santa Rosa.

Dick Day provided both legal advice and political savvy to all of these groups. Always outspoken, he learned he was most effective in a background role. When there was a press release, a letter to the editor, a legal challenge to be written, Dick Day was always ready to serve. He didn't always carry the day, but working with others, he won significant victories in protecting the Russian River against dredging, limiting campaign contributions in local elections, creating greenbelts around the county's cities, and defeating tax measures to widen highways without developing public transit. Representing the Sierra Club he won a settlement from the Santa Rosa City Council

in the early 90's, after charging that the Council acted improperly in providing tax incentives to the developers of a shopping center.

Dick Day had many opponents, but no real enemies. It was clear that he was coming from a place of integrity. He was a gregarious man, always armed with a quip. He loved to hold court in Mac's Delicatessen in downtown Santa Rosa, advise and josh his friends, and debate and trade barbs with folks of other political persuasions. Politics was play to Dick as much as it was serious business.

He was blessed with a long and loving relationship with his wife, Jean, who was a partner in all of his endeavors, and helped provide a home full of warmth, good conversation and books. Jean died last year, and Dick carried on bravely though his heart was broken.

We will miss Dick Day. His activism showed us that dedicated, informed citizens can make democracy work. And clearly, for all who knew him, Dick Day has been elected to our hearts for life.

BREAKING THE CONTRACT

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. ISRAEL Mr. Speaker, here is an article that I would like to submit for the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 5, 2002]

BREAKING THE CONTRACT

(By Paul Krugman)

If converting Social Security to a system of private retirement accounts is such a good idea, why can't advocates of that conversion try, just once, to make their case without insisting that $1 + 1 = 4$?

Last week George W. Bush did it again, contrasting Social Security benefits with what retiring workers would have if they had invested all that Social Security taxes in the stock market instead. As an article in *The Times* pointed out, this was a misleading scenario even on its own terms, financial planners strongly advise against investing solely in stocks, and diversified retirement account wouldn't have risen nearly as much in the 1990's bull market.

But there's something much more serious wrong with Mr. Bush's story. Indeed, the latest remarks perfectly illustrate how he uses bogus comparisons to make private accounts sound like a much better idea than they really are. For by emphasizing what today's 65-year-olds could have done if they hadn't paid Social Security taxes. Mr. Bush has forgotten something rather important. Without those taxes, who would have paid for their parents' benefits?

The point is that when touring its plan to privatize Social Security, the Bush administration conveniently fails to mention the system's existing obligations, the debt it owes to older Americans. As with so many other administration proposals, private accounts are being sold with deceptive advertising.

The truth—which Mr. Bush's economists understand perfectly well—is that Social Security has never been run like a simple pension fund. It's really a social contract: each generation pays taxes that support the previous generation's retirement, and expects to receive the same treatment from the next generation.

You may believe that Franklin Roosevelt should never have created this system in the first place. I disagree, but in any case Social Security exists, and older Americans have upheld their end of the bargain. In particular, baby boomers have spent their working years paying quite high payroll taxes, which were used mainly to support their elders, and only secondarily to help Social Security build up a financial reserve. And they expect to be supported in their turn.

Mr. Bush proposes to allow younger workers to place their payroll taxes in private accounts—in effect, to break this ongoing contract. But then what happens to older workers, who have already paid their dues?

There are only two possibilities. One is default: make room for the trillions diverted into private accounts by slashing the baby boomers' benefits. The other is to buy the baby boomers out—that is, to use money from other sources to replace the diverted funds.

Those really are the only alternatives. Last year the special commission on reform of Social Security, which was charged with producing a plan for private accounts, came to an ignominious end—it issued a deliberately confusing report, then slunk quietly out of town. But wade through its menu of options, and you'll find that in the end the commission grudgingly rediscovered the obvious: Private accounts won't "save" Social Security. On the contrary, they will create a financing crisis, requiring sharp benefit cuts, large infusions of money from unspecified outside sources, or both.

But nervous Republican members of Congress want to send all Social Security recipients a letter (at government expense, of course) assuring them that their benefits will never be cut. And now that the magic budget surplus has turned back into a pumpkin, the government is in no position to infuse new money into Social Security—on the contrary, the government at large is now borrowing from Social Security at a furious pace.

So why is the Bush administration reviving its push for private accounts right now? Did it really learn nothing from the implosion of the reform commission? I doubt it; the administration's economists aren't fools, though loyalty often requires that they pretend otherwise.

A more likely interpretation is that this is entirely cynical. War frenzy is subsiding, the Bush domestic agenda is stalled, and early indications for the November election aren't as good as Karl Rove expected. So it's fantasy time: tantalize the public with visions of sugarplums, then blame Democrats for snatching the goodies away. And it doesn't matter that the numbers don't add up, because the plan will never be tested by reality.

SOCIAL SECURITY

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of preserving Social Security and protecting millions of seniors and individuals with disabilities from the dangers of privatization and from the problems of raiding the Social Security Trust Fund.

Today, there are approximately 45 million Americans who receive Social Security bene-

fits in our nation. Over 4 million of these individuals reside in the state of California but Americans all over our nation depend on this benefit as a major source of retirement income.

Currently, Social Security provides guaranteed, lifelong benefits. No matter what the stock market does the day you retire or in the months leading up to your retirement, your benefits will be unaffected.

While the Bush Administration's budget proposes to raid the Social Security Trust Fund, they also believe in privatizing parts of Social Security.

Unfortunately, privatization plans and cuts to the Social Security budget will hit women the hardest. Poverty among American women over 65 is already twice as severe as among men over 65. Women are also more likely to earn less than men and are more likely to live longer. Women also lose an average of 14 years of earnings due to time out of the workforce (to raise children or to care for ailing parents or spouses) and since women generally have a higher incidence of part-time employment, they have less of an opportunity to save for retirement.

The current Social Security program recognizes this problem; however, most privatization proposals make no provision for these differences and would thus make poverty among women even worse.

Many women depend on Social Security income to survive. What will happen to these individuals when the Social Security Trust Fund is completely raided and substituted by a destructive privatization plan?

This Congress has an obligation to strengthen Social Security because working people have earned and deserve Social Security.

We must work to ensure that Social Security survives for our seniors today as well as for our future generations. We owe it to the American people who have paid into the system for so long. We must increase the flow of funds into Social Security, not divert funds from it.

The Bush Administration's budget specifically proposes to divert \$1.5 trillion of the Social Security Trust Fund surplus to other programs over the next ten years, effectively raiding the Social Security Trust Fund.

While the budget provides a \$48 billion increase in defense spending, it calls for a \$15.8 billion decrease in domestic programs. Providing for our homeland security is critical, but it cannot come at the expense of our seniors.

President Bush's proposals on Social Security directly harm our seniors' entitlement to retirement benefits.

The Bush Administration must understand that privatization does not eliminate the challenges Social Security must confront, it exacerbates them and puts millions of people at risk. If the Bush Administration continues to spend the surplus unwisely and promote privatization, our seniors will be without a retirement program. President Bush, please don't raid the Social Security Trust Fund. Our seniors are depending on you.

HONORING ROY VANDER KALLEN
2001 RECIPIENT OF THE YMCA
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, my congressional district in Riverside, California is extremely fortunate to have a dynamic and dedicated group of community leaders who willingly and unselfishly give of their time and talents to ensure the well-being of our cities and county. These individuals work tirelessly to develop voluntary community action to improve the community's economy, its education, its environment and its overall quality of life. One individual, who is a member of this group, is Roy Vander Kallen.

On the 9th of March, Mr. Vander Kallen will be honored with the Ira. D. "Cal" Calvert Distinguished Service Award by the Corona-Norco Family YMCA. The award is given in memory of my father, "Cal" Calvert, and his innumerable philanthropic gifts to the community and his efforts to encourage others to serve their community in a similar fashion. The award recognizes Roy for his exceptional devotion to developing community volunteerism.

A lieutenant in the Corona Police Department, Roy credits his upbringing and the mentors of his youth for providing an emphasis on community service for his own history of volunteerism. Losing his parents at the young age of twelve, it was through his involvement in sports programs that kept him active in school. His early love of football set the tone for the next 25 years. He was all-CIF in high school, Second Team All American in college and played fifteen years in semipro. He joined the Corona Police Department in 1978.

During regular patrols and through handling many family issues throughout his career, Roy noticed that our community includes numerous low income families. The children of these families found themselves without the financial support necessary to participate in many after school sports and organizations. Seeing a need, Roy, along with Bud Gordon, co-founded the ARC Angel Foundation to address this financial void.

Raising funds through an annual golf tournament, the program is administered by Corona police officers. Word of the foundation has spread throughout the city and it is now called upon to assist with Christmas gifts, food, clothing, funerals, after school programs and computer equipment.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to thank Roy Vander Kallen for his dedication, influence and involvement in our community. He has aided in developing and maintaining community volunteerism in the Corona-Norco area and the Inland Empire. I know that we will continue to benefit from his experience in the 43rd congressional district and deep commitment to the region. It is a great pleasure for me to congratulate Roy on his outstanding career and lifelong devotion to the community.

A TRIBUTE TO WHAT SHALL I
RENDER MINISTRIES

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of "What Shall I Render Ministries" and their Pastor, Lucille P. Farrell-Scott, in recognition of their first year of ministering to the Brooklyn community.

"What Shall I render Ministries" was founded on March 1, 2001 with seven members and a mission to nurture families and restore them to wholeness. After only a year, they are fifty-three active members strong and have helped welfare mothers obtain employment by working with those in need on a case-by-case basis. In one instance, the church paid for a nurse's assistants' course and supplied the forms for a mother to become a Nurse's Assistant.

In addition, "What Shall I Render Ministries" established education as a top priority. To demonstrate their commitment, they established a scholarship fund which has already assisted four students with a total of \$9,600 in tuition assistance. They have also worked with other community organizations to hold monthly events. In March of 2001, they celebrated Women's History Month by holding a health and wellness seminar for the community. Over one hundred families received free blood pressure screening and literature on breast cancer, lupus, and high blood pressure. Last May, they joined with Alpha Kappa Sorority Sigma Psi Omega Chapter and contributed 60 shoeboxes filled with school supplies that were sent to the school children in Africa. They celebrated Father's Day in June with a celebration honoring black fathers in our community. In August, school day was celebrated by presenting eight high school students with a \$300 stipend to assist parents with their student's clothing. On September 11, 2001, "What Shall I Render Ministries" opened their hearts and hands with the assistance of Kinko's, on Queens Boulevard, and distributed over 2,000 prayer cards. In October, "What Shall I Render . . ." once again reached out to those in need by contributing \$500 to the Annual Lupus walk which was sponsored by the Philadelphia Church of Universal Brotherhood in Brooklyn. In November, they went into the community with \$300 gift certificates for needy families so that they would be able to have Thanksgiving dinner. During the Christmas holidays, the church sponsored a new clothing and toy drive to help five families in need. In February of this year, they sponsored three events all designed to help the community: a home buying seminar, a stewardship seminar, and a parenting skills workshop.

