

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA) became U.S. law on April 10, 1979 and for the last twenty-three years, has served both the U.S. and the Republic of China on Taiwan well. By deterring aggression by the mainland, the United States has protected Taiwan from being forced into negotiations with China under the threat of armed attack or other forms of coercion. The TRA maintains the stable and secure environment within which Taiwan has become one of the world's leading free-market democracies. Today, Taiwan is prosperous and democratic, a nation well recognized for its achievements worldwide.

Taiwan is the seventh largest trading partner of the United States and has imported more from the United States each year, over the past 15 years, than the whole of mainland China. Furthermore, Taiwan and the United States share similar principles of freedom, democracy, human rights, peace and prosperity. Within the guidelines of the Taiwan Relations Act, Taiwan has completed various economic reforms and become a fully democratic country.

The legal and policy framework created by the TRA has allowed the U.S. Government and the American people to enjoy substantive relations with the governments and people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. None of this would have been possible, as Ronald Reagan noted in 1980, had it not been for "the timely action of the Congress, reflecting the strong support of the American people for Taiwan."

On the eve of the 23rd anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act, I am confident that our relations with Taiwan will grow even stronger and that the TRA will continue to serve as the foundation for a strong partnership between our two nations.

HONORING 50 YEARS OF THE VIENNA LITTLE LEAGUE

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Vienna Little League of Vienna, Virginia as it celebrates 50 years of providing outstanding community service to the boys and girls of Vienna. In 1952, young ball players in Vienna were advised they could no longer play in the neighboring town's Little League. With a dedicated group of parents and the backing of the Lions Clubs of Vienna, the Vienna Little League was formed. One hundred and seventy-five players participated that first year. Over the years, the

League has grown rapidly, with over 1,200 children now participating in Tee-ball, Rookie, Minors, Majors and Challenger programs.

I am proud to point out that the Vienna Little League facilities and programs are among the finest in the country. The League earned a trip to the Little League World Series in 1972 and won the Virginia State Championship last season.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, what we are ultimately saluting today are the educational opportunities the League provides to thousands of boys and girls in terms of teamwork and sportsmanship. I know my colleagues join me in commending Vienna Little League on their first 50 years and look forward to it celebrating many more.

TRIBUTE TO ONONDAGA HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Onondaga High School Boys Varsity Football Team for winning the Class D New York State Football Championship on December 1, 2001. This was the first team in Onondaga High School's history to win a Class D State football championship.

Four years ago Onondaga High School did not have a football team; therefore, within just a few years this team quickly took the game to new levels, surpassing all others in the state. Ending the season 13-0, this stellar team attained their goals and set league records. The Tigers set the bar high and focused upon winning their league title, sectional title, and state title. Their strategy was a success because they were the first team out of the 41-school Onondaga High School League to win the state title. They stayed focused and never let their determination fade.

This team came together, and against all odds, rose to the top. As a result of their unfettered fortitude, the Tigers, led by coach Bill Spicer, established themselves as a unified team and showed others how hard work, courage, and passion for the game can enable any team to conquer their goals.

On behalf of the people of the 25th District of New York, it is my honor to congratulate the Onondaga High School football team and their coaching staff on their Class D State Football Championship. With these remarks, I would like to recognize the following players and staff. Hodges Sneed, Chad Amidon, Ryan Hotaling, Justin Graham, Ricky Bova, Kyle Bome, Adam Legg, Donald Cummings, Brandon VanSlyke, Carl Runge, John Manley, Matt Scriber, Mac Cushing, Andrew Flynn, Mike Hart, Tom Brownell, Kyle Martin, Joe DelVecchio, Marty Brunner, Shane Zehr, Jon Whipple, Dan Willis, Pete Majewski, Jacob Cummings, Cory Dill, Mike McAuliffe, James Sanford, Robert Bailey, Caleb Golembiewski,

Chris Mayotte, Travis Burton, Pat Neuman, Kurt Wasilewski, Aaron Johnson, Paul Runge, Travis Hass, Adam Goodman, Jesse Schneider, Head Coach Bill Spicer, Building Principal William Rasbeek, Athletic Director Michael Rizzi, Assistant Coaches, Paul Taylor, Jeff Pierce, Rick Bailey, and Victor Zampetti, and Volunteer Coaches Dave Pierce and Sean Colfer.

IMPROVING THE MEDICARE SYSTEM

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will improve equity in the Medicare system and help to alleviate the growing problem of physician retention and recruitment in many areas.

The current physician fee schedule for Medicare has several components, one of which is a geographic index supposedly to adjust for cost differences in different areas. While this makes sense for a physician's expenses for office rent and other costs to vary by region, the time spent evaluating and treating a patient should not depend on where a senior lives.

My bill equalizes the physician work component of the Medicare physician fee schedule. The physician work component measures the physician time, skill and intensity in providing a service. Two additional components account for practice expense and malpractice expense. While practice and malpractice reimbursement should reflect differences in geographic costs, significant differences in physician fees in a national market for health care providers directly creates shortages in some communities like New Mexico, and excesses in other communities because they pay more.

This bill would eliminate the impact of the adjuster on physician pay by making it equal across the country. The physician work geographic practice cost index (GPCI) for New Mexico is 0.973. Bringing New Mexico to a 1.00 geographic adjuster whether through a floor or making all physician fees equal would translate into about a \$2,592,203 annual increase in Medicare payments to New Mexico physicians.

More and more seniors are learning that their physician has moved to a neighboring state because salaries are dramatically higher. New Mexicans don't pay into Medicare based on where we live, and we should not be denied access to health care because of where we live. Seniors in rural areas or "low cost areas" have seen increasing numbers of doctors leave for higher paying areas. Keeping doctors in rural states is extremely difficult because of the pay gap driven by discriminatory Medicare reimbursement. The disparities are very large. In 2000, average Medicare payments per beneficiary in New Mexico were

• 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.

\$3,726, while in Texas average payments were \$6,539—70 percent more.

I urge my colleagues, especially those in rural states to consider this bill and its intent to bring equity and access to the outdated Medicare system.

A BILL TO PERMIT THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO HONOR ITS CITIZENS WITH STATUES IN STATUARY HALL

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to permit statues honoring citizens of the District of Columbia in the same manner as statues honoring citizens of the States are placed in Statuary Hall in the Capitol. This legislation would amend two acts of Congress governing the submission and placement of statues in Statuary Hall to allow the District of Columbia to offer two statues to the Congress on behalf of D.C. residents. The District of Columbia was born with the nation itself after the War for Independence. The city has more than two centuries of its very own rich and uniquely American history. It goes without saying that the almost 600,000 American citizens who live in the nation's capital deserve the honor of having two of its history makers represented in the halls of the nation's Capitol just as citizens who live in the 50 states have long enjoyed.

This bill would allow the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia to devise the method for determining the identity of the honorees. Mayor Anthony Williams has already agreed to find funds in the District's budget for these statues upon the passage of this legislation. While D.C. residents have not yet obtained full political equality with the states, they have all the responsibilities of the states, including paying all federal taxes and serving in all wars. D.C. residents are second per capita in federal income taxes. They have served in every war since the Revolutionary War. In World War I, the district suffered more casualties than three states, in World War II, more casualties than four states, in Korea, more casualties than eight states, and in Vietnam, more casualties than in 10 states. These responsibilities and sacrifices speak best to some of the important reasons for this bill.

After more than 200 years, this bill offers District residents the opportunity to enjoy the same pride that all other citizens experience when they come to their Capitol—the opportunity to view memorials that commemorate the efforts of deceased local residents who have made significant contributions to American history. I ask for prompt passage of this mark of simple dignity and respect to the residents of the District of Columbia.

COMMENDING THE GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA ON THEIR 90TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in commending the service of the Girl Scouts of America on their 90th Anniversary. I salute them for their dedicated service to the young women of this nation.

Girl Scouting began in March of 1912, when founder Juliette Gordon Low assembled 18 girls from Savannah, Georgia, for a local Scouting meeting. Ms. Low strongly believed that all girls should be given opportunities to develop physically, mentally, and spiritually. These ideals continue in the organization today as girls acquire self-confidence, take on responsibility, and are encouraged to think creatively while acting with integrity.

As many of us know, the mission of the Girl Scouts is to help all girls grow strong. The organization works hard to empower our nation's young women to develop to their full potential as leaders and to set a foundation of values for sound decision-making. The Girl Scouts have continued to expand programs to address contemporary issues while still maintaining their core values.

Membership in the Girl Scouts has reached 2.7 million, making it the largest organization for girls in the world. Well over 30,000 girls are involved in the Girl Scouts in South Florida alone. The numbers continue to grow as more girls across the nation are exposed to the incredible experiences that the Girl Scouts provide.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank and commend the Girl Scouts for their efforts over the past 90 years in providing invaluable opportunities for girls' growth and development as citizen leaders.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVING SERVICE HERITAGE ACT, H.R. 4115

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the United States Life-Saving Service Heritage Act, legislation to celebrate one of the most inspiring periods in America's maritime history. This legislation would establish a comprehensive program to inventory, evaluate, document, and assist efforts to restore and preserve surviving historic lifesaving stations. I am pleased that my Jersey Shore colleague Representative Frank LoBiondo has joined me in this effort.

The history of lifesaving in the United States dates back to 1785, when the Massachusetts Humane Society began building huts along the Massachusetts coast to aid shipwreck victims. These huts were later fitted with surfboats, beach-carts, and other lifesaving equipment. Beginning in 1847, the Federal government recognized the importance and necessity of lifesaving efforts when Congress provided a

series of appropriations to establish lifesaving stations equipped to render assistance to shipwrecked mariners and their passengers. These stations were first established along the Atlantic coast with the assistance of Representative William Newell, who during the 31st and 39th Congresses represented some of the same areas of New Jersey that I represent today. Representative Newell's efforts contributed to the establishment of a network of lifesaving stations along the Jersey Shore from Sandy Hook to Cape May. In 1871, Congress approved the first appropriation for the Federal government to employ crews of lifesavers. On June 18, 1878, the "Act to Organize the Life-Saving Service" was enacted. In 1915 the Life-Saving Service merged with the Revenue Cutter Service to form the Coast Guard. At that time, there were over 275 lifesaving stations to aid shipwreck victims on the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and Great Lakes coasts.

The volunteer and professional lifesaving personnel who staffed these stations risked their lives to prevent shipwreck casualties. Winslow Homer immortalized these great heroes of the American coast in his painting *The Life Line*. Walt Whitman celebrated their inspiring actions in the following excerpt of his poem *Patrolling Barnegat*:

Through cutting swirl and spray watchful
and firm advancing,
(That in the distance! Is that a wreck? Is the
red signal flaring?)

Slush and sand of the beach tireless till day-
light wending,

Steadily, slowly, through hoarse roar never
remitting,

Along the midnight edge by those milk-
white combs careening,

A group of dim, weird forms, struggling, the
night confronting,

That savage trinity warily watching.

An outstanding example of this period survives today in my district. The historic Monmouth Beach lifesaving station, established in 1895, is a Duluth style station designed by the architect George Tolman. On one occasion, every member of the station's crew was awarded a gold lifesaving medal for rescuing victims of two shipwrecks on the same evening. Recently, this historic structure was slated for demolition to make way for a new parking lot for beachgoers. Fortunately, the entire community came together to save this important structure. However, much work needs to be done to preserve the station's history and the inspiring stories of those who served there.

It is not certain exactly how many stations like the one in Monmouth Beach remain. Many surviving historic lifesaving stations are of rare architectural significance, but harsh coastal environments threaten them, rapid economic development in the coastal zone, neglect, and lack of resources for their preservation. The heroic actions of America's lifesavers deserve greater recognition, and their contributions to America's maritime and architectural history should be celebrated.

That is why I have proposed the United States Life-Saving Service Heritage Act. This legislation would provide the resources necessary to inventory, document, and evaluate surviving lifesaving stations. It would also provide grant funding to assist efforts to protect and preserve these maritime treasures.

