For the last 14 years, Jim has served as a senior consultant to the Washington firm of Cassidy and Associates, specializing in international issues, and he was president of J.P.R. Consulting, Inc.

A life-long resident of East Boston, Jim attended the High School of Commerce, the University of Missouri, the Suffolk University, and studied at the Calvin Coolidge School of Law.

During the Second World War, Jim honorably served 2 years in the U.S. Navy in the Pacific Theater.

In 1953, Jim Rowan joined Speaker Tip O'Neill's staff, serving as district representative, friend, and counsel, until the Speaker's retirement in 1987.

During the 1960's, Jim also served as a consultant for the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, while Speaker O'Neill was its national chairman.

Jim Rowan had a lust for life. Honesty, integrity, his leadership and colorful character will sorely be missed.

Jim Rowan's commitment to the people of Boston, particularly to East Boston, his endearing home, has served our Nation well.

Jim Rowan was one of my closest friends. My wife, Georgia, and I are deeply saddened by his passing.

Along with his many friends in the House of Representatives, in Boston, and around the world, we extend our deepest condolences to his wife, Frances, and his two his sons, James Jr. and Dan.

Jim was a great man, a great friend. He lived his life to the fullest.

A racing enthusiast, Jim owned a number of race horses, and, much like the race itself, it is a fitting tribute to Jim's life and spirit, that his ashes are to be spread at the Saratoga Race Course.

I know that this House, this chapel of the people, mourns the loss of this ''Bishop of Boston,'' A man of the people, our dear friend, James P. Rowan, Sr.

For his friends and family, Jim's wake will be held this Wednesday and Thursday from 5 o'clock p.m. until 9 o'clock p.m. at the McGrath Funeral Home on 325 Chelsea Street, in East Boston.

A mass will be held this Friday, March 15th at Our Lady of the Assumption Church, 404 Sumner Street, in East Boston.

Following the mass, Jim's friends and family will be gathering at the Airport Hilton to celebrate his life, his legacy, and his many achievements; and a ceremony in Washington at a later date.

God bless you, Jim may you rest in peace. We thank you for your companionship.

PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING, SALUTING AND COMMENDING FIREFIGHTER KEITHROY MAYNARD—ENGINE NUMBER 33

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 2002

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, as a Tribute to Firefighter Keithroy Maynard of Engine Number 33, a member of the Vulcan's Society and one of the fallen heroes of September 11th, I would like to insert the following proclamation into the RECORD:

Whereas, September 11, 2001 was a day of horror and tragedy that will forever live in the memory Americans, and;

Whereas, more than 3,000 people from many occupations, nationalities, ethnic groups, religions and creeds were brutally murdered by terrorists, and;

Whereas, members of the New York City Fire Department, New York City Police Department, Port Authority and other Public Safety Personnel, through their valiant, courageous and heroic efforts saved the lives of thousands under unprecedented destructive circumstances, and;

Whereas, more than 300 New York City Firefighters lost their lives in the effort to save others, and;

Whereas, Congressman Major R. Owens and the people of the 11th Congressional District salute the bravery and dedication of all who gave their full measure of devotion, and;

Whereas, we deem it appropriate to highlight the courage and valor of individuals and groups in a variety of forms and ceremonies now, therefore, be it

Resolved: That on this 10th Day of March, Two Thousand and Two, Congressman Major R. Owens, and representatives of the people of the 11th Congressional District, pause to salute the sacrifices of these honored men, and offer their heartfelt condolences to families of these African American Firefighters who died at the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

That the text of this resolution shall be placed in the Congressional Record of the United States House of Representatives.

Given by my hand and seal this 10th day of March, Two Thousand and Two in the Year of our Lord.

''NUCLEAR TRANSPLANTATION''

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 2002

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, the universal use of the term ''cloning'' to describe many procedures can be very misleading. I submit for the RECORD an article from the journal Science by Bert Vogelstein, Bruce Alberts, and Kenneth Shine that suggests the adoption of the term ''nuclear transplantation'' to describe what is now called ''therapeutic cloning'' to more accurately portray the technique. I commend it to my colleagues.

PLEASE DON'T CALL IT CLONING!

Scientists rely on a dialect of specialized terminology to communicate precise descriptions of scientific phenomena to each other. In general, that practice has served the community well—novel terms are created when needed to document new findings, behaviors, structures, or principles. The lexicon of science is constantly evolving. Scientists who are fluent in the language of any specific discipline can speak to one another using shorthand expressions from this dialect and can convey an exact understanding of their intended meanings. However, when the scientific shorthand makes its way to the nonscientific public; there is a potential for such meaning to be lost or misunderstood, and for the terminology to become associated with research or applications for which it is inappropriate.

In scientific parlance, cloning is a broadly used, shorthand term that refers to producing a copy of some biological entity—a gene, an organism, a cell—an objective that, in many cases, can be achieved by means other than the technique known as somatic cell nuclear transfer. Bacteria clone themselves by repeated fission. Plants reproduce clonally through asexual means and by vegetative regeneration.

Much confusion has arisen in the public, in that cloning seems to have become almost synonymous with somatic cell nuclear transfer, a procedure that can be used for many different purposes. Only one of these purposes involves an intention to create a clone of the organism (for example, a human). Legislation passed by the House of Representatives and under consideration in the U.S. Senate to ban the cloning of human beings actually proscribes somatic cell nuclear transfer—that is, any procedure in which a human somatic cell nucleus is transferred into an oocyte whose own nucleus has been removed. As Donald Kennedy remarked in a Science editorial last year, the legislation would interdict a wide range of experimental procedures that in the near future, might become both medically useful and morally acceptable.

A law that would make it illegal to create embryonic stem cells by using somatic cell nuclear transfer would foreclose at least two important avenues of investigation. First, the technique shows promise to overcome the anticipated problem of immune rejection in stem cell-based therapies to replace a patient's diseased or damaged tissue. Creating stem cells with the patient's own nuclear gernome might theotically eliminate tissue rejection. Second creating stem cell lines by using the somatic cell nuclei of individuals with heritable diseases offers an unprecedented opportunity to study genetic disorders as they unfold during cellular development.

Both of these goals have nothing to do with producing a human being. They may be caught up in the proposed legislation in part because of misunderstood scientific jargon—namely, the casual use of the term ''therapeutic cloning'' to describe stem cells made for research in regenerative medicine using somatic cell nuclear transfer. What is worse, the already blurred distinction between these two very different avenues of investigation has been compounded by the interchangeable use of human cloning with therapeutic cloning by those who suggest that cloning a human being is a ''therapeutic'' treatment for infertility.

The term cloning, we believe, is properly associated with the ultimate outcome or objective of the research, not the mechanism or techniques used to achieve that objective. The goal of creating a nearly identical genetic copy of a human being is consistent with the term human reproductive cloning, but the goal of creating stem cells for rengenative medicine is not consistent with the term therapeutic cloning. The objective of the latter is not to create a copy of the potential tissue recipient, but rather to make tissue that is genetically compatible with that of the recipient. Although it may have been conceived as a simple term to help lay people distinguish two different applications of somatic cell nuclear transfer, ''therapeutic cloning'' is conceptually inaccurate and misleading, and should be abandoned.

It is in the interest of the scientific community to clearly articulate the differences between stem cell research and human cloning. Most scientists agree that cloning a human being, aside from the moral or ethical issues, is unsafe under present conditions. A recently released National Academy of Sciences report details the considerable problems observed in the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer for animal reproduction and concludes that cloning of human beings