Mr. Speaker, in one year "What Shall I Render Ministries" and Pastor Lucille P. Farrell-Scott have built an organization of vast accomplishments and commitment to the community. As such, they are more than worthy of receiving this recognition and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable addition to the Brooklyn community.

TRIBUTE TO THE FINLANDIA UNI-
VERSITY LIONS FOR THEIR
NSCAA BASKETBALL CHAMPION-
SHIP

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to say a few words about a great accomplishment by a small university in my congressional district—one of the nation's newest universities, as a matter of fact.

Finlandia University in Hancock, Michigan, up on the beautiful Keweenaw Peninsula, is less than a year old. That age is deceiving, however. Finlandia is actually a new name for Soumi College, a school founded by Finnish immigrants in 1896 to ensure their children would have a better life through advanced education.

One of the qualities of Finnish culture is a respect for the quality of "sisu," translated variously as persistence, determination, drive, or stamina. The Finlandia Lions, the university's basketball team, recently demonstrated the characteristic of sisu by capturing the National Small College Athletic Association national championship in basketball.

The team entered the tourney with a 14-14 record and came up in the first round against St. Mary's College of Ave Maria University, an Orchard Lake, Mich., school. After defeating St. Mary's by a score of 76-50, Finlandia University next faced the tournament's No. 1 seed, Northwest Christian College from Eugene, Ore. In a comeback victory, 69-66, Finlandia won the right to meet Southern Virginia College of Buena Vista, Va., which it defeated 98-84 to take the title.

The Finlandia Lions basketball team was led by second-year coach Art Van Damme and assistant coach Duane Snell. Nine Michigan students and one student from Finland make up the roster of the National Small College Athletic Association championship team. Team members are Nick Forgette and Jacob Polfus of Carney; Jeffrey Stiefel of Capac, Jeremy Suardina of Gwinn; John Abramson, Painesdale; Mark Nolan, Watton, Jon Paul Katona, Negaunee, Pete Flaska, Ishpeming, Bill Loeks, Iron Mountain; Marcus Ylalten of Helsinki, Finland, and Michael O'Donnell, Negaunee, the tournament MVP.

Mr. Speaker, Finlandia University is the only private university in Michigan's Upper Peninsula and one of only 28 colleges and universities in the U.S. affiliated with the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. In its vision statement, Finlandia University says it is "committed to offering liberal arts based, globally connected, international, ecologically sensitive, spiritually engaged and career focused baccalaureate and associate degree programs as well as community education opportunities."

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, Finlandia is also offering its students an opportunity to cheer for one heck of a basketball team. I ask you and my House colleagues to join me in offering the warmest congratulations to Coach Van Damme and the Finlandia Lions for their success in capturing the NSCAA basketball crown.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. SUSAN
LACOMBE

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding citizen of California's 27th Congressional District, Mrs. Susan LaCombe. Mrs. LaCombe has served on the South Pasadena Unified School District Board of Education for nearly seventeen years and has been a positive force in my Congressional District for much longer.

Mrs. LaCombe began her journey with the South Pasadena Unified School District Board of Education in May of 1985, fresh from volunteer stints as PTA President at Arroyo Vista Elementary School and PTA Council President. When she was elected to the board, her five children were all attending South Pasadena public schools, one of whom now teaches at Eagle Rock Elementary School in Eagle Rock, California.

The consummate board member, Mrs. LaCombe has worked with fourteen board members and four superintendents during her tenure, serving as board President three times. Under her leadership, some of the board's finest accomplishments include the transition of the junior high to a middle school program eleven years ago, the formation and bonding of today's administrative team under Superintendent Adelson, and the passage of the bond measure, Measure L, in 1995.

Mrs. LaCombe is most proud of her efforts to build an excellent administrative and teaching team, establishing exceptional training programs for the teachers, and maintaining the commitment to excellence in academic programs, "so that families continue to seek out South Pasadena as a wonderful place to live and send their children to the public schools."

The South Pasadena community she served for so long will truly miss her. At this time, I ask all Members to join me in extending congratulations to Mrs. LaCombe for her dedicated service to the South Pasadena community. I am sure that each person positively affected by Mrs. LaCombe's service will also join me in wishing her much joy in the years to come and thank her for her time, her energy, and her efforts.

TRIBUTE TO SPARKMAN HIGH
SCHOOL OF HARVEST, ALABAMA

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

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sparkman High School from Harvest, Alabama for winning the statewide "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" competition. On May 4-6, 2002, they will join more than 1,200 students from across the United States in Washington, D.C. to compete in the national finals. The "We the People . . ." program is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

These young scholars from Sparkman High School have worked diligently to reach the na-

tional finals and, through their experience, have gained a deep knowledge and understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our constitution. I want to congratulate these students on this outstanding achievement.

The "We the People . . ." program, administered by the Center for Civic Education, provides students with a working knowledge of our Constitution, Bill of Rights, and the principles of democratic government. The three-day national competition is modeled after hearings in the United States Congress. The hearings will consist of oral presentations by high school students before a panel of constitutional scholars. The students' testimony is followed by a period of questioning by the judges to explore their depth of understanding and ability to apply their constitutional knowledge.

It is inspiring to see these young people advocate the fundamental ideals and principles of our government in the aftermath of the tragedy on September 11th. These are ideas that identify us as a people and bind us together as a nation. It is important for our next generation to understand these values and principles that we hold as standards in our endeavor to preserve and realize the promise of our constitutional democracy.

The class from Sparkman High School is currently conducting research and preparing for their upcoming participation in the national competition in Washington, D.C. I wish these young "constitutional experts" the best of luck at the We the People . . . national finals. They represent the future leaders of our nation.

END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WEEK

HON. DIANE E. WATSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to commend Lifetime Television for all their efforts in putting together End Domestic Violence Week, and I thank you for inviting my colleagues in the Women Caucus to participate and lend our voices and support to this important cause. As we celebrate Women's History Month and commemorate International Women's Day tomorrow, March 8, we must applaud the progress women have made globally as we address the problems that continue to impede this progress.

The issue of domestic violence is a great concern. In the 32nd Congressional District of California, I have worked diligently with the Jenesse Center, the oldest sustaining domestic violence intervention program in South Central Los Angeles. I recently commended the Center, on the occasion of their 21 years of dedicated service to women and children.

While in the State Senate, one of my first pieces of legislation addressed domestic violence. I authored the first domestic violence training legislation, which required law enforcement officers to maintain a written report when responding to domestic violence calls. My concern was to make law enforcement sensitive to the cultural, social, economic and personal issues that complicate domestic violence cases. Today, California has implemented laws that remove the abuser from the

home and to provide assistance to the victim. But Mr. Speaker, domestic violence is more than a criminal offense, it is an attack on our families and our communities.

Without question the violence in our homes has contributed to the violence on our streets. It is contributing to health care costs that are escalating, and it is tearing apart our communities.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage you to work with the House and the Senate to continue funding programs that ensure the protection of women and children, provide adequate health care for domestic violence victims and to ensure that local law enforcement has the monetary resources to tackle this problem.

Let us rededicate ourselves to continuing the fight against domestic violence.

CONGRATULATIONS TO BECKY
MOWRER ON BEING NAMED OUT-
STANDING COMMUNITY CITIZEN
BY THE SHAVERS CREEK
GRANGE

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Becky Mowrer of Petersburg, Pennsylvania, on being named Outstanding Community Citizen by the Shavers Creek Grange. Becky was crowned as Huntingdon County's Dairy Princess last June. She was then named Pennsylvania State Dairy Princess in September. Becky has the honor of being the first Huntingdon County princess to also be named Pennsylvania State Dairy Princess.

Becky was chosen for the Outstanding Community Citizen award based on her leadership, her integrity, and her community involvement. The Shavers Creek Grange has been giving the Outstanding Community Citizen award annually for many years. The award is often given out to older recipients, but the grange members felt Becky was so deserving that they gave her the award, making her one of the youngest recipients. I commend Becky for being an active citizen in her community, and I wish her continued success in the future.

INTRODUCTION OF DUTY
SUSPENSION LEGISLATION

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce several duty suspension bills for materials used in the production of environmentally sensitive herbicides and insecticides that improve the quality of our lives.

These duty suspension bills lower the cost of producing these products thereby lowering the cost to consumers and helping U.S. industries compete in the global marketplace. When American companies make the active ingredients for these chemicals, there is a proper role for duties to exist. However, when the active ingredients are only made by foreign companies, we needlessly increase product costs for

American consumers by imposing duties on their importation. By introducing these bills, I am triggering a careful review of these proposals by the House Ways and Means Committee and the International Trade Commission to make sure there are no domestic producers of these active ingredients so no U.S. jobs will be negatively affected. In fact, these duty suspensions will make U.S. products more competitive, thus creating jobs in the U.S.

Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to highlight the beneficial uses of the final products these chemicals will produce. Triflurosulfuron Methyl formulated product is used in the production of a postemergence herbicide for sugar beets. Postemergence herbicides have the advantage of low application rates. The herbicide is only needed if weeds emerge around the sugar beets. Many other herbicides must be applied ahead of time to prevent weeds from developing regardless of whether they would have emerged naturally, needlessly introducing toxins into the environment. Benzyl Carbazate is a general fruit and vegetable insecticide. It has the unique ability to kill certain pests while leaving beneficial insects unharmed. Furthermore, Benzyl Carbazate is well within the margins of safety to mammalian, avian, and aquatic organisms. Esfenvalerate Technical is used in the production of pyrethroid insecticide. This environmentally sound product has significant use in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs offering broad-spectrum insect control across a wide range of crops. Finally, the single active ingredient, (S)-methyl 7-chloro-2, 5-dihydro-2-[[methoxycarbonyl]

[4(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl] amino—carbonyl] indeno [1,2-e] [1,3,4] oxadiazine-4a-(3H)carboxylate and application adjuvants, produces a proprietary insecticide for use on cotton, vegetables and fruit. The formulated products demonstrate good efficacy on target insect pests while preserving beneficial insects and mites, and offer a very favorable environmental profile.