The United States Life-Saving Service Heritage Act would authorize the National Park

Service, through its National Maritime Initiative, to inventory, document, and evaluate surviving historic lifesaving stations. These activities would be conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Life-Saving Service Heritage Association, a Massachusetts based non-profit educational organization that works to protect and preserve America's lifesaving heritage. This inventory, documentation, and evaluation would be similar in nature to a study completed by the Park Service in 1994, on historic lighthouses. Under this legislation, the Park Service would serve as a clearinghouse of information on lifesaving station preservation efforts, which would greatly assist public and private efforts to protect these historic structures and the maritime heritage that they embody.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to celebrate one of the most heroic and inspiring periods in America's maritime history.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Girl Scouts of America on their 90th anniversary helping women of all ages "discover the fun, friendship, and power of girls together."

There are a myriad of GSA programs that have benefited kids in my community. LEAD (Leadership, Education and Development), Write On!, Si yo Puedo (yes I can), the Girl Scout Connection, and many others have helped girls in my district meet the challenges of the future.

Particularly in the San Francisco Bay Area of California, the Girl Scouting in the School Day program (GSSD) has helped over 3,100 at risk girls develop self-confidence by encouraging creativity and promoting life skills and values. Often these children are at high risk of dropping out of school, joining gangs, or using drugs and alcohol. GSSD has sponsored regular sessions, special events, and field trips to provide girls from over 51 Bay Area schools the experience of true camaraderie and friendship.

Another program, Teen Power-From the Heart, is committed to helping pregnant teens and teen mothers develop high self-esteem in addition to career and parenting skills. Last year, over 200 girls participated in this program.

I stress the importance of environmental education, and with the Program Adventure on Wheels for Girl Scouts (PAWS) over 3,000 girls in my district attended field trips to learn about protecting the environment.

A program entitled "Science is Super!" has provided science and math enrichment for girls living in low income housing in the Bay Area. This program is helping combat the common misbelief that women are not as competent as men in math and science. "Science is Super" is a wonderful program to help girls take their interests in science and math further.

It is unfortunate that many young women living in the United States cannot afford to join

the Girl Scouts and take advantage of the countless experiences they have to offer. To tackle this problem, GSA created an Opportunity Fund to provide financial support for low income families whose children would like to join the Girl Scouts of America. This fund has provided grants to over 4,425 girls to participate in GSA programs. It is important that any young woman who wishes to be a Girl Scout have the opportunity to do so. One grandmother, who was able to send her three granddaughters to camp because of assistance by the Opportunity Fund, said camp meant: "Six days with no gunfire, of not watching out for drug dealers. Six days of children's experiences that most of us take for granted: peace and play without looking over their shoulders. Six days that will last a lifetime!"

I ask my colleagues to join with me today in commending the Girl Scouts of America for their 90 years of commitment to helping our women leaders of tomorrow.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR ERIC HOLMES

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to pay tribute to Mayor Eric "Red" Holmes Shelby, Mississippi. After a long battle with illness, Mayor Holmes died on March 11, 2002.

Although he was only in his second term, Mayor Holmes will be dearly missed by the citizens of Shelby. He is quoted as saying that his secret to success was that he worked to serve the citizens if Shelby instead of himself. This was indeed the case. While in office, Eric's main priority was to improve the future of children in Shelby. He served as an official with high school football and with the Delta Softball League. He was also instrumental in securing grants to construct the Shelby City Park in order to give children a decent place to play on weekends and after school. On the day the park opened, it should be of note, that he was there cooking hotdogs and playing with the kids as well. Mayor Holmes should be commended because he is truly a modern day "role model", displaying the characteristics of integrity and commitment for all to admire.

Today, I express my sincerest condolences to the family of Mayor Eric Holmes. Not only has his family experienced a great loss, but the town of Shelby and Mississippi Delta has lost a dedicated public servant as well.

CONGRATULATIONS BEATRICE GLADWELL

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate Beatrice Gladwell for her outstanding service and contribution to her country, state, and community. Ms. Gladwell has been recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for her exemplary service and leadership through

the Pocahontas County, West Virginia 4-H program. The USDA has presented Ms. Gladwell of Buckeye, West Virginia, with the 2001-2002 National 4-H Alumni Award.

The countless hours of service and leadership dedicated to strengthening the communities and the youth of West Virginia more than adequately qualifies her for this award. In her many years as a teacher, and as a leader in 4-H, Ms. Gladwell has fully demonstrated her enthusiasm and love for her community and her fellow West Virginians. Ms. Gladwell was presented with The National 4-H Alumni Award here in Washington, D.C. April 10, 2002 at the USDA's 4-H Centennial Celebration. The National 4-H Alumni Award is given to former members, who, through their career accomplishments, serve as role models for 4-H'ers across the nation in promoting the 4-H motto of "To Make the Best Better." The four "H's" in the national organization's title stand for: (1) Head, which entails thinking critically to solve problems, (2) Heart, which means respecting self, others, and the environment; (3) Hands, which requires preparing for a career serving others, and, (4) Health, which asks that members choose a healthy lifestyle and learn to manage change and embrace life's challenges. Only the most exemplary models of citizenship, leadership and service towards others are recognized with this award.

It is noteworthy that Ms. Gladwell has been involved in 4-H for the past 73 years of her life. She joined the organization at the age of 10 and is currently the leader of the Buckeye Winners 4-H Club. Not only is Ms. Gladwell an inspiration to all of us as a 4-H'ers, but she has been a well-respected teacher in Pocahontas County for the past 65 years as well. Ms. Gladwell, congratulations and thank you for working to foster a spirit of service, leadership and citizenship by helping so many in your community and contributing so much in producing strong and proud future generations of West Virginians.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ms. Beatrice Gladwell on this most-inspiring award and recognition.

CONGRATULATIONS TO VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD ON "FAMILY NIGHT"

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of an extraordinary night that took place in my hometown of Ridgewood, New Jersey. On March 26, 2002, the residents of Ridgewood had a "Family Night," an evening when everyone was encouraged to set aside after school programs and sports, evening meetings, and even homework, in order to spend time with their families.

Families made dinner together, played board games, and watched family home videos. Others read books together or did something that most families don't do during the busy work week-relax. The evening, called "Ridgewood Family Night-Ready, Set, Relax" was the result of thorough planning by 15 residents of Ridgewood. Working with school officials, town sports councils, clergy, and community leaders, these 15 individuals created

an evening where it was possible for families to sit down and simply spend time with one another.

This doesn't sound like a radical idea, however seven months of preparation were required to clear families' schedules—guilt-free. Ridgewood is an active community, with outstanding youth programs and sports and an involved adult community. However, in our eagerness to expose our children to these programs, we all can be accused of over-scheduling our children, and ourselves. I think this is not only true for Ridgewood, but for cities and towns all over the United States. Ridgewood's family evening struck a nerve in America, as this town event made the news in *The Washington Post*, the *New York Times*, and *USA Today*, to name a few. *Good Morning America* spent time with families on that day and CNN featured the event on their show *Crossfire*. Ridgewood's plan to bring families together for just one evening resulted in people across the country stopping for a moment and reflecting on their own families' activities and commitments.

Perhaps not every town will be able to create such a successful evening as Ridgewood did, however families can create their own "Ready, Set, Relax" nights. I don't believe the Ridgewood community could have anticipated the tremendous positive response their evening received. I commend the planners of the family night, particularly Marcia Marra, Jenny Breining, Carol Williams, Tracy Autera, Doug Fromm, Anne Zusy, Wendy Schwehm, Denise Smith, Jenny Given, Donna Olsen, Beth BaRoss, Patti Roche, Cynthia Busbee, Adele Hoffmeyer, and Frank Sonnenberg. Additionally, I commend the families and members of the Ridgewood community for their participation. Their vision has made Americans look again at their hectic schedules of baseball games, band practice, club meetings, youth groups and music lessons. And hopefully, more families will spend an evening together occasionally, or even schedule a new event of their weekly calendar—family time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Village of Ridgewood for the example they have set for America by taking time out for family. This is a lesson from which we can all benefit, in our districts, and in our own families. Thank you Ridgewood.

RECOGNITION FOR THE PENN
LAKES GIRL SCOUTS

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to honor the 90th anniversary of Girl Scouting, the world's largest organization for girls. Juliette Gordon Low founded the organization on March 12, 1912 in Savannah, Georgia. Through Girl Scouting, girls acquire self-confidence and expertise, take on responsibility, and are encouraged to think creatively and act with integrity—qualities that are essential in good citizens and great leaders. In my district in northwestern Pennsylvania, the Penn Lakes Girl Scout Council is made up of

about 11,000 girls and volunteers. One in five girls in the five-county area served by the Penn Lakes County participates in girl scouting where they are encouraged to develop to their fullest potential.

Girl Scouts can be found in schools, public housing, churches, community centers, battered women's shelters, Head Start facilities, in-school programs, juvenile homes and international centers. The Penn Lakes Council is dedicated to meeting the individual needs of young women in all communities. The council's outreach initiative is designed to serve girls in underprivileged areas. Individual Girl Scouts are mentored in situations where a troop format is not available.

In the Penn Lakes Girl Scout Council, girls learn by doing, and they are encouraged to make contributions to the world around them through community service. Since the Sept. 11 tragedy, Girl Scouts have made patriotic ribbons, written letters to firefighters and volunteers, given their own money to America's Fund for Afghan Children, and collected more than 20,000 lollipops for New York City children. All in an effort to let the world know that Girl Scouts care.

The quality programming provided to Girl Scouts in northwestern Pennsylvania would not be possible without a dedicated network of adult volunteers. These dedicated women and men give their time and energy to ensure continued service to the increasing number of girls who want to become Girl Scouts.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Girl Scouts of America for 90 years of ensuring that girls have a quality foundation for becoming successful women. May girl scouting enjoy another 90 years where girls can continue to grow strong.

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
BATAAN DEATH MARCH

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 60th anniversary of the infamous Bataan Death March, in which thousands of American and Filipino soldiers lost their lives in one of the most brutal episodes of World War II.

On December 22, 1941, the Japanese Army landed in northern Luzon in the Philippines and began to push southward toward Manila. At first, General Douglas MacArthur was inclined to confront the Japanese on the beaches, but without air support the U.S. Navy's small Asiatic fleet was in no position to challenge Japan at sea. While the U.S. regulars and Philippine Scouts were excellent troops, they were severely outnumbered and would have had no air support.

Giving up his initial strategy of defeating the enemy on the beaches, General MacArthur instead decided to withdraw to the Bataan Peninsula and pursue a strategy of defense and delay, by shortening his lines and using the mountainous, jungle-covered terrain to his advantage. He hoped they could hold out long enough for a relief force to be mounted from the United States.

By March 1942, however, it was clear that help from the United States would not arrive in time. Lacking sufficient food and ammunition, and wracked by dysentery and malaria, nevertheless the American-Filipino force bravely continued to fight.

In March, President Roosevelt ordered General MacArthur to leave the Philippines and escape to Australia, handing over his command to Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright and to Maj. Gen. Edward King.

On April 9, 1942, with food, supplies and ammunition virtually gone, after four months of gallant resistance, the exhausted and starving U.S. troops in Bataan were forced to surrender.

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately the courageous defense of Bataan had a shockingly tragic end. Marching their prisoners toward camps in northern Luzon, the Japanese denied food and water to the sick and starving American and Filipino soldiers for more than a week. When the weakest prisoners began to straggle, Japanese guards shot or bayoneted them and threw their bodies to the side of the road. Even those soldiers who were healthy when the March started became ill with dysentery and malaria along this long road.

It is estimated by some historians that Japanese guards may have killed more than 600 Americans and 10,000 Filipino prisoners during this long and brutal March, and that more than 1,500 American and 25,000 Filipino soldiers may have lost their lives after reaching their destination.

Meanwhile, General Wainwright and his troops on the small, fortified island of Corregidor in Manila Bay had been able to continue resisting for another month, despite being under constant Japanese artillery and air bombardment. But on May 6, 1942, after Japanese troops stormed ashore on the island, General Wainwright agreed to surrender Corregidor and all other U.S. troops on the Philippine islands. And by May 9, 1942, the battle for the Philippines had ended, though there remained some Americans and Filipinos who escaped to the mountains and continued to wage a guerrilla war against the Japanese.