Duty suspension bills often pass with universal bipartisan support because they are common sense for consumers, for the environment, and for enhancing the competitiveness of our domestic industries. I urge support for these proposals after the appropriate committees and agencies have thoroughly vetted these measures.

INTERNET FREEDOM AND
BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT ACT
OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. SPENCER BACHUS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1542) to deregulate the Internet and high speed data services, and for other purposes:

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Chairman, I am in full support of H.R. 1542 including the Manager's Amendment, which includes an antitrust sav-

ings clause. That clause reaffirms that regulatory and antitrust laws play important but different roles in promoting competition in the telecom industry. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 governs the transition of local telecommunications from a heavily regulated environment historically dominated by incumbent carriers to a competitive environment in which new entrants and incumbents compete vigorously with each other. The 1996 Act imposes on carriers special duties that do not exist under the antitrust laws and compels them to take actions firms in an unregulated environment would not undertake. Antitrust laws serve a different function. They protect competition by preventing firms from entering into agreements that prevent or restrain competition. They also prevent firms from unlawfully obtaining monopoly power or unlawfully extending existing monopolies into new lines of business. There should be no confusion about the differences in these laws or the roles they play in bringing the benefits of competition to American consumers.

These laws are compatible and complementary for two reasons. First, they promote the same goal: vigorous competition in the marketplace. Second, to the extent that any potential inconsistencies may arise in the administration of these laws, antitrust courts resolve them through well-established antitrust doctrines recognizing that general antitrust laws will not be enforced in a manner that undermines the requirements of regulatory laws crafted to deal with specific industry situations. This savings clause does not repeal any portion of the antitrust laws or antitrust doctrines adopted by the courts under those laws.

Neither this Act nor the 1996 Act change the manner in which the antitrust laws are enforced by antitrust enforcement agencies and courts. Rights, duties and remedies under the antitrust laws are preserved and not diminished in any way. Also preserved are the traditional antitrust defenses, exemptions, and immunities crafted by the courts to balance antitrust and regulatory objectives for more than 100 years.

This savings clause does not overrule any portion of the Seventh Circuit decision in the Goldwasser case. This savings clause is fully consistent with the learned opinion in that case.

By not modifying antitrust laws, rights, remedies, defenses, exemptions, immunities, and procedures, we make it plain that antitrust courts should continue to do what they have always done—manage potential conflicts between the administration of antitrust and regulatory laws on a case-by-case basis with due regard for the intent of Congress in establishing specific regulatory processes. This savings clause achieves that effect.

IN HONOR OF ROBERT "BOB"
HODGES

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I speak in honor of an incredible man: A man who is believed to be our Nation's old-

est veteran, a man who in 1918 joined the military so that he could serve our country during WWI, a man who worked from the time he was 8 years old, a man who has served his community well, and a man, who, above all else, has loved the Lord his God with all his heart, mind and soul. That man is Mr. Robert Hodges, of Stonewall, North Carolina. I am proud, honored and, quite frankly, privileged to speak in his honor today on the House floor.

Mr. Hodges has led a remarkable life. Considering he has seen the turn of two centuries, recounting all of his milestones would take hours. Instead, I will attempt to highlight just a few of the high points in Mr. Hodges life.

Mr. Hodges was born on June 18, 1891, in a small community called North Creek, just between Bath and Belhaven, North Carolina. His grandparents were slaves, and his mother, born into slavery, was later freed in New Bern, NC. At the age of 8, Mr. Hodges began working, just as his parents had done.

In 1918, Mr. Hodges joined the United States Army where he proudly wore the uniform of heroes as he served in France with the 702 Stevedore Battalion. A lifelong Eastern North Carolinian, Mr. Hodges returned to Beaufort County after his discharge where he married Malinda Boyd.

After moving to Pamlico County, Mr. Hodges worked his way from bookkeeper, to farm foreman, to landowner of a farm of his very own. He continued to work the land until his eyesight forced him to retire in the 1950's. His retirement, however, did not keep him from participating in his community. Mr. Hodges has remained a vital part of his hometown in Stonewall, North Carolina and his church home of Mt. Sinai Missionary Baptist Church. Church has been a part of Mr. Hodges' life since he was a young child. Growing up, young Robert used to walk 12 miles to church and back . . . barefoot.

Some of you may ask, "What is the secret to Mr. Hodges long and healthy life?" Well, my friends, I must tell you I believe it is the scripture verse he has clung to for so many years. Mr. Hodges says he gives God the glory for his long life, claiming the 5th commandment as his own. The verse reads, "Honor thy father and mother; that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Mr. Hodges' life has certainly been very "long upon the land." His very history, quite frankly, illustrates what it means to live a life pleasing to the Lord, and to in turn see His blessings.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me say that Mr. Hodges joins so many of the men and women who served our Nation during wartime and asked so little in return. And today, those people who know him best are here to honor him, not only for his service to our great Nation but for the incredible impressions he has made on the lives of so many people as husband, father, grandfather, and a citizen of North Carolina.

It is because of the dedication and heroic courage of men like Robert Hodges that we can enjoy the many freedoms of this great land. On behalf of a grateful Nation, please accept my deepest appreciation.

DESIGNATION OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NORTHWEST CAMPAIGN TRAIL FOR STUDY FOR POTENTIAL ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM

SPEECH OF

HON. BARON P. HILL

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 2002

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 1963 and note that a George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail would not be complete without the inclusion of Clarksville, Indiana and the surrounding Falls of the Ohio area.

George Rogers Clark and his troops arrived at the Falls of the Ohio in late May of 1778, where they took possession of Corn Island. It was here that Clark trained his troops and first told them of a secret plan to attack British forts in the Illinois country. On June 24, 1778, Clark and his troops left the Falls to begin the Illinois campaign to take Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes.

Indiana takes great pride in General George Rogers Clark. State law directs the Governor to proclaim each February 25 as "George Rogers Clark Day" to mark the anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sackville at Vincennes. Not only did this great victory occur on what would later become part of Indiana, but General Clark and his men were granted 150,000 acres of land for their service by the state of Virginia in what is now Clark and Floyd counties, Indiana. One thousand acres overlooking the Falls of the Ohio River became Clarksville, Indiana. General Clark lived in Clarksville from 1803 to 1809.

Just recently, through a grant from the Ogle Foundation and individual contributions from community members, a representation cabin was placed on the site where Clark's original cabin overlooked the Falls of the Ohio. The significance of this site goes beyond General Clark. In 1803, Meriwether Lewis met General Clark's younger brother, William at the cabin to plan the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

I applaud Mr. Costello of Illinois for bringing forward this legislation because George Rogers Clark is a largely forgotten hero of the American revolution. He has been overshadowed by the success of his younger brother, William. Yet, through the sheer force of his personality, General Clark motivated his men to endure great hardship and do the impossible. His vision and leadership is credited by historians with assuring America's control of what later became the Northwest Territory.

I look forward to the establishment of the George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail and invite every American to visit the Falls of the Ohio to learn more about this important chapter of our nation's history.

HIGHLIGHTING IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support and highlight the importance of

International Women's Day on March 8. International Women's Day honors the history and important work of women around the world in their fight toward equality, justice, and peace. While this day symbolizes the advancement and great strides that have been made, this day also symbolizes the work that still needs to be done to break down the barriers and injustices women continue to face day after day.

In our nation and around the world, women continue to be victims of violence. Domestic violence, sexual assault, and rape are just a few forms of the injustices perpetrated against women. The statistics are startling. In our nation, at least 1 out of 6 women and girls has been beaten or sexually abused in her lifetime. Worldwide, the percentage increases dramatically to 1 out of every 3 women. These numbers speak to the continued and gross victimization that women face.

Here at home and around the world, we need to continue our efforts to ensure that women are provided with the safeguards, services, and tools they need, namely an education, to break the cycle of violence. Education empowers individuals and would give women the opportunity to be independent and self-reliant. No woman anywhere should have to continue to be a victim of violence and discrimination. International Women's Day represents this important goal.

IN HONOR OF VINCENT "JIMMY" SUOZZI

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Vincent "Jimmy" Suozzi, who will be honored by the Glen Cove Council of PTA at a dinner on Sunday, March 10, 2002.

Jimmy Suozzi, former Mayor and current Controller of the City of Glen Cove, NY, was born in New York City and raised in the City of Glen Cove where he has lived ever since. Drafted into the army immediately after high school, Jimmy served our nation two years before attending St. John's University under the GI Bill. In 1950, Jimmy graduated with a BBA in Accounting and soon after began his brilliant career as a community leader in Glen Cove.

Jimmy's career in local politics began in the 1950s with his appointment to the Glen Cove Planning Board and he moved onto serve as the Deputy County Treasurer in the late 1960's. On January 1, 1973, Vincent "Jimmy" Suozzi was appointed Mayor of the City of Glen Cove, and was then elected by the citizens of his city four times between 1975 and 1984. Among his many accomplishments during his 11 years as Glen Cove's chief executive, Jimmy Suozzi centralized control of the various city departments, established celebration of Martin Luther King Day, and had Sturno, Italy declared the sister city of Glen Cove.

Jimmy has always been an active, outstanding and dedicated member of the Glen Cove Community. He recalls being one of the first altar boys at St. Rocco's Church, where today he is the chairman of the St. Rocco's Annual Feast. As a young man, Jimmy worked hard with the Glen Cove Community Chest to

raise money for the Community House in the Orchard, an afterschool center servicing all the children in the neighborhood. As a father, Jimmy was active in the Coles School PTA and Glen Cove High School PTSA. Today, in addition to being a member of the Sons of Italy, Knights of Columbus, VFW and American Legion, Jimmy is a devoted father, grandfather and husband. Married to Theresa M. Cioffi since 1950, they have raised seven children, all who graduated from Glen Cove High School.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I honor such an exceptional individual. I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me now in commending Vincent "Jimmy" Suozzi for his life-long dedication to the Glen Cove Community.

HONORING MEXICAN PAINTER RAUL ANGUIANO

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the 87th birthday of Maestro Raul Anguiano, a prolific Mexican painter and muralist whose career has spanned 68 years.

Born in 1915 in Guadalajara, Mexico, Mr. Anguiano began studying painting at an early age. In 1934, he moved to Mexico City to begin his artistic career as a muralist and instructor. He quickly became part of the second generation of 20th century Mexican muralists known as the Mexican School of Painting, which attempted to make art accessible to the people and depict their reality.

Mr. Anguiano's murals portray the true heart of Mexico by depicting the indigenous people as well as the workers of the country. His murals can be found throughout North and South America and Europe, and one entitled "Crucifixion" was recently acquired by the Vatican. He has participated in both individual and public exhibitions internationally, including in Mexico, the United States, Chile, Germany, Russia, France and Cuba.

His talent led Mr. Anguiano to become not only a celebrated painter and muralist but also a literary illustrator and teacher. He has illustrated several books and taught at renowned art schools throughout Mexico, as well as in France and the United States.

In 1952, Mr. Anguiano completed one of his most famous paintings called "La Espina" or "The Thorn", which was influenced by his travels throughout the Mayan regions of Mexico. The painting portrays a woman with Indian features who is working intently to remove a thorn from her foot. Although the scene depicted is not extraordinary in and of itself, Mr. Anguiano's stunning depiction reveals the importance of everyday activities.

This acclaimed muralist's most recent work is a mural for East Los Angeles College, a community college which serves the students of my district. This mural has brought international attention to the school and the community it serves, and I am grateful for his kind contribution.

I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing this incredible Mexican artist.

THE JUDICIAL IMPROVEMENTS
ACT OF 2002

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the "Judicial Improvements Act of 2002." This legislation constitutes a noncontroversial fine-tuning of an existing statute, the "Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980" (the 1980 Act), which permits individuals to file complaints against federal judges for inappropriate behavior.

Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Courts, the Internet, and Intellectual Property conducted an oversight hearing on the operations of federal judicial misconduct statutes on November 29, 2001. The witnesses at the hearing were united in their general praise for the Third Branch. Their respect for the federal judiciary is also shared by the members of the Subcommittee. Still, no federal entity is immune from periodic evaluation.

Consistent with our obligations to conduct oversight, the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee, Representative HOWARD BERMAN, and I are introducing this bill that will reorganize the 1980 Act by re-codifying it as a new chapter of title 28 of the U.S. Code. The legislation will also clarify the responsibilities of a circuit chief judge in making initial evaluations of a complaint. In addition, section 3 of the bill resolves an existing conflict governing recused judges and whether their votes should count in determining a majority by a circuit to sit en banc.

The changes set forth in the "Judicial Improvements Act of 2002" are largely based on procedures that the judges themselves have developed through the years. The construct for the bill, based as it is on self-regulation, indicates that Congress and the American people retain great confidence in the ability of federal judges to identify and correct misconduct among their own colleagues.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I failed to highlight the contributions of three individuals who helped to draft this bill. They are Professor Arthur Hellman of the Pittsburgh School of Law; Mike Remington, former Chief Counsel of our Subcommittee; and Sandy Strokoff of the Office of Legislative Counsel. The Subcommittee appreciates the energy, time, and talent that they invested in this project.

In closing, I urge my colleagues to support the "Judicial Improvements Act of 2002," and I thank the Speaker.

HONORING THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF LOCAL 318 INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 70th Anniversary of Local 318, International Union of Operating Engineers in Marion, Illinois.

Local 318 has 1125 members, which represents most of southernmost Illinois. Ron Herring, who is currently the Business Manager for 318, oversees the operations of the union. For Ron, being an operating engineer is more than just a job; it is a way of life. Ron's father, who is now retired, has been a member of the union for 53 years.

Back in 1932, during the Great Depression, a construction company came to Saline County, Illinois to do drainage work on the Saline River. They hired local people, some of them out of work coal miners. Working conditions were bad. Two workers on the job, brothers Ted and Prentiss Carathurs of Indiana, encouraged local men hired for the job to apply for an Operating Engineers Charter. It took seven names to apply, and since there were only 5 local men, the five split the fee in order to include the Carathurs brothers name to make the seven names needed for the application.

Soon, others joined in and on June 1, 1932, Laborer's International Representative William "Whitey" Stuhr came to Harrisburg, Illinois and presented the Union's charter. Local 318 was born.

Local 318's first Business Manager was Arley Sheldon, the founder. He was the Local's Business Manager from June 1, 1932 to October 12, 1948. After Arley's term, 318 has had six Business Managers; Stanley Medley 1948-1965; Wardell Riggs 1965-1980; L. Dale Choate 1980-1987; Lester D. Allen 1987-1989; Bradley O. Williams 1990-1993; Anthony Ron Herring 1993-present.

Over the years, 318 has seen plenty of changes especially in equipment. From the days of mules pulling scrapers to the use of modern computerized systems in dozers, cranes and trucks. They have come from the days of Bloody Williamson County when the UMWA was battling for workers' rights from 1949 through 1959 when this country was almost 85% union. 318 met in local kitchens, halls and rooms throughout southern Illinois. They participate in hundreds of projects across the southern portion of the state. Local 318's service area has been 100% union and continues to be under 318's leadership.

From the first project in the 30's on the Saline River, flood aid assistance in Harrisburg in 1937, construction of the Illinois Ordnance plant, the "Big Inch" pipeline project, the Joppa Power Plant, construction of Interstates 57, 24, and 64, the Dog Island Dam project and cleanup work at Crab Orchard, Local 318 has continued to provide quality work.

Founded in 1896, the International Union of Operating Engineers today has 400,000 members nationwide in some 170 local unions. It is the 12th largest union in the AFL-CIO. Further, nearly 100 apprenticeships and training programs ensure that union members are highly trained and highly skilled. The union offers employment and training opportunities to all.

Local 318, like other Building Trades, are involved in many community activities and educational programs for children. 318 has a program that begins introducing students, even at the grade school level, to the trade in hopes that they develop another dedicated operator prepared to assist southern Illinois. It was the first labor union in Illinois to take this step.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 70th Anniversary of Local 318 of the International Union of Operating Engi-

neers and wish their members and their families the very best for the future.

CONGRATULATING AMANDA
NETZEL

HON. JOSEPH M. HOEFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Amanda Wetzel, who was recently named a George Mitchell Scholarship recipient for 2002-2003. Amanda was 1 of only 12 scholars nationwide selected for this prestigious award. The scholarship will include a year of postgraduate study in Northern Ireland.

The George Mitchell Scholarship is awarded to American students who have demonstrated the highest standards of academic excellence, leadership, and community service. Since its inception in 1998, the Mitchell scholarship is recognized among the most prestigious fellowships for international study. The program is named in honor of former Senator George J. Mitchell and is administered by the United States-Ireland Alliance, a nonprofit organization based in Washington, DC.

In May, Amanda will receive her bachelor's degree in International Politics from Penn State University. While attending Penn State, Amanda has served as director of the Innovation and Quality Team Program at the Schreyer Institute for Innovative Learning. She directed groups who provided feedback and policy based recommendations to improve meaningful teaming in Penn State classes. She also interned at the U.S. Consulate in Belfast and as intern in the European Affairs Bureau at the State Department.

Amanda is a hard-working, dedicated student and American. I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize Amanda Wetzel for her commitment and achievement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, due to the California State primary on March 5, 2002, I was in my congressional district and unable to be present for rollcall votes 47-50. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 47, 48, and 50; and "nay" on rollcall vote 49.

RECOGNIZING CIVIL AIR PATROL
FOR 60 YEARS OF SERVICE TO
UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 28, 2002

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of H. Con. Res. 311, recognizing the Civil Air Patrol for 60 years of service to the United States.

The Civil Air Patrol has been involved in air-borne and ground-based search and rescue for over half a century. Founded on December 1, 1941, to counter the threat of enemy submarines operating off the east coast, the Civil Air Patrol has evolved into a highly trained emergency response team of volunteer members, responding to needs of emergency preparedness agencies throughout the nation.

With more than 53,000 members, CAP manages the world's largest fleet of light, single-engine aircraft—totaling 530—which fly more than 85 percent of inland search and rescue missions.

The Civil Air Patrol also aggressively and heroically performs its other two missions mandated by the Congress: Aerospace Education and Cadet Programs. In fulfilling these missions, the CAP serves as an important liaison between today's planners of our Nation's air strength and tomorrow's pilots and air navigators.

Not only does the CAP fulfill all these missions, it also provides disaster relief services, and assists in humanitarian services and counterdrug efforts; CAP also performs many other missions in direct support of the U.S. Air Force. Many CAP members serve as aerospace education instructors, ground team members, and observers during search and rescue missions. They also serve as radio operators, mission coordinators, public affairs officers, and cadet mentors. To prepare volunteers to serve their communities, CAP provides training in 20 different specialty tracks, including technical instruction in flight operations, emergency services, and communications. In addition, members can participate in management and executive leadership training that complements Air Force professional development.

The Civil Air Patrol is structured around the core values of Integrity, Volunteer Service, Excellence, and Respect. The core values reflected in all CAP members exemplify the highest standards of personal and professional conduct.

I am proud to represent a number of squadrons, which make up the Civil Air Patrol Wing of Georgia, including: the Georgia State Legislative and the Georgia Wing Headquarters Composite Squadron which flies out of Dobbins Air Reserve Base; the Bartow-Etowah Composite Squadron; the Rome Composite Squadron; the Cobb County Composite Squadron; the West Georgia Composite Squadron; and the Gwinnett County Composite Squadron. I am proud to recognize all of them for their efforts, and I commend them for their generosity and concern for others. They reflect the commitment to voluntary community service essential in solving our nation's most pressing problems. By reaching out to those in need, they set an outstanding example to all Americans; especially our young people.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA AND ITS EFFORTS TO COUNTER THREATS FROM U.S.-DESIGNATED FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

SPEECH OF

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 2002

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H. Res. 358. We are all deeply troubled by the ongoing civil war in Colombia. Efforts to attain a peace agreement have not been successful so far, but the recent setbacks to the peace process do not change the fundamental nature of the conflict and should not result in a rush to radically revise U.S. policy.

This conflict did not arise from drug trafficking. It is a forty-year-old conflict stemming from fundamental economic, political and social tensions in Colombia. All parties have been implicated in drug trafficking. And all parties have been responsible for serious and repeated human rights abuses. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (known by their Spanish acronym FARC), the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), and the National Liberation Army (ELN) have all contributed to the murder, kidnapping and extortion now endemic in Colombia. This Congress is clearly on record condemning these actions.

While Congress and the United States have condemned the revolutionaries, the paramilitaries and the Colombian government for human rights abuses, we have been very careful to avoid becoming entangled in the Colombian civil war. As a very large and geographically diverse country, military action in Colombia is quite difficult and could easily drag our nation into a quagmire like Vietnam. We have wisely recognized this risk and have limited military assistance to anti-narcotic activities.