Mr. Speaker, this week, on the 60th Anniversary of the Bataan Death March, there remain thousands of surviving American and Filipino veterans who continue to bear the scars, both physical and emotional, of that war crime. All of the courageous soldiers who fought, persevered or perished on the Island of Philippines at Bataan and Corregidor played a distinctive and vital role in World War II. Their stories, and the full history of the Bataan Death March must never be forgotten.

Inscribed on a monument in Corregidor, there is a poem by an unknown poet that pays homage to these brave soldiers: "Sleep my sons, your duty done. For Freedom's light has come. Sleep in the Silent Depths of the sea or in your bed of hallowed sod. Until you hear at dawn the low clear reveille of God."

Mr. Speaker, I call on all Americans who cherish liberty and freedom to join us this week in respectful recognition of the brave United States and Filipino soldiers who served in the Philippines during this fateful event.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL
PAUL J. GLAZAR

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to add to the many phrases of praise already accorded our departing New Jersey State National Guard Adjutant General, Major Paul J. Glazar. General Glazar departs this post after eight years of superb service. He has set the mark high for all others who follow in his footsteps.

General Glazar assumed the duties as The State Adjutant General for the New Jersey Army National Guard on February 24, 1994. As the Adjutant General he was responsible for the expansion of the Guard's command and control high technology training centers. His foresight in standing up these training centers for the education of staffs enabled the New Jersey National Guard to act as the focal point for command and control services on September 11, 2001. Fort Dix's ability to act in this key function can be traced back to outstanding leadership of General Glazar. Additionally, General Glazar demonstrated outstanding leadership in modernizing and expanding important Veteran projects for the state to include the Brigadier General William C. Doyle Veterans Cemetery and the New Jersey Veterans Memorial Home in Menlo Park.

Thankfully, we will not be losing General Glazar's leadership, since he will remain inside the New Jersey National Guard structure.

It is with tremendous pride and honor that I pay tribute to a great General who served New Jersey so honorably.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2002

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Presidential Records Act Amendments Act of 2002. Prompt enactment of this bill will fix a serious, but in my view readily solvable, problem that has developed in the implementation of the Presidential Records Act of 1978. I am pleased that a number of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle have joined me as co-sponsors of the bill.

The Presidential Records Act of 1978 was a landmark law. It declared for the first time that the official records of a former President belong to the American people. It gave custody of a former President's records to the Archivist of the United States and imposed upon the Archivist "an affirmative duty to make such records available to the public as rapidly and completely as possible consistent with the provisions of this Act."

The Act built in safeguards over the disclosure of presidential records. It allowed former Presidents to restrict disclosure of certain confidential records for up to 12 years after they leave office. The authors of the Act considered this 12-year embargo sufficient to prevent a "chilling effect" on a President's ability to get

candid and confidential advice. In this regard, they were mindful of the Supreme Court's observation in *Nixon v. Administrator of General Services*, 433 U.S. 425 (1977), that the expectation of confidentiality in presidential communications "has always been limited and subject to erosion over time after an administration leaves office." The Act also permanently shielded from public release records containing military and diplomatic secrets or other categories of information whose disclosure would not be in the national interest.

The Act first applied to the records of former President Ronald Reagan. Therefore, records that former President Reagan restricted for 12 years should have become publicly available in February 2001. Unfortunately, it took one full year after the release date envisioned by the Act for just a relatively small portion of those records to be made public. One reason for this is that the records have undergone lengthy reviews to determine whether the former or incumbent President should attempt to prevent their release by claiming "executive privilege."

For much of last year, release of the Reagan records was delayed while the current Administration repeatedly extended the deadline for making executive privilege decisions under an Executive Order that President Reagan had issued before he left office. On November 1, 2001, President Bush issued a new, and much more restrictive, Executive Order to govern the review of a former President's records for possible executive privilege claims.

The new Executive Order No. 13233 starts with a "background" section that asserts an extremely expansive view of the scope of executive privilege. It requires the Archivist to notify both the former and incumbent Presidents of requests for access to presidential records. It then prohibits the Archivist from releasing the records "unless and until" both the former President and incumbent President agree to authorize access, or unless the Archivist is directed to release the records by a final and non-appealable court order. The Executive Order makes any claim of executive privilege by either the former or incumbent President binding on the Archivist. Indeed, the Archivist must comply with a privilege claim by a former President even if the incumbent President does not believe the claim is well founded. The Order sets a target date of 90 days for the review of records. However, under the terms of the Order, the review periods available to the former and incumbent Presidents are essentially open-ended. A former or incumbent President can indefinitely postpone public disclosure of records simply by withholding approval for their release, without ever needing to claim executive privilege.

Last November, the Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations, which I chair, held a hearing on implementation of the Presidential Records Act. At that hearing, lawyers, historians, and other experts criticized the Executive Order on legal and policy grounds. Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle voiced similar criticisms. Following the hearing, a host of archivists, historians and others contacted me to express their concerns over the Executive Order. Finally, several groups have filed a lawsuit to overturn the Executive Order.

I agree that the Executive Order violates the letter and spirit of the Presidential Records

Act. However, I do not think we should wait perhaps years for the lawsuit to run its course. We need to act now in order to get implementation of the Act back on track. I believe we can solve the problem in a way that protects the constitutional prerogatives of former and incumbent Presidents while preserving the Act's intent of publicly disclosing presidential records as promptly and completely as possible. That is what my bill seeks to do.

Like the Executive Order, my bill establishes a process for the consideration of executive privilege claims. Like the Executive Order, it requires advance notice to the former and incumbent Presidents before presidential records are released. This permits them to review the records in order to decide whether to claim privilege. Also like the Executive Order, my bill requires the Archivist to withhold records (or parts of records) for which the *incumbent* President claims privilege. In this event, a requester would have the burden of challenging a privilege claim in court.

However, my bill differs from the Executive Order in several ways. The bill does not attempt to define the scope of executive privilege. It leaves this to the courts. The bill limits the amount of time the former and incumbent President can take to review records and claim privilege. The basic review period is 20 working days, which is the same limit imposed on agencies under the Freedom of Information Act. This period may be extended for not more than another 20 working days if the Archivist determines that an extension is necessary to permit adequate review. If there is no claim of privilege within the applicable review period, the Archivist must release the records.

The other key difference between my bill and the Executive Order concerns what happens if a former President claims privilege. As noted previously, the Executive Order forces the Archivist to withhold records any time a former President claims privilege. The requester then has the burden of going to court to challenge the privilege claim. This is the feature of the Executive Order most clearly at odds with the Presidential Records Act. The bill reverses this burden. If a former President claims privilege, the Archivist will withhold the records for an additional 20 days in order to give the former President time to file suit to enforce his privilege claim. However, the Archivist will then release the records absent a court order to the contrary.

I believe this is a reasonable approach, and one that is consistent with the intent of the Presidential Records Act. The Act already provides for lawsuits by a former President to vindicate his rights and privileges. Furthermore, the Act already protects from disclosure those categories of information that would ordinarily be subject to executive privilege claims. Thus, any privilege claim a former President might assert probably would be based on novel and untested legal grounds that should be initially considered by a court.

The bill also includes several provisions that are not in the Executive Order. Most of these provisions are intended to ensure more transparency and public accountability with respect to possible executive privilege claims. For example, a claim of privilege would be in a written public document signed by the incumbent or former President, as the case may be. This is consistent with the settled principle that the right to claim executive privilege is personal to the incumbent or former President and cannot

be delegated to their assistants, relatives, or descendants.

Mr. Speaker, I request that a summary of the Presidential Records Act Amendments of 2002 be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

**THE PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS ACT
AMENDMENTS OF 2002 SUMMARY**

The Presidential Records Act Amendments of 2002 establishes statutory procedures to govern the assertion of executive privilege claims by a former or incumbent President over records covered by the Presidential Records Act. It preserves the constitutional right of a former or incumbent President to assert privilege claims, but does so in a way that complies with the framework and intent of the Presidential Records Act. It supersedes the procedures established in Executive Order 13233.

The bill requires the Archivist to provide advance notice of 20 working days to the former and incumbent Presidents before releasing presidential records in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Archivist would release the records upon the expiration of this 20-day period, except any records (or parts of records) for which the former or incumbent President asserts a claim of privilege.

The Archivist could extend the 20-day period for an additional 20 days if the former or incumbent President demonstrated a need for additional time to review the records. Additional time should rarely be needed. The former and incumbent Presidents have access to the records and could conduct their reviews well before the time the records are ready for public release. The Archivist also would have thoroughly categorized and screened the records before a notice is issued, which should greatly facilitate reviews by the former and incumbent Presidents.

The bill requires that any claim of privilege be in writing and signed by the former or incumbent President, specify the records to which it applies, and state the nature and grounds of the privilege claim. Notices of the proposed release of records, as well as any privilege claims, would be made public.

If the former President submitted a privilege claim, the Archivist would withhold the records covered by that claim for another 20 working days. This would permit the former President to seek judicial enforcement of his privilege claim, as already provided for in the Presidential Records Act. After expiration of this 20-day period, the Archivist would release the records unless a court ordered their continued withholding. This approach places the burden of establishing a privilege claim on the former President. Privilege claims should be extremely rare, given the protections already built into the Act and the age of the records.

If the incumbent President submitted a privilege claim, the Archivist would withhold the records unless and until the incumbent President withdrew the claim or there was a final, non-appealable court order directing the Archivist to release the records. This approach recognizes the legal and practical reality that the Archivist must honor a privilege claim by an incumbent President.

The bill would apply similar procedures to requests for access to records by Congress and the courts. The time periods, however, would be modified to ensure compliance with deadlines imposed by subpoenas or other legal process. Also, the bill does not specify an outcome if the incumbent President claimed privilege in response to a congressional or judicial access request. Disputes between the incumbent president and either the Congress or the courts would be left for resolution on a case-by-case basis.

The bill makes several conforming changes to existing provisions of the Presidential Records Act. It recognizes that authority to claim executive privilege is personal to a former or incumbent President and cannot be delegated to their representatives. This is consistent with current legal theory and practice concerning executive privilege. It also recognizes that a former or incumbent Vice President cannot claim presidential privileges.

Finally, the bill provides that Executive Order 13233 shall have no force or effect.

**AMERICAN SERVICEMEMBER AND
CIVILIAN PROTECTION ACT OF 2002**

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "American Servicemember and Civilian Protection Act of 2002."

This bill expresses the sense of the Congress that President Bush should formally rescind the signature approving the International Criminal Court made on behalf of the United States, and should take necessary steps to prevent the establishment of that Court. It also prohibits funds made available by the United States Government from being used for the establishment or operation of the Court.

Perhaps the most significant part of the bill makes clear that any action taken by or on behalf of the Court against members of the United States Armed Forces shall be considered an act of aggression against the United States; and that any action taken by or on behalf of the Court against a United States citizen or national shall be considered an offense against the law of nations.

Mr. Speaker, today in New York and Rome celebrations are underway to mark the formal establishment of this International Criminal Court. Though the United States has not ratified the treaty establishing the Court, as required by the U.S. Constitution, this body will claim jurisdiction over every American citizen—military personnel and civilian alike.

The Court itself, however, is an illegitimate body even by the United Nations' own standards. The Statute of the International Criminal Court was enacted by a Conference of Diplomats convened by the United Nations General Assembly, whereas according to the UN Charter, the authority to create such a body lies only in the UN Security Council.

The International Criminal Court was established contrary to the American Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. It puts United States citizens in jeopardy of unlawful and unconstitutional criminal prosecution.

The International Criminal Court does not provide many of the Constitutional protections guaranteed every American citizen, including the right to trial by jury, the right to face your accuser, and the presumption of innocence, and the protection against double jeopardy.

Members of the United States Armed Forces are particularly at risk for politically motivated arrests, prosecutions, fines, and imprisonment for acts engaged in for the protection of the United States. These are the same brave men and women who place their lives on the line to protect and defend our Constitu-

tion. Do they not deserve the full protections of that same Constitution?