In addition to limiting the use of U.S. military assistance to anti-drug efforts, Congress has taken numerous steps to try to break the links between the Colombian military and the paramilitary forces of the AUC. U.S. and Colombian non-governmental organizations have clearly and definitively documented significant and ongoing collaboration between the paramilitaries and the Colombian military. Paramilitary violence has increased even as the record of the Colombian military has improved. Most estimates indicated the paramilitaries commit more than 75% of the non-combatant killings.

The resolution under consideration by the House states that the "Colombian Government has made progress in its efforts to combat and capture members of illegal paramilitary organizations and taken positive steps to break links between individual members of the security forces and such organizations." Well, saying it does not make it so. This simply isn't the reality. A report last month from Human Rights Watch (HRW), Amnesty International (AI) and the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA) concluded exactly the opposite. Their report noted that President Pastrana has "failed to take effective action to establish control over the security forces and break the per-

sistent ties to paramilitary groups." The report further noted that high-ranking officers "failed to take steps necessary to prevent killings by suspending security force members suspected of abuses, ensuring that their cases were handed over to civilian judicial authorities for investigation and prosecution, and pursuing and arresting paramilitary leaders." Despite our efforts, we have not seen any significant progress.

As part of the FY02 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill, signed by the President on January 10, 2002 (Public Law 107-115), the Secretary of State must certify that Colombia has met certain human rights conditions in order for aid to be released (Section 567). According to the HRW, AI and WOLA report, the conditions required for certification have not been met. I am very concerned that approval of this resolution by the House will be a signal to the Colombian Government and the U.S. Secretary of State that we believe these conditions have been met. I do not believe that they have been and certification should not take place at this time.

Rushing this resolution to the floor is unnecessary and a mistake. As my colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. Delahunt, has said, we need to have comprehensive hearings on Colombia. Using the war on terrorism to justify leaping into a forty-year-old civil war with little debate or consideration is the wrong thing to do. We must step back and evaluate our policy toward Colombia. The United States has become embroiled in civil wars in the past, and we've come to regret those actions. Let's not let that happen with Colombia.

TRIBUTE TO E. L. "BERT" POOSER

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to E. L. "Bert" Pooser, of South Carolina, a renowned man and respected leader of hotel development and management throughout the southeastern United States.

Mr. Pooser grew up in Orangeburg, SC, during the 1940s where he learned the value and need of hard work at an early age. He invested in his first hotel at the age of 28. Since then, his hotel empire has expanded to 33 hotels throughout six southeastern States. Many in the industry consider him a hotel giant.

Currently, Mr. Pooser is president and CEO of Interstate Management and Investment Corporation (IMIC) hotels. Mr. Pooser's company includes 1,500 employees that handle all aspects of the business from sales and marketing, to a design and property management team. IMIC assets include Sheraton Hotels, Hampton Inns, Comfort Inns, and Quality Suites. Throughout IMIC's 20 years of existence, they have purchased or built nearly 40 hotels. This past year, Mr. Pooser's firm opened two more hotels in Myrtle Beach, SC.

Mr. Pooser has received numerous awards during his building career. The University of South Carolina's School of Hotel, Restaurant and Tourism Management has honored him as the Hospitality Leader of the Year. Today, at 63, Mr. Pooser has no plans for retirement anytime soon.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me today in honoring Mr. E. L. "Bert"

Pooser for his achievements and commitments to the hotel industry in the southeastern States. I sincerely thank Mr. Pooser for his outstanding contributions, and congratulate him on becoming a recipient of the 2002 South Carolina Hospitality Leader of the Year Award, and wish him well in all of his future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING THE AMERICAN
CENTURY THEATER

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the American Century Theater, which is located in northern Virginia. Since 1995, this Arlington-based theater has been overwhelmingly successful in bringing different genres of theater to the stage, and in turn has greatly enhanced the quality of life for northern Virginians.

When the American Century Theater realized the lack of visibility American playwrights have in the Washington DC area, it strove to encourage Americans to rediscover the extraordinary vision and wisdom of our past American playwrights. Regardless of the countless masterpieces created by our country's great writers, only a handful of classics could be found in local theaters. The American Century theater recognized the lack of family-orientated shows available, and subsequently set the theater's mission to become an experience for the whole family to enjoy.

The American Century Theater focuses on plays that are at least 25 years old, under produced, and contain a variety of form and content. The plays do not contain offensive language or graphic sexual behavior, and they frequently deal with current social issues—making them suitable for the entire family. The Theater has also shown itself to be non-partisan and apolitical.

In addition to providing northern Virginia with extraordinary plays, the Theater also maintains a strong dedication to serving our community in many other ways. StageThought is a special educational program for high school students and other youth groups that provide study guides, pre- and post-show discussions, and drastically reduced group rates that enable these students to attend plays that might otherwise be outside their means.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to congratulate the American Century Theater for its continued efforts to preserve American Culture. The American Century Theater is a local treasure and should be recognized for its integrity and laudable mission. I hope all my colleagues will join me in applauding them for their hard work in bringing American heritage to the theater.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, since the first celebration of International Women's

Day on March 19, 1911, women have come to realize opportunities about which they then could only dream. And they have taken advantage of those opportunities, excelling in every field and task put before them. As the world has become more aware of the abilities and talents of women throughout the globe, we also have become more aware of the very real issue of violence against women and its devastating effects.

While our consciousness of violence against women has risen, the problem has not evaporated. There is still much work to do. Cases of violence against women continue to persist in our own nation and throughout the world. These vicious crimes often happen within the home and have devastating consequences for the victims personally, as well as for their families and for society as a whole.

We must continue to work together to empower women from an early age by teaching them that any form of abuse is unacceptable and encouraging them to speak out. We must also ensure that those who commit these heinous acts are appropriately punished for the crimes they commit.

I serve on the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations where I am proud to support many foreign assistance programs that benefit women, including the microcredit program for the very poor. These program empower women by giving them the capacity to provide for themselves and become self-reliant. Economically empowering women not only reduces poverty, it also creates a sense of self-worth and importance with which women can address the many challenges they face.

Mr. Speaker, we must continue to build upon the achievements that have been made in reducing violence against women and I look forward to working with my colleagues to accomplish this goal.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained earlier today while attending a closed hearing for Schism v. the United States in the U.S. Court of Appeals, here in Washington, DC. Being a closed hearing, I was unable to leave when this afternoon's vote was called and further, had the understanding that the vote would not occur until a time certain. I respectfully request the RECORD to reflect that, had I been here, I would have voted "yea" on S.J. Res. 32.

GENERATING OPPORTUNITIES BY
FORGIVING EDUCATIONAL DEBT
FOR SERVICE (GOFEDS)

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, listening to the inspiring thoughts of Darin Johnson, I can't help but reflect on the words uttered over 40 years ago by President John F. Kennedy:

"In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility—I welcome it. I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation. The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country, and all who serve it—and the glow from that fire can truly light the world.

And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."

There was perhaps no more eloquent a call to government service than this speech by President Kennedy. Even though our enemies may be different than they were in 1961, we are still charged with "defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger."

In the aftermath of 9-11, many Americans, like Darin Johnson, are looking for ways to serve and "make a difference" for their country. In fact, according to data collected by the Partnership for Public Service, in the three months after September 11th, the number of applications for federal jobs received by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management's service centers increased by 14 percent. We need to seize this opportunity to hire a diverse group of the best and brightest women and men this country has to offer. However, we can't do this using outdated recruitment methods and incentives that penalize those who choose Federal service.

That's why we are here today. With college tuition costs spiraling, many college graduates are left with huge loans to repay following graduation. Even those who are attracted to government employment, out of necessity, gravitate toward the higher salaries of the private sector in order to repay their personal debt.

Although we are standing here on Capitol Hill, this is not just an "inside the Beltway issue." The reach of our Federal government is evident across our great nation. In Cook County, Illinois, for example, my home state, there are over 20,000 Federal employees. I am, therefore, pleased to be a cosponsor of Generating Opportunities by Forgiving Educational Debt for service (GOFEDS). Currently, when Federal agencies repay student loans for employees, these payments are taxable to the employees. However, many educational institutions have instituted similar loan repayment benefits to encourage graduates to go into government service or to work for non-profit organizations—and these payments are not taxable. This bill will erase this disparity.

However, let us not see this bill as an ending, but rather, a beginning—one in a series of initiatives we need to take to ensure that our Federal government is a model employer—we own the American people no less.

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY 2002 DEMONSTRATES REAL PROGRESS IN NORTH OF IRELAND

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, yet another glorious Saint Patrick's Day will soon be upon us, and all of the good, warm Irish people here,

and all around the globe, will be celebrating the patron saint of the Emerald Isle on this the day when the wearing of the green means something special.

Today, in the long, difficult struggle for lasting peace and justice in the north of Ireland there is also much to celebrate. The assembly and local governing bodies are up and running. All of the people of Northern Ireland are making their own judgments on many of the contentious issues of the past, and deciding their own future through new and democratically accountable institutions as established under the Good Friday accord.

One of the most important and difficult issues for many in the nationalist community is a new beginning for policing, and in particular the issue of the new police service and the new policing board, as well as a new ombudsman along with the democratic accountability of these new institutions over the police service, once viewed by many as just a unionist dominated force.

Recently, the Irish News in Belfast published my opinion piece on the need for all those in the nationalist community to join and support the new police service and support the policing board in order that they help select a new chief constable, and further make these institutions even more democratically accountable. We must continue to struggle for protection of human rights and the redress of past injustices in the new north of Ireland as we make these changes and bring about long overdue reforms.

For your consideration, I ask that my Irish News piece, be reprinted below for the benefit of my colleagues, and all those who are concerned the progress in Northern Ireland which we are witnessing, to continue to move forward:

[From the Irish News Limited, Feb. 25, 2002]

WE MUST ALL JOIN THE SOLUTION FOR
POLICING

(By Ben Gilman)

"It's time for the nationalist community to seize the moment on policing reform and fully participate in the new Northern Ireland Police institutions," says Congressman Ben Gilman.

The newly constituted Policing Board established under the Pattern reforms, which is now overseeing the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI), will soon have a historic opportunity to help select the new chief constable to replace the long serving Sir Ronnie Flanagan.

The often tragic and troubling history of many in the nationalist community with policing in the north is hopefully coming to an end.