Mr. Speaker, I hope all members of this body will join me in opposing this illegitimate and illegal court by co-sponsoring the "American Servicemember and Civilian Protection Act of 2002."

ARMAC

HON. JOHNNY ISAKSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to recognize the Atlanta Regional Military Affairs Council (ARMAC) on the occasion of their 50th year of serving the people of Georgia.

The Atlanta Regional Military Affairs Council was created to foster partnerships, education and a strong working relationship between the business and military communities in the Atlanta area. ARMAC was founded 50 years ago and works closely with each of the military branches. The Atlanta area is rich with military history and structure with its bases: NAS-Atlanta, Dobbins ARB, Fort McPherson and Fort Gillem. Additionally, the Atlanta area hosts reserve units of the Coast Guard and National Guard. The ARMAC executive committee consists of representatives from every major command in the Atlanta area.

ARMAC was founded as a partnership with the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. In 1999, largely due to the Cobb County Chamber of Commerces' extraordinary support of the Military, ARMAC found a new home with the Cobb County Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Speaker, as the Atlanta Regional Military Affairs Council begins its 50th year of service to the military and business communities in Atlanta, it is highly appropriate to recognize their efforts over the past 50 years, and wish them well as they begin their next 50 years of service to the people of Georgia.

HONORING SERGEANT DAVID
WURTZ

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Army Sergeant David Wurtz, a brave man who is not just a hometown hero to his neighbors in College Point, minutes from Ground Zero in New York City, he is also a true American hero. Our nation owes Sergeant Wurtz a debt of gratitude for being among the first fearless U.S. soldiers on the ground fighting Al-Qaeda forces in Afghanistan. That patriotic duty came at a price, and Sergeant Wurtz was awarded the Purple Heart after returning from battle injured.

David Wurtz was born to Clem and Joan Wurtz in College Point 25 years ago, and is a proud hometown boy. He attended Flushing High School and Bleeker Junior High. His mother Joan describes young David as shy, but always a good student. He gave his parents a scare when one day, at age 17, he missed dinner, something he never did. After

much worrying by his parents, he later returned safe and sound—and enlisted in the U.S. Army's delayed entry program. At age 18, Mr. Wurtz was assigned in Hawaii. He quickly moved up the ranks and moved to the 10th Mountain Division at Fort Drum in upstate New York. Then came September 11, 2001.

After watching the horror of the terrorist attacks unfold on his television from Fort Drum, he had no idea that a short time later, he would be fighting terrorists in Afghanistan to protect his hometown and all of America from future terrorist attacks.

Between late September and March 1st, Sgt. Wurtz found himself in various staging and combat situations, leading up to his involvement in Operation Anaconda. The 10th Mountain Division was positioned on a mountain in Afghanistan in the morning hours of March 2nd and immediately became engaged in a 16-hour fire fight with enemy forces.

Shortly into the battle, Sgt. Wurtz was struck by a mortar shell, injuring his right foot. Minutes after the initial hit, the wounded Wurtz was hurt again, a mortar shell hitting his right kneecap. As he was being carried off the battlefield by medics, a photographer took his picture—a photo that appeared on front page of the March 8th New York Daily News. While he received medical attention in the field, because of the fierce fighting, Sgt. Wurtz and about 40 other injured soldiers were forced to endure the danger of intense fighting and freezing temperatures, because helicopters were unable to airlift them until nightfall.

After a series of operations and hospital stays overseas, Sgt. Wurtz arrived at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, DC on March 9th to very grateful family members: his parents Clem and Joan, brothers Chris and Daniel, aunt and uncle Judy and Lenny Crawford, cousins Peggy Crawford and Brianne Pawson, and sister-in-law Danielle Auletta. While in Washington, he was presented with the Purple Heart and visits from U.S. Generals and visits from Members of Congress.

On March 18th, Sgt. Wurtz returned to New York City and his College Point neighborhood where he has been greeted and thanked by many appreciative friends, neighbors and local leaders. Despite his injuries, he is eager to report back to Fort Drum and is willing to return to Afghanistan if he is so ordered.

Although Sgt. Wurtz would disagree with the label, Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring him as the hero he is. Sgt. David Wurtz's courageous service on behalf of this country is the reason our Armed Forces ensure that we remain the land of the free and the home of the brave.

A TRIBUTE TO KVPT VALLEY PUBLIC TELEVISION ON ITS SILVER ANNIVERSARY

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of KVPT Valley Public Television, which has made a significant contribution to the educational advancement of many people in my district. KVPT provides the Central San Joaquin Valley with quality PBS programs includ-

ing Antiques Roadshow, Masterpiece Theater, and Sesame Street. Beyond that, Valley Public Television produces local programming such as Valley Press and Jobs, which broadcasts valuable local news and information about agriculture, employment, cultural events, and politics.

Throughout the past 25 years, community support has been an integral part of Valley Public Television. Through financial support, volunteering, and technical advice, Central Valley residents have maintained the station's quality alternative programming. Without the assistance and generosity of local residents, KVPT could not have sustained the inspirational and educational programming that has contributed so much to the people of my district.

Valley Public Television plays an important role in expanding educational opportunities for the Valley. It offers GED courses and has formed partnerships with local community colleges. These partnerships have resulted in the formation of on-air college courses that viewers can take for credit. KVPT also offers "Ready to Learn" workshops, which teaches parents, caregivers and teachers in a seven county region how to utilize KVPT's children's programming as an educational tool to help children get ready to learn before they enter the school system.

Under the leadership of its General Manager, Colin Dougherty, Valley Public Television has been a leader in Central Valley broadcasting for a quarter of a century. Mr. Dougherty has been with KVPT since its inception in 1977. His work has been an important part of Valley Public Television's success. I commend Mr. Dougherty on his work over the years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating Valley Public Television on their twenty-five years serving the residents of the Central Valley.

CONGRATULATIONS TO REVEREND CRAIG D. MCDANIEL

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in offering our warmest congratulations to an outstanding community leader, Reverend Craig D. McDaniel, who is being honored for his faithfulness and dedication to the Smith Memorial Church of God in Christ as well as to the 10th District of New Jersey. On Friday May 10, 2002, there will be "A Night of Celebration" in Newark mark his achievements.

Craig Douglass McDaniel was born on February 25, 1960 to the Reverend Melvin McDaniel and the late Sallie Prather McDaniel in Newark, NJ. He is the eldest of five siblings born to this union. Craig was reared in Newark, NJ and attended the Newark Public Schools, graduating from Weequahic High School in 1979. He furthered his education at William Paterson College in Paterson, NJ.

Craig attended church with his family until he joined Holy Temple (Smith Memorial) Church of God in Christ in 1984 under the leadership of the late Bishop Howard Smith. In

1986, Craig was ordained a minister under the current Pastor, Dr. C.H. Evans and a few years later was ordained an Elder in the Church of God in Christ. In the early 90's, Elder McDaniel became assistant Pastor. He has traveled throughout the United States in revivals as an avid supporter of the Church of God in Christ.

One of Reverend McDaniel's greatest joys in life is serving people. In church, he is the Youth President and the Advisor of the Youth Department, Committee member for the Pastor's Anniversary Committee, former Vice President of the Young Adult Choir and many other auxiliaries. Reverend McDaniel serves in our jurisdiction as Vice President of the Youth Department and is also a National Adjutant in the Church of God in Christ.

In the community, he has participated on the advisory board for AIDS Benefits, Outreach Street Ministry, Essex County Prison Ministry, Annual Youth Retreats and Summits and the Beth Israel Medical Center Cultural Awareness Board. Reverend McDaniel was on the committee that enabled the Smith Memorial Church street to be renamed, from Stratford Place to Bishop Howard Smith Plaza (named after our founder, the late Bishop Howard Smith). In addition, Reverend McDaniel continues to better himself by continuing his education at Kean University in Union, NJ where he is currently majoring in Education.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in wishing Reverend McDaniel all the best as he continues his outstanding service to his church and the 10th District of New Jersey.

HONORING NORTHSIDE HOSPITAL-CANTON

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on July 6, 1962, Northside Hospital-Canton opened its doors to the surrounding community. From the very beginning, the hospital has strived to be an institution dedicated to the health and wellness of those that it serves. The hospital opened with only 250 beds, a 24-hour emergency department, and 80 physicians. As Cherokee County began to flourish and grow, the hospital did as well. Now, with more than 1,470 physicians serving over 300,000 patients annually, the hospital has proven itself to be a top quality facility that is clearly able to cope with the demands of a vibrant and growing part of one of the major metropolitan areas in the Southeastern United States. As the hospital reaches a milestone of 40 years of service, it is easy to see the vital role it plays in the community.

Much of the hospital's success can be attributed to its outstanding staff and its top-notch doctors; and employees stay with the hospital for a long time. One nurse, Ginnie Poor, has worked at the hospital for over 37 years. She is an example of the dedication and commitment the workers have made in order to guarantee health care of the highest quality.

Currently the hospital is expanding its emergency, radiology, and women's services, as well as offering more specialized services.

Under the leadership of CEO Doug Parker, the hospital expects to continue to grow with the increasing demands of the county. As the hospital continues its innovative and compassionate approach to the care of the patients, it dedicates itself to maintaining a leadership position in the health industry; not only in the quality provided, but also in the manner in which it educates, informs, and contributes to the community.

FAMILY FARM AND RANCH
INNOVATION ACT

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to help ensure our nation's family farms and ranches continue to produce the agricultural products that have made us the breadbasket for the world.

Small family farms and ranches helped build the foundation of America. Thomas Jefferson once wrote in a letter to George Washington, "Agriculture is our wisest pursuit, because it will in the end contribute most to real wealth, good morals, and happiness." Today many small farms and ranches have disappeared. This is in part because the smaller farms and ranches have not been able to change to more profitable means of production. To continue as a viable business in agriculture farmers and ranchers need to be able to use modern techniques that increase profitability, and do it in a manner that is environmentally sound.

As a friend of mine, W.R. Stealey, reminded me when I was first elected to the Colorado Legislature, "If you eat, you are in agriculture."

The Family Farm and Ranch Innovation Act (FFRIA) would provide necessary tools for small agriculture businesses to modernize and become more competitive in today's market, access to credit and a plan to turn the credit into increased revenue.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Commission on Small Farms report titled "A Time to Act" found, "The underlying trend toward small farm decline reflects fundamental technological and market changes. Simply put, conventional agriculture adds less and less value to food and fiber on the farm and more and more in the input and post-harvest sectors. We spend more on capital and inputs to enable fewer people to produce the Nation's food and look primarily to off-farm processing to produce higher value products. Sustainable agriculture strives to change this trend by developing knowledge and strategies by which farmers can capture a large share of the agricultural dollar by using management skills to cut input costs—so a large share of the prices they receive for their products remain in their own pockets—and by producing products of higher value right from the farm." (In context of the report farms include ranches.)

The innovation plans in FFRIA, to be developed with the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service, would provide the blueprints to increase the value of farm and ranch Outputs.

The report also found, "Agricultural operations require high levels of committed capital

to achieve success. The capital-intensive nature of agricultural production makes access to financial capital, usually, in the form of credit, a critical requirement. Small farms are no different from larger farms in this regard, but testimony and USDA reports received by this Commission indicate a general under-capitalization of small farms, and increased difficulty in accessing sources of credit." If small farms and ranches are going use improved technologies laid out in innovation plans they will need capital. The Small Business Administration's 7(a) loan program has a long history of helping small businesses and would be a great tool for small farmers and ranchers to implement their plans.

America's small farms and ranches need a hand up to remain viable in our rapidly changing marketplace. Often today's small agriculture businesses are family owned and have only a very small profit margin. The combination of low market prices for raw agricultural commodities and the rising cost of land means that many of these businesses cannot afford to carry on. And that causes more urbanization of valuable farm and ranch land.

This legislation recognizing the importance of our small farming and ranching businesses. They provide diversity in the market place, local production of food, less pollution, and jobs, all of which strengthen our economy. And, farms and ranches that are part of our community remind us that food and other agricultural products don't just come from stores, and remind us of our connection to the land.

Mr. Speaker, small farms and ranches have provided the livelihood for many families since the beginning of our country. This bill will help ensure small farms and ranches do not become a thing of the past by providing the technical expertise and capital to allow them to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

JOBLESS RATE IS AT 18-YEAR
HIGH IN DISTRICT

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned. I am concerned that my district lost 12,400 jobs in the past year including 300 from Global Crossing. I am concerned that this jobless rate is an 18-year high. I am concerned that in the last decade, 41 percent of Rochester, New York citizens between the ages of 20 to 34 have left town.

While my area has survived the wave after wave of layoffs over the last 20 years by the giant employers such as Kodak, the bankruptcy filing of Global Crossing in January was a shock. Global Crossing was seen as the wave of the future. Two outstanding labor leaders in the Rochester community summarized the thoughts of many workers in an essay which appeared in the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle on March 19, 2002. I have attached for the record a copy of this guest essay for my colleagues' consideration.

HOLD ALL CORPORATIONS ACCOUNTABLE, OR
OUR ECONOMY WILL NOT IMPROVE

(By James Bertolone and Gary Bonadonna—
Guest Essayists)

Recently, it's been reported that Monroe County has experienced a loss of 12,400 jobs

during the last year. Unemployment also has risen to a 10-year high of 6.4 percent (story, March 6). We have also learned that over the last decade, 30,000 young people have left this area looking for better opportunities.

These statistics may come as a surprise to people in Monroe County, especially those who have been following the predictions of a hopeful economic future from the Chamber of Commerce, the Industrial Management Council and the Center for Governmental Research the past few years.

In a trend that started in the 1980s, Monroe County has endured an astonishing deindustrialization of its work force. Due to one-sided free trade deals, the rate of this deindustrialization has accelerated rapidly. Eastman Kodak Co., Bausch & Lomb Inc., Xerox Corp., Valeo Electric Systems Inc. and others have announced wave after wave of layoffs. Small manufacturing concerns, many of which sprung up to fill the gap as large corporations shed workers, are suffering also.

The job loss at large manufacturing companies was, despite our instincts to the contrary, supposed to be good news. We were told by pro-corporate cheerleaders of the new economy that despite these layoffs, our local economy would still continue to grow jobs. We were merely an economy in transition, and the wonder of free trade and the dawning of a new Internet-based economy were supposed to lead these workers to a more modern workplace.

So what exactly has this new economy brought us?

Based on statistics, apparently a whole lot less than we bargained for. In this new world, we are supposed to get rich through investment in an ever-expanding stock market, not by punching a time clock. The old economy wouldn't be missed, although it served our community and generations before us so well. But the truth is unmistakable—12,400 jobs lost; 30,000 of our best and brightest seeking greener pastures elsewhere and the so-called experts at a loss to explain how this happened.

Working people can no longer stand idle while the corporate elite strip away our future and while regulations that had been designed to protect us from corporate greed are being dismantled by highly paid, pro-corporate lobbyists. According to that wild-eyed radical Alan Greenspan, two-thirds of economic activity in the United States is based on consumer spending. If workers don't have decent paying jobs, they don't have money, and there goes two-thirds of the economy.

It's time to recognize that our economy cannot improve without corporate accountability. Big business must be held accountable to their workers, to communities in which they operate and their investors.

We must regulate and protect the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively because, like it or not, organized labor is the only protection we have against the unfettered power of corporate management.

Organized labor's struggle to change labor standards, health and safety regulations and general social policy has become the greatest anti-poverty program in the history of the industrialized world.

BACK-TO-SCHOOL DAY IN
AFGHANISTAN

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I applaud the children, families, and teachers of Afghanistan for celebrating their first back-to-school

day to welcome both girls and boys since the fall of the Taliban regime. I would especially like to honor the female teachers and students of Afghanistan who were not allowed to teach or go to school for the past five years, and the many who continued to do so despite the risk to their own lives.

In our mission to eradicate terrorism, the U.S. has recognized the importance of supporting education in Afghanistan. In addition to \$2 million pledged to UNICEF for their Back-to-School campaign, \$6.5 million of the \$296 million we designated for reconstruction has gone to printing textbooks.

I commend the UNICEF-sponsored Back-to-School campaign for working hard on the ground to get over 1.5 million children into a learning environment by March 21, the first day of school across the country. Their logistical efforts included delivering kits of over 50 separate teaching and learning tools to schools, teachers, and students; providing 40,000 stationery kits, 10,000 School-in-a-Box kits, 7.8 million textbooks, and 18,000 chalkboards to schools across the country; having all Afghan children vaccinated for the measles; combating malnutrition among Afghan children; and communicating the positive message of the campaign to all parents in the country.

I praise the Afghan Interim Government for playing a critical role in this campaign and making education a priority. It has been heart-breaking to hear about so many girls having to take tremendous risks to sneak to school while their country was under Taliban rule and the horrific punishments they endured if caught. I was in awe of the courage of so many female teachers who ran underground schools because of their commitment to educating children. It has been so inspiring to hear stories of Afghan girls so eager to learn that they weathered harsh conditions to return to school as soon as the Taliban left town, well before the official first day of school.

As the children and teachers in Afghanistan embrace this renewed opportunity for education, we must realize that this is just the beginning and view our continued support as critical. I urge this body and this government to continue to enhance our efforts to ensure that each year all children in Afghanistan can celebrate back-to-school day with joy and anticipation, without fear.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO TEMPORARILY SUSPEND THE
U.S. IMPORT DUTY ON CERTAIN
EPOXY MOLDING COMPOUNDS

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer legislation that would suspend temporarily, through December 31, 2005, the rate of duty applicable to imports into the United States of certain epoxy molding compounds. These materials are used for encapsulating, or coating, integrated circuits that feed into various electronics applications.

While it is possible that there are U.S. companies that make some kinds of epoxy molding compounds in the United States, my understanding is that there are no domestic

sources of the exact compounds intended to be addressed through my legislation. I further understand that the only qualified manufacturers of the required materials are outside the United States.

Because there is no substitute domestically manufactured product currently benefiting from the present 6.1 percent duty rate on these products, no adverse impact on a domestic producer or industry is anticipated should my legislation be enacted. At the same time, I know its enactment would be beneficial to some hard working folks in the 16th District of Illinois. It makes no sense to impose an import duty on a product where there is no domestic manufacturer. I therefore urge my colleagues to support inclusion of this legislation into the Miscellaneous Tariff Correction bill to be moved later this year.

IN RECOGNITION OF HOLOCAUST
REMEMBRANCE DAY

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Yom Ha Shoah, Holocaust Remembrance Day. We recall now not only the more than six million Jews who lost their lives, but the human potential that was also extinguished during the dark days of World War II. We remember not just the mothers and fathers, the sons and daughters, the brothers and sisters, but also their descendents who never got to make their contributions to mankind. And we remember the heroes who gave their lives in the greatest fight for freedom and democracy the modern world has ever known.

By pausing today, we join in a solemn bond with the victims of the Holocaust to ensure that the world will never suffer such a horrific tragedy again. It is through our reflection that we acknowledge our loss and through our actions that we build a world free of such hatred and despair. Our greatest tribute to the millions who suffered at the hands of the Nazis will be to ensure that their memory will never be extinguished. By recognizing Holocaust Remembrance Day, we do just that by educating today's and future generations.

Yet the fires of hate, which burned so brightly in Europe from 1939 through 1945, never really burned out. They were smoldering in the hearts of the terrorists who flew their planes into the Twin Towers, the Pentagon and into the ground of rural Pennsylvania on September 11th. And those same fires are ablaze even today, in actions of the suicide bombers on the West Bank and in Gaza. We pray, Mr. Speaker, for a soothing rain to extinguish forever the fires of hatred.

With these examples fresh in our minds, we marvel at the strength and character of the Jewish people. Their steadfast determination to rebuild their lives following the Holocaust has given the world a remarkable model of resolve. Through their example, we can glimpse the extraordinary human spirit that rises above the fruitlessness of anger and resentment. With this day and with our deeds we honor that spirit. Mr. Speaker, we observe Yom Ha Shoah to always remember and never forget. I am proud to recognize Yom Ha Shoah and I urge my colleagues, and all Americans, to do the same.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY OF NEW JERSEY SCHOOL OF NURSING ON 10 YEARS OF SUCCESS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 10th anniversary of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey—School of Nursing. This anniversary will be celebrated with a gala to be held this Friday, April 12 at The Newark Club in Newark, New Jersey.

The University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ) is a national leader in health professions education, research, clinical practice, and community service. One of eight schools within the University, the School of Nursing (SN) has become recognized as a driving force in implementing premier academic programs, advancing clinical practice, conducting urban health research, and offering needed community health services in inner cities. A dynamic institution, the School champions continuous program review and refinement as it prepares students to meet the healthcare delivery challenges of this century.

Established as an academic program in 1990, the School of Nursing was reorganized as UMDNJ's seventh school in 1992. The School offers a comprehensive program of research, education and educational mobility. Nursing degree programs at the Associate's (A.S.), Baccalaureate (B.S.N.), Master's (M.S.N.) and Post-Master's Certificate (P.M.C.) levels as well as Ph.D. program in Urban Systems provide an articulated educational ladder for advanced education.

Student enrollment has risen dramatically since the establishment of nursing programs at UMDNJ, increasing from 55 students in 1990 to 600 currently. The School's success in offering a statewide system of fully articulated undergraduate and graduate education programs has been made possible through the establishment of strong partnerships with both institutions of higher education and leading healthcare institutions. In addition to the nursing education programs offered on the University's Newark and Stratford campuses, UMDNJ—SN has established joint educational programs with its partner institutions (Middlesex County College, Ramapo College of New Jersey, New Jersey Institute of Technology, Englewood Hospital and Medical Center, Our Lady of Lourdes Medical Center, and Planned Parenthood Federation of America). These partnerships have increased statewide access to nursing education programs and have enabled SN students to enjoy a rich exposure to a diverse, interdisciplinary faculty and a wealth of clinical experiences. Educational excellence at the School of Nursing is evident by the high distinction received by the Middlesex County College/UMDNJ Joint Nursing Program for receiving the highest ranking in the United States for its 100 percent pass rate on the national board examination in 2001.

Leading the School's development has been its founding Dean, Dr. Frances Ward (formerly known as Frances W. Quinless). Dr. Ward's leadership has inspired the School's faculty

and students through a decade of growth. In June, Dr. Ward will be returning to teaching and research as a faculty member of the School of Nursing's M.S.N. Program and its Joint Ph.D. Program in Urban Systems. This program is focused on preparing graduates to address critically important issues involving urban health, health delivery, policy and planning.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by congratulating Dean Ward on her successful stewardship of the UMDNJ-School of Nursing and for her achievements in advancing nursing education in the State of New Jersey. I salute the School of Nursing for its decade of growth and excellence and look forward to its continuing good works in preparing the state's nursing profession to meet the demands of this new century.

HONORING JESSE LONG, FOUNDER,
GREATER ATLANTA CHRISTIAN
SCHOOL

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, there are many qualities possessed by a true leader: determination, organization, and commitment. Many people possess these characteristics, but a successful leader must also be compassionate, caring, and humble. A true leader must be able to understand there is a greater cause far beyond that of recognition and praise, and that the goal is set for the betterment of others.

My fellow members of Congress, I would like to inform you of the great accomplishments of Jesse Long, founder of Greater Atlanta Christian School. Just recently, Jesse Long gathered with community leaders, to celebrate the successes and achievements of the school he established. Mr. Long dedicated much of his life to establishing an institution that would not only prepare students academically, but also provide them with a firm foundation of values and morals based on Christian teachings.

Jesse Long, a native of Tennessee, attended Dasher Bible School in Valdosta, Georgia. After graduating, he served as pastor in various churches throughout the state. Now 69 years old, happily married, and with five children and 12 grandchildren of his own, Long now serves as the Chancellor of Greater Atlanta Christian School. Outside the school, Mr. Long continues to serve his community as an elder of The Campus Church and through his involvement in Atlanta Inner-city Ministries.