Our International Relations Committee in the House of Representatives held hearings and investigated this past and troubling record.

We know well the problems and anxieties in the nationalist community on the difficult policing issue, and we will continue to push for even more democratically accountable policing in the north.

The chief constable appointment, however, can become a historic crossroads on the nationalist community's relationship with the police service—once viewed by many as merely an arm of unionist domination in the north.

The selection of a new chief constable, with whom the nationalist community, its leadership, and its citizens will have to communicate and interact for years to come on organized crime, parades, protests, illicit

drugs, and all of the fundamental rule of law problems in a democratic society, will help define the new policing relationship well into the 21st century.

All of the leaders in the nationalist community must raise their voices and be heard on the vital selection of the new police chief, as surely and rightfully the unionist community will, and should do, as well. This is the very essence of democratic accountability for policing. The key selection decision will be made by the policing board, and Sinn Fein should be part of it.

Not only should the nationalist leadership help choose a qualified, understanding and sensitive chief constable, the time has also come for all of the young people in the nationalist community to consider a rewarding police career in the new PSNI. There they can help serve all of the citizens in the north of Ireland, irrespective of tradition, location, or station in life.

Policing is very often the average citizen's only interaction with his or her government on a daily basis. It is vital that both communities be adequately represented in the police service and that the face of citizen contact should truly represent the entire community.

The "new beginning" for policing that the Good Friday agreement wisely envisioned is now becoming a reality in Northern Ireland. We have seen a new name, new badge, new flag, and new police recruits from both traditions. The GAA's island-wide vote to drop its longstanding rule excluding Northern Ireland police officers from playing Gaelic athletic games was a reflection of that new reality.

Change has occurred in policing, and it is broadly welcomed.

Along with the new police leadership in Northern Ireland, at of these new policing efforts will help better serve both communities under the new democratically accountable community policing, especially through the new policing board and district boards, for decades to come.

We in the Congress, and President George Bush in the White House, acknowledged and recognized this new beginning when the administration, at the request of myself and others finally restored our world-renowned FBI police training for the new PSNI in Northern Ireland.

In doing so, President Bush made it clear the US government officially and formally concurs with the British and Irish governments and groups like SDLP and the Roman Catholic Church in the north, that the new PSNI meets the spirit and intent of the recommendations of the Patten commission police reforms. It was a major vote of confidence for the future.

In our nation, earlier Irish emigrants to America often faced isolation, mistreatment and hostile bigotry in many of our major US cities where they embarked or journeyed in an unknown and sometimes hostile land. They did not remain isolated and withdrawn from politics and the police functioning in their newly adopted land, but rather they worked for and brought about change and reform from within these vital institutions.

These courageous and hardworking Irish emigrants to America used our political process and policing to play a key role in improving their lives and bringing themselves, their children, and future generations into the mainstream.

As a result, they have prospered and grown apart of the American melting pot, and today they staff, and in many cases lead, major police departments in several American big cities.

The lessons of Irish emigrants in the US can serve as an example to the nationalist community in the new north of Ireland in

dealing with their difficult and challenging police question. The time to sit on the side lines is over.

I strongly urge young people in the north to join the new police service, without fear or favor, and become part of the solution. I also urge, as the Bush administration has urged, that Sinn Fein now in the assembly, also join the new policing board, join in picking the new chief constable, and thereafter hold him or her, and the PSNI fully and democratically accountable to all of the citizens of Northern Ireland.

We in the Congress will continue our efforts to improve and increase police accountability to the new board in areas like the ongoing loyalist attacks on the nationalist community, the Patrick Finucane murder, and the Omagh bombing investigate shortcomings, among other legitimate areas of rightful concern to the nationalist community.

All of the friends of the good, hardworking people of Northern Ireland of both traditions see the future for their children and communities as unlimited. We note that they can help ensure that continuing success by becoming part of the peace process and the new, shared governing institutions, such as the police board. The solutions now lie from within.

We here on our side of the Atlantic will continue to cheer the progress we see daily in Northern Ireland and will work to see it continue. We have helped and encouraged on that front but it is now up to all of the good people of Northern Ireland to fulfill this promise.

OVERCOMING PHYSICAL HURDLES

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my congratulations to Taina Rodriguez, a Chicago resident and member of my staff who was recently featured in "Latina" magazine. Her boundless energy and enthusiasm make Taina a star. Taina has Marfan's syndrome and has overcome a tremendous number of physical obstacles. This has made her a powerful advocate. Taina was an intern at Access Living, a Chicago group fighting for people with disabilities, and now I am proud to have her as a member of my staff. I am proud that Taina will be able to use her fighting spirit to benefit the residents of the 9th district. I urge all of my colleagues to read the inspirational article about Taina in the January/February issue of "Latina" magazine.

REAL LOVE STARTS WITH YOU

(By Anamary Pelayo)

Some people have a knack for blaming everyone but themselves when things go wrong. Others have a flair for always finding fault in something that they think they did wrong, then feel burdened by guilt. What would it take to release all of that guilt? The answer may lie in learning to love yourself, experts say. "You have to be ready to look in the mirror and see all the positives and the negatives," says Araceli Perea-Salas, a domestic-violence counselor in southern California. But that's not always easy. Once self-love disappears, it takes a lot of reflection and determination to get it back, says psychologist and author Ana Nogales, Ph.D. "The key is took within yourself to find your good qualities and build from there. If

you don't you'll never be capable of extending love to others." Still, the process is difficult and can sometimes take years. It's why thousands of women find themselves stuck in unhealthy situations for long periods, unable to take control of their lives.

The following woman confronted adversity, found the strength to pull herself out of the dismal hole of self-blame, and emerged with a shared revelation: The key to turning your life around is learning love yourself. Despite this woman's hardships, she says her life is better and more hopeful than ever.

OVERCOMING PHYSICAL HURDLES—TAINA RODRIGUEZ, 21, CHICAGO

My wheelchair has been one of my accessories for 11 years now. We go everywhere together. The chair is as much a part of my life as the Marfan's syndrome that put me in it. This genetic disorder caused my spine to curve and damaged my corneas. As a child, I wore thick glasses, and my body was tall and lanky. I was a prime target for teasing. I remember being called everything from four eyes to banana back. For years I was ashamed of my appearance, my wheelchair, and my inability to do things for myself.

Then, in high school, I met Mari. She would do my hair, and she and I would go shopping together. We would even go to clubs, and I'd wiggle in my wheelchair while she danced next to me. My friend was never embarrassed by me, she didn't seem to care that I was stuck in a wheelchair, so why should I? Instead of feeling ugly, I felt lucky. Maybe I couldn't do everything Mari did, but I almost always found a way to participate, even if it had to be as a spectator at times. For the first time in my life, I felt like a normal teenager. Unfortunately, my health wasn't as resilient. Three years ago, a grueling 18-hour surgery to repair a ruptured heart valve left me in a coma for five days, near death. When I woke up and learned that I had almost died, I was shocked. I couldn't believe my body was strong enough to pull itself out of a coma. I realized what I had slowly been coming to terms with for the past two years: that I had great inner strength and that there was more to my body than its attachment to a wheelchair. Instead of hating my body for its weaknesses, I felt blessed to be alive and eager to get back to my new life.

I learned to drive and bought a car. I also got an internship at Access Living, a non-profit organization in Chicago that champions rights for the disabled. There, two women and I started the Empowered Fe-Fes, a group for young women with disabilities to talk about issues such as body image and sexuality. I later won a national award for my service to the disabled, and my internship led to a job as an assistant in the Chicago office of Congresswoman Jan Schakowsky (D-Illinois).

I don't think my relationship with my wheelchair will ever be perfect. I still wish I could dance and drive with the full use of my legs, but I have made peace with that. My wheelchair is, after all, a source of mobility, and it doesn't hold me back from living the life I love.

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFINGS

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, The narrator in the PBS documentary written by Mary

Dickson, "No Safe Place—Violence Against Women," began by relating that:

In the early hours of a hot August morning, three men pulled a woman from her car after a minor traffic accident. The men threatened her with a crowbar, made her strip, then chased her until she jumped off a bridge to her death in the Detroit River. None of the 40 or so passers-by tried to help the 33-year-old woman. Some reports say on-lookers cheered as the men taunted her.

A judge in New Bedford, MA, sentenced the confessed rapist of a 14-year-old girl to probation. He then said that the victim ". . . can't go through life as a victim. She's 14. She got raped. Tell her to get over it."

The San Francisco Chronicle reported that:

Cassandra Floyd was a respected physician, a single mother living in an affluent San Jose suburb, and ardent volunteer and a role model for young black women. The 35-year-old was also the victim of domestic violence . . . when her ex-husband shot and killed her as their 4-year-old daughter slept nearby and shot and wounded Floyd's mother. He then fled and killed himself.

These are not isolated incidents selected to cause sensationalism. Violence against women is a worldwide epidemic.

According to the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund,

Violence against women—rape, sexual assault and domestic violence—affects women worldwide, regardless of class or race. Violence not only affects women in the home, but in the workplace, school and every arena of life.

The Center for Health and Gender Equity (CHANGE) at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health found that

Around the world at least one woman in every three has been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime. Most often the abuser is a member of her own family. Increasingly, gender-based violence is recognized as a major public health concern and a violation of human rights.

The dimensions of this issue were illustrated in a joint study by the Jacobs Institute of Women's Health and the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, which made the following conclusions:

In 1998 there were approximately 2.8 million assaults on women. The Journal of the American Women's Association reported that those most at risk are ". . . younger, separated or divorced, of lower socioeconomic status and unemployed." The risk of assault by an intimate partner increases when a woman is pregnant.

Just four in ten women who are physically injured by a partner seek professional medical treatment.

Women are more likely to be the victim of rape or sexual assaults by an intimate partner or acquaintance, rather than by a stranger.

The National Violence Against Women Survey found that one out of every 12 women, a total of 8.2 million women, has been stalked at some point in their lives.

Women are more likely than men to be killed by someone they know, and nearly one-third of women are killed by an intimate partner, compared to approximately four percent of men, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Black women are more likely than White or Hispanic women to be the victims of nonlethal violent crimes.

These statistics are appalling. Just as we have come together with our allies to declare

war against terrorism, so too must we unite and declare war against this form of terrorism—violence against women.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WORLD
WAR I VETERANS MEDAL OF
HONOR JUSTICE ACT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 3890, a bill to facilitate the posthumous awarding of a long overdue medal of honor to Sergeant Henry Johnson, of Albany, NY, for actions he performed in the First World War. Additionally, the legislation requests that the Secretary of the Army review the cases of other African-American veterans from World War I, who have had their accomplishments overlooked due to racism.