For 30 years, Jesse served as President of the school, constantly pushing it to higher levels of achievement and growth. The school was his dream; kept close to his heart. He began to put his dream into motion in the early 1960's when he purchased a piece of farmland in Gwinnett County, northeast of Atlanta. Although it was doubtful a credible school could be established and operated in what was then rural countryside northeast of Atlanta, Long persevered doing what God desired for him. In 1968 his vision was fulfilled; the school opened with 150 students enrolled and a staff of six. At that time, it was difficult to imagine only 40 years later the school

would be located on a four-lane highway, with over 1,600 students, and the third largest private school in the state.

Jesse not only provided a Christian environment for his students, but also offered a quality education. The school has been locally and nationally recognized; and the students consistently rank academically above the averages of a majority of state and private schools.

The school has been a labor of love for Jesse. He built the facility from the ground up through hard work and an unshakeable faith in God. The impact he has made on the community and generations of young people is immeasurable, and will be remembered for generations into the future.

Jesse Long is one man God used to do great things. Through Jesse Long's resolve and hard work, and with God's constant guidance, Greater Atlanta Christian School is consistently recognized as one of the best schools in the southeast. I not only want to recognize Jesse for the education he has given thousands, but distinguish him from many other educators, for his selflessness and incredible humility. He demonstrates, on a daily basis, a life of virtue that is an example for all. Please join me in congratulating Jesse Long for the amazing things he and our Lord have accomplished for our young people.

REMEMBERING PEGGY WAYBURN

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, during the recent District Work period, we learned of the death of Peggy Wayburn. An accomplished author and photographer, her work taught us about some of the most special parts of our country and the importance of saving them for future generations.

She was a New Yorker by birth but a Westerner at heart, drawn to wild country. And she played an important role in the efforts to protect it.

In the late 1950s, she joined her husband, Dr. Edgar Wayburn, in working for establishment of a Redwoods National Park. In 1961, 1963, and 1965 she was the organizer of the biennial national wilderness conferences sponsored by the Sierra Club. At the 1961 conference, she sat next to Interior Secretary Stuart Udall and first broached the subject of a new national park to him. While he didn't come out to the proposed park site, as a follow up to her suggestion he did send his assistant, who toured the area with the Wayburns and Martin Litton. This was one of the key developments that ultimately led to the establishment of the park.

And, like her husband, she had a special love for the Alaska. Her writings about that "Great Land" were influential in the debates that led to the enactment of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, signed into law by President Carter in December, 1980. Her role in passing that monumental act was recently recognized by our colleague, Representative NANCY PELOSI who said, "Dr. Wayburn and his wife Peggy were captivated by the unique beauty of the Alaska landscape on their first visit almost thirty years ago . . .

Today, 104 million acres remain wild largely because of that first visit made to Alaska by the Wayburns."

She also was involved in working for establishment of the Point Reyes National Seashore, Redwoods National Park, and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

In addition to serving as Honorary Vice President and Trustee of the Sierra Club Foundation, Peggy Wayburn co-founded People for Open Space, directed the Point Reyes Seashore Foundation, and served on the Board of Audubon Canyon Ranch. Her efforts earned numerous awards including the Sierra Club's Special Achievement Award, the California Conservation Council Award, and the Sierra Club of California's Special Service Award. In 2001, both of the Wayburns were honored with the Wilderness Society's Robert Marshall Award, their highest honor presented to private citizens who have devoted lifetime service to, and have had notable influence upon, conservation and the fostering of an American land ethic.

Mr. Speaker, America and the conservation movement are diminished by Peggy Wayburn's departure. For the information of our colleagues, I am attaching reports from two newspapers concerning her life and accomplishments.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Mar. 30, 2002]

When Peggy Wayburn sat down to write her second book about Alaska, she chose to begin with a simple statistic: Anyone wishing to explore the entire state would have to visit about one million acres per day—for a year.

It was a simple, elegant number meant to impress upon readers the enormity of a place that Wayburn argued should be left as is.

A prolific nature writer and environmentalist who was instrumental in preserving millions of acres in Alaska and creating some of Northern California's most cherished parks, Peggy Wayburn died March 21 in San Francisco after a long illness. She was 84.

Known primarily for five books she wrote on the outdoors, Wayburn also was published in a variety of magazines and was an accomplished photographer whose images graced many calendars. She was involved in a number of conservation organizations, including the San Francisco-based Sierra Club.

A native of New York City who was a member of Phi Beta Kappa at Barnard College, she moved to San Francisco in 1945 and quickly fell in love both with the area's beauty and with doctor and outdoorsman Edgar Wayburn. Their first date was spent hiking on Mt. Tamalpais, just north of the city. They were married in 1947.

Edgar Wayburn was a rising figure in the Sierra Club, and by default—at least initially—Peggy Wayburn was thrust into some of the state's most contentious environmental battles.

In California, the club was battling to protect small but important places previously overlooked by the state and federal governments. The Wayburns were part of the push that would eventually lead to the creation of Point Reyes National Seashore in 1962 and, later, Redwoods National Park and Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

But in 1967, the Wayburns took their first trip to Alaska—a voyage they would take dozens more times over the next 30 years.

"What Peggy and Ed found in Alaska were vast, intact, pristine ecosystems," said Deborah Williams, executive director of the Alaska Conservation Foundation.

"Peggy felt that human beings have a profound obligation to be good stewards to the

land," Williams said, "and she saw in Alaska both an opportunity and responsibility to do that."

Upon returning to California, the Wayburns began pushing the Sierra Club to pay more attention to Alaska. It was a critical time for the newly created state, with tremendous pressures to divvy up tens of millions of acres of federally owned land between the fledgling state government and the many tribes native to the area.

It also was a time when there was a growing awareness that intact ecosystems in the United States were rare. Environmentalists began pointing out how the West—even with its expansive national parks and forests—was missing vital members of its natural communities. Not only did Alaska still have all its native species, but it had them in almost unimaginably large numbers.

Inspired, Wayburn wrote two books on the state. The first, "Alaska, the Great Land" was co-written by Mike Miller and published in 1974. Along with John McPhee's "Coming Into the Country," it was influential because it expressed how different—and how wild—Alaska still was to an audience that mostly never had seen the state, nor ever would. The book also became a staple on Capitol Hill in the 1970s as the debate over federal land in Alaska heated up in Congress.

The second book, "Adventuring in Alaska," was the first Sierra Club adventure guide and remains in print. It was one of the first comprehensive guidebooks for the state, offering readers practical travel tips and a myriad of facts on Alaska's natural wonders.

In December 1980, just weeks before leaving office, President Carter signed the Alaska Lands Act, which set aside 104 million acres in the state as either national parks, national wildlife refuges or national forests. Carter has since called it one of the most important accomplishments of his presidency.

In 1999, President Clinton awarded Edgar Wayburn a Presidential Medal of Freedom, citing his and Peggy's work in Alaska during a White House ceremony.

"I think what captivated my parents about Alaska was that it was California 500 years ago and there were such great pressures [to develop it]," said Cynthia Wayburn of Seattle, one of the couple's four children.

"What Mom was able to convey in her books was that there should be places where life can go on as it has gone on for thousands and thousands of years."

In addition to her husband and daughter Cynthia, Peggy Wayburn is survived by two other daughters, Diana Wayburn of New York and Laurie Wayburn of Boonville, Calif.; a son, William of Seattle; and three grandchildren.

A memorial service is planned April 7 at the Presidio in San Francisco. Donations in her name can be made to the Sierra Club Foundation, Alaska Conservation Foundation or Earthjustice.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle]

Peggy Cornelia Elliot Wayburn, a nature author and conservationist who worked to protect millions of acres of park and wilderness lands, died last Thursday at her home in San Francisco. She was 84.

Mrs. Wayburn published five books through the Sierra Club, including two adventuring books that focused on Alaska and the Bay Area. Her book "Alaska: the Great Land" is credited with helping persuade Congress to pass the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act in 1980. That law protected 104 million acres of wilderness. She also wrote "The Edge of Life," an in-depth look at Bolinas Lagoon in Marin County. The lagoon has since been designated as a National Natural Landmark.

Working alongside her husband, former Sierra Club President Edgar Wayburn, she helped establish some of Northern California's most treasured wildlife areas. The pair helped establish the 58,000-acre Redwood National Park, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and the Point Reyes National Seashore. They also helped expand the Mount Tamalpais State Park from about 870 to 6,300 acres.

Mrs. Wayburn served as a trustee on the Sierra Club Foundation for six years and was named an honorary vice president of the Sierra Club board in 1999. She was also former director of the Point Reyes Seashore Foundation.

Born in New York City in 1917, Mrs. Wayburn graduated from Columbia University's Barnard College in 1942. In 1945, she moved to San Francisco, where she met and married her husband.

During their years in the Bay Area, the pair lived almost entirely in San Francisco and spent their last year together at a retirement home on Post Street. Mrs. Wayburn died after struggling with diverticulitis for more than three years.

In addition to her husband, Mrs. Wayburn is survived by three daughters, Diana Wayburn of New York, Laurie Wayburn of Boonville (Mendocino County) and Cynthia Wayburn of Seattle; a son, William Wayburn of Seattle; and three grandchildren.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF MILA V. NOLAN

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in remembrance and celebration of the life of Mrs. Mila V. Nolan. Although friends, family, and the City of Chicago grieve in the sadness of her departure, we can celebrate because we know that hers was a life lived in full.

Mrs. Nolan began her legacy of public service shortly after she earned her bachelor and master's degrees from Depaul University, preparing to be a music teacher. She volunteered as a "gray lady" for the American Red Cross during WW II. Much of her activism was shared with her husband Brian J. Nolan, with whom she spent 35 happy years, before his death.

Education was always a priority for Mila, she worked tirelessly to nurture her students, to find ways to encourage success, in and outside the classroom. Mrs. Nolan began her teaching career at CVS (Chicago Vocational) High School in the late 1940s and moved to the city's Northwest Side in 1959, where she started teaching at Taft High School. Mrs. Nolan taught music at Taft from 1959 until she retired in 1985. At Taft, she directed the award-winning Girls Chorus.

Upon retiring, Mrs. Nolan was asked to write a column for the Edgebrook-Sauganash Times Review newspaper, to bridge the various parts of the Northwest Side's Edgebrook area. She continued to write "Bridging Edgebrook" until the week of her death on March 20, 2002. She became actively involved in many community groups, and dedicated the rest of her life to community service.

Mrs. Nolan served more than three years on the Wildwood School Local School Council as a community representative. She was a past

president of the Edgebrook Woman's Club, also a member of the Portage Park Woman's Club, and was completing her year as president of District 7 of the Illinois Division of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs. She was one of the first women members of the Logan Square Lions Club and a member of the Jefferson Park Lions Club. She was a long-time volunteer for the American Cancer Society and went on to head the Edgebrook-Sauganash Unit, and later on the board of the Northwest Unit for several years. She also was active at St. Mary of the Woods Catholic Church, she participated in almost everything, including service as a fill-in musician for morning services and funerals.

Additionally, Mila also participated on the boards of the Northwest Action Council, the 41st Ward Democratic Women's Organization and the North Edgebrook Civic Association. She also served as an election judge for her precinct through her retirement years, missing only the final election, March 19, when she was too ill to work.

Mrs. Nolan's life was full of devotion, full of compassion, and full of service to her community. As a public servant, I look to those I serve for inspiration. The life of Mrs. Nolan serves not only as an inspiration for me, but as a model of how best to use the blessings of life as a resource for others. Mrs. Mila Nolan leaves behind a sister, a son, grandchildren, nieces and nephews. To them and her community, she is irreplaceable—they grieve now and will no doubt miss her presence in their lives. Nonetheless, they will always find comfort in knowing that Mila now lives through her works and deeds. The family can find comfort in the fact that she left a legacy of contributing her time, her energy, and her talent to the progress of her community. On behalf of the United States Congress, I thank Mrs. Mila V. Nolan, for a lifetime of service and dedication.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO TEMPORARILY SUSPEND THE U.S. IMPORT DUTY ON CERTAIN CUSTOM-MADE AUTOMOTIVE MAGNETS

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer legislation that would suspend temporarily, through December 31, 2005, the rate of duty applicable to imports into the United States of certain custom-made automotive magnets. These components are incorporated into sensors used in the automotive industry. A company in the district I am proud to represent manufactures these sensors in Freeport, Illinois.