This legislation is not without precedent. During the 100th Congress, my former colleagues Joe Dioguardi and Mickey Leland first brought the issue of racism in the awarding of medals of honor to national prominence. In 1997, after years of study, the Secretary of the Army finally recommended that seven Black veterans from World War II have their prior Distinguished Service Cross Awards upgraded to Medals of Honor. Likewise, a similar decision was taken regarding Asian-American veterans from World War II, including that of our esteemed colleague in the Senate, DANIEL INOUE. Furthermore, last year, I joined my colleague from Florida, BOB WEXLER, in introducing legislation to reconsider the records of several prominent Jewish veterans from World War II and Korea, who had been previously denied Medals of Honor. I was gratified that this bill, H.R. 606, was included in the fiscal year 2002 Defense Authorization Act.

Yet, despite this important progress, Henry Johnson and his colleagues from the Great War still await due recognition for their service to their country. The sole exception to this shameful legacy was the example of Corporal Freddie Stowers, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor in 1991, in large part due to the tireless efforts of former Congressman Dioguardi in promoting his case to the Department of Defense from 1987–1991.

Unlike more recent conflicts, which have been promoted heavily through print and televised media, the First World War has largely receded into the mists of time. What was originally known as the Great War receives scant attention these days, primarily it has become viewed as a failure of sorts. It was, in the words of President Wilson, the "War to end all wars," yet tragically, it did nothing of the kind. World War I was the most widespread, destructive and costly conflict the world had ever seen up to that point, but it paled in comparison to the destruction of the Second World War.

Against this backdrop, the American public has, especially since 1945, forgotten the sacrifices of the generation that made the world "safe for democracy." This is no more true for the African-American veterans of World War I, and especially, for Sergeant Henry Johnson.

On May 14, 1918, Sergeant Johnson, an NCO with the 369th Infantry Regiment, a Black unit of New York National Guard troops,

was stationed as part of a five-man watch in Northern France. Early that morning, Johnson and a fellow soldier were attacked by 24 Germans. Johnson's companion was wounded and captured. When his rifle subsequently jammed, Sergeant Johnson used his bayonet and a knife to kill and wound several Germans. He eventually freed his companion and drove the Germans off, before succumbing to the nearly two dozen wounds he suffered himself.

For his actions in battle, the Government of France awarded its highest military honor to Sergeant Johnson, the Croix de Guerre with Gold Palm. Yet he received nothing from his own country until 1997, when he was posthumously awarded the Purple Heart, a decoration which all U.S. personnel are entitled to if wounded in combat.

Henry Johnson returned to civilian life after the war and attempted to resume his old job as a railway porter. However, his wounds prevented this and he died penniless in 1937.

Mr. Speaker, Sergeant Johnson's case is not unique among African-American veterans of World War I, but it is the most egregious. It is not as if the U.S. Army was totally ignorant of his accomplishments. There is ample evidence that his profile and his story were used to sell war bonds in African-American communities in the closing days of the war. Moreover, in 1976, the Army had no problem featuring him in a U.S. Army recruiting poster. Yet to this day, more than 83 years after the fighting stopped on the Western Front, elements of the military are resisting awarding Sergeant Johnson the Medal of Honor.

Last year, after a 4-year long review, outgoing Secretary of the Army Caldera approved a recommendation that Henry Johnson be awarded the Medal of Honor. Last spring, Former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs General Shelton recommended against such an award stating that "proper procedure" had not been followed in the application process.

I believe that any reasonable person would be able to see that it would be impossible to follow outlined procedure in this case, 83 years after the fact. The chief requirement for the award, eyewitness testimony, is an unreachable goal in that any such persons in this instance are long dead. Moreover, it is absurd to argue that Sergeant Johnson should have submitted an application for the award within the proscribed time frame of 3 years. Given the entrenched and pervasive racism that existed in American society and the Army in 1921, it is not a stretch of logic to say such an effort would have been fruitless.

It is for this reason that this legislation further requires the Army to revisit the service records of every other African-American soldier from World War I who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross or the French Croix De Guerre to determine if a medal upgrade or additional award of the Medal of Honor is warranted.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation has belatedly acknowledged that certain African-American and Asian-American veterans of World War II were unjustly denied proper recognition for military service above and beyond the call of duty. It is now time for us to admit that one debt remains to be paid: The proper acknowledgement of the courageous service of African-American veterans in World War I.

The American veterans of World War I have almost all departed. The VA estimated that ap-

proximately 1,000 remained alive at the start of fiscal year 2002. It is long past time for us to recognize the service of Henry Johnson and his fellow African-American soldiers in World War I. When he first brought this issue before this House in 1987, my former colleague from New York, Representative DiGuardi, in criticizing the Pentagon's aversion to review the cases of Black veterans from the World Wars for possible medal upgrades, stated that "The statute of limitations was established for criminals, not war heroes."

With this legislation, we have an opportunity to correct a longstanding injustice, a glaring blot on the noble and historic legacy of the United States Army. These cases have been referred to by some as the last loose ends of World War I. It is now time to close out this unfinished business.

TRIBUTE TO TRAVERSE CITY
WEST SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the administration, staff, and students of Traverse City West Senior High School, a school in northern Michigan. In just four years Traverse City West has distinguished itself through the academic success of its students and through national recognition of the school's visual and performing arts programs.

Barbara M. White, a distinguished former president at Mills College in Oakland, California, is quoted as saying, "The basic purpose of a liberal arts education is to liberate the human being to exercise his or her potential to the fullest." Upon hearing those words, I'm sure most listeners would immediately think of a college or university education, but Traverse City West Senior High is preparing its students for a successful life at the high school level.

The school's fine arts curriculum includes a choral program with six performing groups, band and orchestra, an award-winning newspaper and yearbook, theater arts, video and production; there are classes in photography, pottery, ceramics, metals, jewelry, drawing and painting, sculpture, computer art and traditional American arts.

For those students not taking formal arts classes, the Humanities program includes extensive exposure to painting, sculpture, music, dance and film. The arts are incorporated into the science, math and language areas, according to the expertise of the teacher and in collaboration with the arts department. Finally, the school itself is decorated with art murals and stained glass windows designed by students, and music is incorporated into classroom study and even staff meetings.

The study of other cultures, other peoples and other times is part of the school's comprehensive learning environment. Mr. Speaker, these programs have strong parental support for projects and field trips. Accustomed as we may be to booster clubs for sports programs, this "booster" spirit for the study of arts, crafts and humanities must be viewed as unique at the high school level.

I do not rise today, Mr. Speaker, to propose that Traverse City West Senior High be taken

as the model for all high schools. I rise merely to point out that a combination of hard work and a rich environment can produce academic success. For example, in 2000 Traverse City West received the Governor's Cup for the big North Conference for having the most Michigan Merit Award recipients, and its total placed it sixth in the state. The Michigan Merit Award is a college scholarship based upon performance on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program. I should note that this number is more remarkable when one considers that Traverse City West received the least amount of money per student of the top ten schools listed, and it had the highest percentage of students on the free and reduced lunch program.

Consider, too, that in the four years Traverse City West Senior High has been open, its students have scored above the state and national average on the ACT test. In 1999/2000 its composite ACT score was 21.8, compared to a Michigan average of 21.3 and a national average of 21.0. As I mentioned earlier, the school's newspaper and yearbook have been honored statewide, its theater department recognized nationally, and its music department a finalist in an international competition.

Mr. Speaker, the efforts of the administration, staff, parents and students at Traverse City West High School to acknowledge the arts an essential part of education has now been recognized nationally. The school was recently notified it is the winner of the "Creative Ticket National School of Distinction Award" from the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. As a result of this award, a representative group of students has been invited to travel here to Washington to perform at the Kennedy Center and to perform at a congressional breakfast celebrating National Arts Day.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my House colleagues to join me in praise of the hard work and dedication of the administration, staff, parents and students of Traverse City West High School, a young school with a classical notion of a well-rounded education.

CONGRATULATING THE UNITED
STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT
WEST POINT ON ITS BICENTEN-
NIAL ANNIVERSARY

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 2002

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, "to educate, train, and inspire the corps of cadets so that each graduate is a commissioned leader of character committed to the values of duty, honor, country; professional growth throughout a career as an officer in the United States Army; and a lifetime of selfless service to the nation."

That is the mission of an outstanding institution of rich history and formidable pride, our West Point Military Academy, along the shores of our historic Hudson River.

More than 200 years ago, Gen. George Washington, recognizing the strategic importance of West Point, established fortifications

in our war against the British. There, along the west bank of the Hudson River, during the founding of our Nation, West Point was born.

Further recognizing our national need to develop an institution dedicated to the arts and sciences of warfare, Thomas Jefferson signed legislation establishing the U.S. Military Academy in 1802. Over the last two centuries, West Point Military Academy has grown to become one of the most revered institutions of its kind, training young men and women to become great leaders and proud soldiers. Among the distinguished list of Academy graduates are names which have changed the history of our Nation and our world, including Grant, Lee, Sherman, Jackson, Eisenhower, MacArthur, Bradley, Arnold, Clark, and Patton.

In these trying times for our Nation, as many of the service men and women are defending freedom in Afghanistan and elsewhere around the world, it is a fitting tribute to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, the citadel of freedom.

The leadership which West Point has provided to our Nation and which will continue to provide for years to come is an inspiration to every American.

West Point is more than just an Academy, it is a pillar of our Nation, and a symbol of our Nation's rich past and fruitful future.

This prestigious Academy is a tribute to the strength of America and our right as free people to pursue life, liberty, and happiness.

The history of West Point is the story of America—a distinguished tale to tell.

God bless West Point and God bless America.

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS REGARDING AMENDMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 2002 APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE WYANDOTTE TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, on March 4, I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an extension of remarks, that included a letter from Leaford Bearskin, the chief of the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma, concerning congressional actions last year that affected his Tribe. Due to space limitations, I was unable to include correspondence from organizations in the Third District of Kansas supporting the Wyandotte Tribe Settlement Act, referred to by Chief Bearskin. I have included the nine letters below.

UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE COUNTY/KANSAS CITY, KANSAS,

Kansas City, KS, October 20, 1999.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
Chairman, House Resources Committee, House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN YOUNG: On behalf of the citizens of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, I would like to thank you for your efforts in sponsoring H.R. 1533, The Wyandotte Tribe Settlement Act, and strongly

urge you to continue your efforts to move this critical piece of legislation though Congress before it adjourns.