These automotive magnets possess unique formulations to meet the exacting design and performance requirements of my constituent company. Because these parts are custom designed, and given the fact that my constituent company paid for the tooling and development costs associated with customizing these products, we know that the only qualified manufacturers of these parts are outside the United States.

Because there is no substitute domestically manufactured product currently benefiting from

the present 2.1 percent duty rate on these components, no adverse impact on a domestic producer or industry is anticipated should my legislation be enacted. At the same time, I know its enactment would be beneficial to some good, hard working people in my district. It makes no sense to impose an import duty on a product where there is no domestic manufacturer. I therefore urge my colleagues to support inclusion of this legislation into the Miscellaneous Tariff Correction bill to be moved later this year.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JOHN M. BETTIS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring the Most Worshipful John M. Bettis, Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge F & AM of New Jersey. On Saturday evening, April 13, 2002, Mr. Bettis will be honored at "An Appreciation Evening" to pay tribute to his untiring efforts and contributions.

John M. Bettis was born and raised in Pleasantville, New Jersey, where he received his elementary and secondary education, graduating from Pleasantville High School in 1963. He has earned an Associate Degree in Police Science from Atlantic Community College in 1971, a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Criminal Justice from Stockton State College and graduate credits in Public Administration from Ryder College and the University of Houston. John is a veteran of the United States Air Force, having served as a Security Policeman from 1963 to 1967 and the New Jersey Air National Guard from 1979 to 1983.

Currently, John is a member of the Board of Directors of Atlantic County Chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews), a member of the African American Male Conference, the Atlantic County Veterans Advisory Board, the Board of Directors of the Atlantic County Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Directors for the Jersey Shore Council, Boy Scouts of America, the Board of Directors for the United Way of Atlantic County and the Board of Trustees for Atlantic Cape Community College.

John is a proud Prince Hall Mason of the 33rd Degree and Shriner, holding membership and rank in all of its affiliated bodies; most significantly, Past Master of Hiram Abiff Lodge No. 16, F & AM, and Past Patron of Ivy Leaf Chapter No. 18, OES, Pleasantville, New Jersey. He is a Past Grand Worthy Patron of Oziel Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, NJ 1988–1990 and is currently serving as the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, State of New Jersey. John resides in Pleasantville, New Jersey with his wife Doni. They have three daughters and four grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, let us offer our congratulations to Mr. Bettis for his many contributions to the community as well as our very best wishes to him for the future.

TAXPAYER PROTECTION AND IRS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 2002

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on April 10, 2002, the House of Representatives voted to reject H.R. 3991, the Taxpayer Protection and IRS Accountability Act, by a vote of 205–219. Although the underlying bill was noncontroversial, the Republican leadership refused to permit reformers' attempts to strip an amendment from the bill that would have rolled back important campaign finance laws, including the 2000 Section 527 disclosure requirements and the Shays-Meehan reforms which became law two weeks ago yesterday. I am a staunch advocate for campaign finance reform and supported the legislation requiring Section 527 groups to disclose their contributors as well as the Shays-Meehan law. Had I been able to vote yesterday, I would have joined my colleagues who support campaign finance reform and voted against H.R. 3991.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND EDWARD L. ECKENROD

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Reverend Edward L. Eckenrod, a resident of Blair County, Pennsylvania. Reverend Eckenrod was recently awarded the John Riley Human Relations Service Award for 2002 by the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission on March 20, 2002. The commission recognizes Reverend Eckenrod for helping to further their goals of eliminating discrimination and providing equal opportunities to all individuals.

Reverend Eckenrod has served the communities of Central Pennsylvania for more than 20 years. After earning his Masters in Theology from St. Francis and being ordained as a Roman Catholic Priest, he served as an Associate Pastor at St. John's in Lakemont (1978–1985) and at St. Mark's in Altoona (1985–1990), he then served as Pastor in St. Joseph (1990–1995) and as the Chaplain at Altoona Hospital (1983–1990 and 1995–Present). In addition to being a dedicated and caring spiritual leader, he has also been a great friend and has served the community in a wide variety of ways. Reverend Eckenrod serves on many different boards and has always been very generous with his time.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure you will join me in thanking Reverend Eckenrod for his service and congratulating him on receiving this award. He has enriched the lives of those who know him with all of his efforts and I am proud that he has been recognized for all his achievements. I wish him well in all his future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE FIRE-FIGHTERS OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of some local heroes. It is a pleasure to recognize the dedicated, hard working men and women of Broward County's Fire Emergency Rescue units. Each day, these men and women place their personal safety on the line in order to protect the 1.2 million residents of Broward County.

Following the tragic terrorist attacks on September 11th, a number of Broward County Firefighters voluntarily decided to offer much needed assistance to their broken New York City brethren. Undaunted and determined, they trekked north to lend a hand in dealing with the horrific aftermath of that infamous September day. Mr. Speaker, having visited Ground Zero myself, I witnessed firsthand the arduous task our firefighters faced, and continue facing almost seven months later.

Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize those brave individuals from Broward County who served in New York. From USAR South Florida Task Force 2: Division Chief Stephen McInerney II, Battalion Chief Robert Hoecherl, Battalion Chief John Molenda, Lt. Douglas LeValley, Lt. Richard Seabrook, and Driver-Engineer Charles Frank. Mr. Speaker, I also want to recognize those who voluntarily traveled to Now York: Lt. David Carter, Driver-Engineer Jacob Snowwhite, Driver-Engineer Milton Selimos, Firefighter Troy Cool, Firefighter Yuri Grijalva, Firefighter Robert Soto, Firefighter Michael Salzano, Firefighter John McLoughlin, and Firefighter Michael Reimer. These men worked around the clock, despite overwhelming carnage, in helping New York begin the slow process of recovery—an experience they will carry with them for the remainder of their lives.

Mr. Speaker, based on their courageous actions these heroic firefighters make Broward County residents proud. As a resident of Broward County, I am proud of their service to our community.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SAINT ADALBERT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN WHITING, INDIANA

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Saint Adalbert Roman Catholic Church in Whiting, Indiana, as it commemorates its 100th anniversary as a congregation on April 14, 2002. This parish has been celebrating its centennial for the past year with monthly festivities, and each event has strengthened the sense of community among the church members, united through their Baptismal bonds. The culmination of this revelry will be the jubilee Mass celebrated by Bishop Dale J. Melczek and will include Father Michael Blastic, who will deliver the invocation, and Father Steven Gross, who will serve as toastmaster.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the United States became home to more than 20 million European immigrants who brought with them the rich cultural heritage of their homelands. Northwest Indiana pulsed with the influx of Slavic immigrants who settled along the shores of Lake Michigan, eager to make their impact on the region. Throughout the region, the imprint of the Slovak and Polish cultures remain yet today, and are evident in the names these Hoosiers bear and in the traditions passed down from each generation. The most significant contribution to the area, however, has been the establishment of parish churches.

Early Polish Catholics had to travel to neighboring communities throughout Indiana and Illinois in order to worship. In 1902, with the bishop's approval, Whiting's Poles purchased land and constructed a wooden church on Indianapolis Boulevard. First known as St. Peter, the church was later renamed St. Adalbert to honor the congregation's Polish heritage. This simple structure born out of the devotion to their culture and to their faith became the foundation for new generations of Polish Catholics to discover the bonds that bind them together as a spiritual family.

Over the past 100 years, St. Adalbert has been served by many able leaders who have ensured the congregation's spiritual growth and cultural heritage were not compromised as it evolved structurally with each passing decade. Father Peter Budnik was St. Adalbert's first pastor, who established the parish school. St. Adalbert experienced significant growth under Father John Skrzypinski. As the acting pastor from 1911 to 1922, he expanded the service of St. Adalbert's to include a convent for the sisters of Nazareth, which housed the sisters for sixty years, an addition to the school, and the construction of a new rectory. Later, in 1950, Father Walter Pawlicki supervised the construction of the present church, which was completed in 1953.

The church and its members have remained steadfast in its promise to assist those friends less fortunate than they. The St. Hedwig's Society, a society for women, was founded in 1904. Among their philanthropic causes, they donated their time and energy to the church and the school, as well as to homes for the aged, and assisting relief funds for Polish orphans. In 1942, the Holy Name Society was established and was instrumental in providing morale to members overseas fighting on the battlegrounds in World War II. During the 1930's, the St. Adalbert Choir became associated with the Polish Singers Alliance of America. This choir, which was dedicated to the enrichment of Polish musical culture, was recognized as one of the most active singing groups in the alliance.

Father John Zemelko, the current pastor, has imparted this philosophical mustering to his congregation: "We live in a world that is coming together as a human family. There's no doubt that, if the world exists another 100 years, the human family will become more united than it is today. This of course, will be a reality if, and only if, the Church and other world religions continue to foster a respect and dignity of the culture of life." It is this respect and dignity of the culture of life that has sustained St. Adalbert for the past 100 years. As we ourselves advance into this brave new world heralded by the dawn of the twenty-first century, perhaps we might all reflect upon the

unity of the human family for whom Father Zemelko is so optimistic, and find opportunities to foster respect and dignity for all in our own lives.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me today in commending the parish family of St. Adalbert as they prepare to celebrate the 100th anniversary of their founding. All past and present parishioners and pastors should be proud of the numerous contributions they have made out of their love and their devotion for their church.

TRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL
WOMEN'S DAY

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday March 6, 2002 I had the pleasure of spending my day with Patricia Buckley in celebration of International Women's Day on Friday March 8th. International Women's Day is a time to acknowledge achievements of women around the world and come together to appreciate our similarities and differences.

The Community Advocate Mentor Program (CAMP) is a program within the International Women's Democracy Center (IWDC) that was developed in partnership with the Ulster People's College in Belfast, Northern Ireland. It was designed to strengthen the public policy, advocacy and lobbying skills of community-based leaders from Northern Ireland. Over a 5-year period, IWDC and UPC will train 100 women leaders from Northern Ireland how to effectively lobby their government and strengthen civil society.

Ms. Buckley is the mother of three daughters and a volunteer. She is the Vice Chair of the South Armagh (Northern Ireland) Rural Women's Network. The Network was formed to support women's community-based groups in South Armagh. Patricia traveled to the United States for the first time with a group of women from Northern Ireland. Her interest of helping women in rural areas with community development and adult education led to her involvement in the IWDC and CAMP, which sponsored the trip to the United States.

Patricia spent the entire day with my staff and me; traveling from meetings in the morning, committee hearings in the afternoon and receptions in the evening. She was able to get a sense of what a "typical" day is for a Member of Congress and experience the legislative process. Not only did she learn about my daily life, but I was able to take a step into hers as well. The amazing thing I learned from her is that women's issues—as broad as they are—are not unique to any area of the world. Women face the same problems in every community.

It was such an honor and a pleasure to host Patricia Buckley for a day. I am encouraged by her efforts and the efforts of the International Women's Democracy Center. Person to person, woman to woman, I am committed to working towards stronger communities. It is an inspiration when women on all continents, often divided by national boundaries and by ethnic, linguistic, cultural, and economic differences, are able to come together to celebrate and learn from one another.

AFGHANISTAN'S BACK-TO-SCHOOL
PROGRAM

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to extend my congratulations to the Afghan Interim Administration for its steadfast work in officially reopening the schools in Afghanistan. On March 23, 2002, nearly 3,000 schools throughout Afghanistan opened their doors. The reopening of the schools began with the delivery of stationery for over 20,000 primary school aged children in addition to teacher kits, blackboards, and textbooks. The materials are essential tools in order to make the learning experience of the children a success. Because of the reopening, more than 1.5 million girls and boys were given hope and the opportunity to pursue their dreams and make a better lives for themselves and their families. This is the first time Afghan girls have legally been allowed to attend school since the Taliban came to power four years ago.