The citizens here, overwhelmingly, endorsed gaming at the Woodlands by an 80 percent vote in 1997. The passage of H.R. 1533 and similar legislation in the Senate would allow the Wyandotte Nation the opportunity to open a gaming facility at the Woodlands and greatly enhance the economy of this city and county. There is already widespread gaming throughout the State of Kansas and in the Kansas City area. This bill would allow the citizens of Wyandotte County to realize economic gains that are currently not available to them.

Your continued efforts are greatly appreciated, and if I can be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

CAROL MARINOVICH,
Mayor/CEO.

THE KANSAS CITY, KANSAS AREA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Kansas City, KS, October 20, 1999.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
Chairman, House Resources Committee, Rayburn House Office Building, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN YOUNG: I am writing to once again reiterate this organization's support for and to thank you for your efforts to expedite the passage of H.R. 1533: The Wyandotte Tribe Settlement Act of 1999.

As you know the by-product of this legislation will have a significant impact not only on the economic well being of the Wyandotte Nation, but certainly for our community at well. I believe that the passage of H.R. 1533 will allow the Wyandotte Nation to exercise certain rights afforded to them via the Indian Gaming Act of 1988. This also would create an opportunity for the Wyandotte Nation and the current ownership of the Woodlands greyhound and thoroughbred pari-mutuel racetrack to negotiate an agreement for a Tribal Casino. The Woodlands would be greatly aided by this arrangement.

Congressman Young, legalized games of chance and casino gaming are not unknown to our community, nor to the State of Kansas. There is already legalized gaming just across the state line in metropolitan Kansas City, Missouri, and there are several Tribal Casino operations in the State of Kansas. H.R. 1533 will allow for a win-win situation for our community, the State of Kansas as well at the Wyandotte Nation.

Thanking you in advance for your support and sponsorship of H.R. 1533, I am

Sincerely,

DERYL W. WYNN,
Chairman of the Board, Kansas City, Kansas Area Chamber of Commerce.

DAN SCHENKEIN,
President, Kansas City, Kansas Area Chamber of Commerce.

GREATER KANSAS CITY BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL, AFL-CIO,

Independence, MO October 19, 1999.

Hon. Congressman DON YOUNG,
Chairman House Resources Committee, Rayburn Office Building, Washington, DC

DEAR CHAIRMAN YOUNG: I am writing this letter in strong support of House Bill 1533, regarding the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma's request for due compensation from Congress for lands and rights issues pertaining to the Treaty of 1855.

The successful passage of H.B. 1533 will create significant benefits for the Kansas City Metropolitan Area, not to mention specifically the working class community of Kansas City, Kansas and Wyandotte County. In a unique area of our metro-plex where employment opportunities are needed most, Kansas City, Kansas and its residents will significantly benefit from your efforts towards H.B. 1533 successful passage.

On behalf of the rank and file of the Greater Kansas City Building & Construction Trades Council, AFL-CIO I urge your continued diligence on H.B. 1533.

Sincerely,

GARRY KEMP,
Exec. Sec./Business Manager, Greater Kansas City Building & Construction Trades Council.

AFL-CIO TRI-COUNTY LABOR COUNCIL OF EASTERN KANSAS UNION LABEL & SERVICE TRADES—AREA COPE,

Kansas City, KS, October 20, 1999.

Hon. Congressman DON YOUNG,
Chairman, House Resources Committee, Rayburn Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN YOUNG: I am writing this letter in strong support of House Bill 1533, regarding the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma's request for due compensation from Congress for lands and rights issues pertaining to the Treaty of 1855.

The successful passage of H.B. 1533 will create significant benefits for the Kansas City Metropolitan Area, not to mention specifically the working class community of Kansas City, Kansas and Wyandotte County. In a unique area of our metro-plex where employment opportunities are needed most, Kansas City, Kansas and its residents will significantly benefit from your efforts towards H.B. 1533's successful passage.

On behalf of the rank and file of the AFL-CIO Tri-County Labor Council of Eastern Kansas, I urge your continued diligence on H.B. 1533.

Sincerely,

JIM HADEL,
President, Tri-County Labor Council.

WYANDOT NATION OF KANSAS, INC.,
Kansas City, KS, July 11, 1998.

Re Wyandot Nation of Kansas and the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma Settlement.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
Rayburn House Office Building, United States House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN YOUNG. On May 19, 1998, Congressman Vincent Snowbarger and Holly Zane, Attorney General of the Wyandot Nation of Kansas, authored letters which reference a controversy between the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and the Wyandot Nation of Kansas regarding the use of the Huron Cemetery. This letter advises you that this controversy has been resolved by the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and the Wyandot Nation of Kansas. The settlement prohibits the use of the Huron Cemetery for any use other than religious, cultural or those compatible with the use of the land as a burial ground.

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

WYANDOT NATION OF KANSAS, INC.

MINORITY CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF GREATER KANSAS CITY,
Kansas City, MO, October 19, 1999.

Hon. Congressman DONALD YOUNG,
Chairman House Resources Committee, House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN YOUNG: The House Resources Committee passed H.B. 1533 which allows the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma to redeem "lost" tribal rights to land in Wyandotte County. This Bill is now awaiting action by the full House. The Minority Contractors Association would like to help educate you on the bill's impact with this letter and seek your support for it. As you may recall last year the Senate imposed a restriction on the Tribe's use and rights of their own land. H.B. 1533 restores those rights without infringing on last year's Senate action and helps meet critical needs in our community. The members of this association believe that this bill will greatly enhance economic development and construction in our community.

As you know the by-product of this legislation will have a significant impact not only on the economic well being of the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma, but certainly for the people of Wyandotte County as well. The entire region will benefit from our growing economy and the opportunities for employment. We believe that the passage of H.B. 1533 will allow the Wyandotte Tribe to exercise their rights to own and operate a Tribal Casino in our community under the authority of the Indian Gaming Act of 1988.

The residents of this community in 1996 voted overwhelmingly in an advisory vote to endorse legalized gaming by nearly 80 percent. Additionally, the Wyandotte Tribe has entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Unified government of Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas for the purchase and operation of the Woodlands Greyhound and thoroughbred paranutral racetrack as a Tribal Casino. The Woodlands will be enhanced greatly by this arrangement and will be revitalized to add value to our community. The citizens of Wyandotte County, the Kansas City Kansas Area Chamber of Commerce and the members of the Minority Contractors Association have gone on record of continually supporting this issue and casino-style gaming at the Woodlands. Chairman Young, as you know legalized games of chance and casino gaming are not strangers to our community nor the State of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska or Iowa. There is already wide-spread gaming with several Tribal Casino operations within the State of Kansas. We believe that H.B. 1533 will allow for a win-win situation for our community as well as the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma. To that end the Minority Contractors Association

humbly urges you to review this legislation before the adjournment of the 106th Congress.

I appreciate your time and interest in this matter and look forward to hearing from you as you review this critical issue facing this community.

Sincerely,

MIKE HUGHES,
Executive Director.

HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF GREATER KANSAS CITY,
Kansas City, MO, October 21, 1999.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
Chairman, House Resources Committee, House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN YOUNG: On behalf of the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of Greater Kansas City, I would like to thank you for your efforts in sponsoring H.R. 1533, The Wyandotte Tribe Settlement Act. The Hispanic Chamber strongly urges you to continue your efforts to move this critical piece of legislation through Congress before it adjourns.

The citizens of Kansas City overwhelmingly endorsed gaming at the Woodland by an 80 percent vote in 1997. The passage of H.R. 1533 and similar legislation in the Senate would allow the Wyandotte Nation the opportunity to open a gaming facility at the Woodlands. This in turn would improve the economy of the City and Wyandotte County. We are pleased to hear about the Wyandotte Tribe's commitment to diversity. We are certain that through the passage of this bill, that the Hispanic community will be provided economic opportunities in the areas of construction, services and employment.

Your continued efforts are greatly appreciated and if I can be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM TORRES,
First Vice President.

WYANDOTTE DEVELOPMENT, INC.,
Kansas City, KS, October 21, 1999.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
Chairman, House Resources Committee, Rayburn House Office Building, House of Representatives, Washington, DC

CONGRESSMAN YOUNG: I am writing on behalf of Wyandotte Development, Inc., which serves as the lead private economic development agency for Wyandotte County Kansas serving the communities of Edwardsville, Bonner Springs, and Kansas City.

I am writing to encourage your continued efforts to pass House Resolution 1533, which would return tribal rights in our County to the Wyandotte Nation. As you know, our

community and this organization are committed to the viable economic operation of the Woodlands para-mutual racetrack in our community. This organization believes that H.R. 1533 provides a unique potential for casino style gaming to be conducted at the Woodlands. Should that occur, it would allow our community to compete for tourism and gaming revenues on a regional basis and will create significant employment opportunities for our residents.

Please continue your fine efforts on House Resolution 1533.

Sincerely,

GARY D. GRABLE,
Chairman of the Board,
Wyandotte Development Incorporated.

THE WOMEN'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Kansas City, KS, October 20, 1999.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
Chairman, Housing Resources Committee, Rayburn House Office Building, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN YOUNG: Thank you for your efforts to expedite the passage of H.R. 1533: The Wyandotte Tribe Settlement Act of 1999. I again request that you continue to support this worthy effort.

The by-product of this legislation will have a significant impact on only on the economic well being of the Wyandotte Nation, but certainly for our community as well. I believe that the passage of H.R. 1533 will allow the Wyandotte Nation to exercise certain rights afforded to them via the Indian Gaming Act of 1988. This also would create an opportunity for the Wyandotte Nation and the current ownership of the Woodlands greyhound and thoroughbred para-mutual racetrack to negotiate an agreement for a Tribal Casino. The Woodlands would be greatly aided by this arrangement. The board of directors of the Kansas City Kansas Women's Chamber of Commerce has continually supported casino-style gambling at the Woodlands since 1995.

There are legalized casinos just across the state line in metropolitan Kansas City, Missouri, and there are several Tribal Casino operations in the State of Kansas. I believe that H.R. 1533 would benefit our own community with jobs and economic opportunities. These opportunities would have a positive effect on my community, the State of Kansas and the Wyandotte Nation.

Thanking you in advance for your support and sponsorship of H.R. 1533.

Sincerely,

LORETTA MORTON,
President, Kansas City, Kansas
Women's Chamber of Commerce.