Today, the adult literacy in Afghanistan is forty-six percent for males and a dismal 16 percent for females. Enrollment in primary school is even more disturbing: fifty-three percent for males and just three percent for females. This remarkable event of reopening schools across the nation demonstrates the high priority the Afghan Interim leaders assign to the education of the Afghani people, to reversing these trends, and to the long-term commitment to improving the quality of life for the nation. The dedication to programs which focus on the education and development of Afghan children is essential if the nation is going to move forward and allow its people to make a better life for themselves.

Finally, let me commend UNICEF and the many other organizations providing critical support for the Back-to-School Campaign. Their commitment to working hand in hand with the Afghan Interim Administration has played a pivotal role in the success achieved thus far and will go a long way in ensuring that the children continue to benefit.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF
STOVER, MISSOURI

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to congratulate and pay tribute to the city of Stover, Missouri, which will celebrate its 100th Birthday on November 13, 2003.

Stover, Missouri, was incorporated on November 13, 1903, as Newstover, after being settled by pioneer citizens, including those of the Lutheran, Methodist and Baptist faiths. These settlers came to the area, now known as Stover, because of the establishment of a railroad.

After Stover was established, numerous businesses were started and many have thrived. Fajen Lumber Company was established in 1905, Farmers Bank in the same

year, the Morgan County Press began in 1911 and the Stover Milling Company started in 1917. All of these businesses are still in operation and many are being run by the same family that founded them. Today there are 63 businesses licensed in the city of Stover.

The city government and citizens are planning various activities to commemorate this milestone. The Centennial Fair will be held June 19–21, 2003, the city is publishing a commemorative centennial book to highlight the city's history, and on November 13, 2003, the United States Postal Service will celebrate with a special cancellation at the Stover Post Office.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my congratulations to the citizens of Stover, Missouri, for this outstanding accomplishment. I know all Members of Congress will join me in paying tribute to a great American city.

PROMOTING SELF-RELIANCE FOR
THE WORLD'S POOREST PEOPLE
ACT OF 2002

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce, along with the distinguished gentleman from New York, AMO HOUGHTON, the "Promoting Self-Reliance for the World's Poorest People Act of 2002." This important legislation directs our limited foreign aid dollars to a proven and effective form of international development—microenterprise.

Microenterprise, the lending of very small loans to the world's poorest people that serve to start and expand small business, typically in amounts as low as \$100, is founded upon the principle of promoting opportunity and free enterprise for individuals who are subjected to abject poverty and harsh economic conditions. Furthermore, microenterprise is a foreign aid issue that garners wide bipartisan support. Over thirty Members already support this legislation. This is truly an issue where Republicans and Democrats can agree.

In a recent address at the United Nations' Financing for Development Conference in Monterrey, Mexico, President Bush called for a renewed commitment to promoting opportunity and free enterprise as tools necessary to alleviate global poverty. The President stated, "Nations' most vital natural resources are found in the minds and skills and enterprise of their citizens. The greatness of a society is achieved by unleashing the greatness of its people. The poor of the world need resources to meet their needs, and like all people, they deserve institutions that encourage their dreams."

Now more than ever, Congress must rigorously support U.S. foreign aid programs that foster hope and opportunity to counter the fear and desperation that is exploited by terrorists among the masses of unemployed and impoverished people around the world. Because the war on terrorism will not be won by satellites and soldiers alone, our arsenal must also include humanitarian assistance that promotes freedom and opportunity for the world's poorest people. Microenterprise programs undeniably fulfill this role in the developing world.

Mr. Speaker, take for example the story of Violet Mutoto of Uganda. Violet, a mother of

four young children, lives and works out of her small house in the tiny hamlet of Mooni. Her mud dwelling contains no plumbing, yet she pays roughly eighteen dollars a month in rent. Out of the front of her home, Violet operates a rudimentary store. Since receiving her first loan of \$43 from the international development organization, Freedom from Hunger, Violet has been able to pay her rent and expand her stock of supplies in her store. Now she sells cooking oils, cheese, salt, sugar, malaria pills, and other items. The diversified stock of supplies has increased her business and has afforded her the opportunity to send her older children to school. After repaying her first loan, Violet was able to take out second and third loans to begin accumulating a savings account.

The Roemer/Houghton bipartisan legislation modestly increases funding for Microenterprise programs from \$155 million to \$200 million annually in the Foreign Operations budget. This four-year funding level would also ensure that our investment to the world's small business owners is well spent. Specifically, our bill calls for targeting at least half of all microenterprise resources to the world's poorest people. Our legislation defines the world's poorest people as those people in the poorest fifty percent of a country in relation to that country's official national poverty line and/or as those people who are living on the equivalent of less than one United States' dollar per day.

The Roemer/Houghton bipartisan legislation also calls for greater accountability measures that will ensure effective poverty-targeting assistance. With the implementation of poverty assessment measurements, Congress and microenterprise donors can be sure that poverty targeted funding is meeting its intended goal of reaching the world's poorest people.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I strongly encourage my colleagues to review and cosponsor the "Promoting Self-Reliance for the World's Poorest People Act of 2002." Congress must develop and support foreign aid programs that equip the world's poorest people with the tools to empower themselves. Microenterprise programs such as Freedom from Hunger provide these vital empowerment tools in the form of tiny microcredit loans. As the story of Violet Mutoto demonstrates, by devoting greater resources to effective humanitarian programs like micro enterprise, U.S. foreign aid can provide hope and empowerment to the world's poorest people and demonstrate that the United States is committed to spreading the rewards that can grow in a free-enterprise system.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NA-
TIONAL COMMITTEE FOR EM-
PLOYER SUPPORT OF THE
GUARD AND RESERVE

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR)—its 4,200 volunteers and Department of Defense (DOD) staff—in celebrating 30 years of service to this Nation.

The National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR) was

established in 1972, the year the United States ended the Selective Service System and established an all-volunteer military force. DOD realized that support from employers and communities would be instrumental in maintaining Reserve component membership. ESGR was created to obtain employer and community support for the National Guard and Reserve and to promote the role of Reserve forces in the national defense.

ESGR has lived up to the task and accomplished much more. Since 1972, with the help of the Advertising Council, Inc., ESGR has benefited from nearly \$1 billion in pro bono advertising reaching the six million employers with one or more employees in the United States.

Employers have, in turn, signed ESGR Statements of Support, publicly committing to support the National Guard and Reserve. The former Chairman of the Board and CEO of General Motors, Mr. James H. Roche signed the first Statement of Support in the Office of the Secretary of Defense on December 13, 1972. The next day, President Richard Nixon signed a Statement of Support covering all Federal civilian employees. Since the inception of this program, Presidents Ford, Carter, Reagan, Bush, Clinton and President George W. Bush have all signed Statements of Support, along with hundreds of thousands of employers, including Dell Computer Corporation, Xerox, the Society for Human Resource Management and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. To date, over 300,000 employers have signed statements of support. Additionally, the strategic alliance formed in 1998 between ESGR and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce resulted in more than 1,200 chambers of commerce nationwide signing a Statement of Support for the Guard and Reserve.

ESGR offers Ombudsman services designed to provide information to employers and Reservists regarding their rights and responsibilities under the law, and to resolve conflicts through informal mediation. These services operate in cooperation with the Department of Labor. ESGR volunteers in 54 U.S. states and territories contribute thousands of hours of effort representing millions of dollars of volunteer service in support of ESGR programs, its services, and the men and women of our nation's Reserve forces.

Mr. Speaker, the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve is smart government in action. The small ESGR staff in Arlington, VA, under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, provides guidance and support to a network of 4,200 volunteer business, civic, and community leaders.

ESGR educates employers on their rights and obligations under the law and recognize employers who actively support employee participation in the Guard and Reserve. ESGR also educates members of the National Guard and Reserve in regards to their rights and responsibilities to the value of their employers support. Committees can be found in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

With the end of the cold war, the Reserve components have been called with increasing frequency. During the Gulf War in 1990–1991, more than 250,000 Reserve component members were called to active duty to support military operations in the Persian Gulf. Since the start of Operation Noble Eagle and Enduring

Freedom, more than 80,000 National Guard and Reserve troops have been activated and are playing a critical role.

Mr. Speaker, thousands of employers, local and state government officials, Active and Reserve component leaders, and military members from across the nation and around the world request ESGR's employer support expertise on a daily basis. When Guardsmen and Reservists return home following mobilization, ESGR committee members are there to provide information and support services to those in need.

The U.S. Congress passed the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act, (USERRA) of 1994, and updated it in 1996. This law completely revised the Veterans Reemployment Rights Act of 1940. USERRA articulates the rights and responsibilities of Guard and Reserve members with regard to job protection and explains employer rights under federal law. ESGR helps employers and Reservists understand this law and helps them informally resolve any employment conflicts that may arise.

Mr. Speaker, again, I want to congratulate ESGR and its 54 ESGR committees on their 30 years of service and commend this network of over 4,200 volunteer patriots for their time and talent. They are serving their country and maintaining the much needed support of our employers and communities for the Guard and Reserve. Through the efforts of agencies like ESGR, we can call on our Reserve forces to answer our nation's call without the fear of job loss.

WHERE HAVE ALL THE FLOWERS
GONE

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Paul Ecke, Jr.

For more than 50 years, Paul Ecke, Jr., has sent poinsettias and other exotic and beautiful flowers throughout the world. His company, Paul Ecke Ranch, has been the world leader in the development and distribution of poinsettias of every color and description.

Paul has given generously of his time and talent to his country, the State of California, and the people of San Diego County. On a more personal note, Paul has been a friend and mentor to me before and after I became a member of Congress. Often, when he disagrees with me and offers constructive criticism, I appreciate him most.

This Monday, the people of San Diego County will honor Paul Ecke, Jr., for his lifetime achievements and his contributions to the community. I know that Congress will join the people of San Diego in celebrating this great man and his ongoing achievements.

IN HONOR OF JANE CAMPBELL

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jane L. Campbell, Mayor of the City

of Cleveland, who is being honored at the Cuyahoga County Democratic Annual Dinner on April 14th, 2002.

Mayor Campbell began her service to community on the grassroots, neighborhood level, first as the founding Executive Director of WomenSpace, and later as the Executive Director of the Friends of Shaker Square.

During her six term, twelve-year tenure as State Representative, Mayor Campbell was elected Majority Whip and Minority Assistant Leader by her colleagues, and was elected President of the National Conference of State Legislators. This Conference represented all legislators from across the nation. Mayor Campbell focused her efforts on protecting the rights and well-being of children, families and seniors. She also provided critical support and guidance for the passage of the Adult Care Licensing Bill, legislation that ensures that our most vulnerable citizenry—our elderly, blind, and disabled citizens, are protected, and will receive quality services.

Additionally, Mayor Campbell was instrumental in the passage of legislation focused on the protection of children, including the requirement of genetic testing to establish paternity, and the expansion of health care coverage for children. Also, Mayor Campbell worked to publicize serious flaws within the child support process, which led to stricter enforcement of child support laws.

As one of three Cuyahoga County Commissioners, Mayor Campbell represented 1.5 million constituents in the Greater Cleveland area. Also during this time, she served as the Chair of Welfare Reform with the National Association of Counties, and represented the County as a member of the Executive Committee of the Large Urban County Caucus. Additionally, Mayor Campbell was elected to the Vice Chair of the National Democratic County Officials, and she was also elected as the Vice President of Communications for the National Conference of Democratic Mayors. Moreover, Mayor Campbell, as Commissioner, underscored her continued commitment to issues facing women, children and families, by chairing the Violence Against Women Act Committee, and the Children Who Witness Violence Committee.

Mayor Campbell's extensive public service accomplishments, leadership, and social advocacy on all levels, from grassroots neighborhood organizations that exist to serve women, children, families and seniors in need, to the esteemed position of Mayor of the City of Cleveland, lend promise to the vision of a hopeful tomorrow for all citizens of the City of Cleveland, and for the Greater Cleveland community as well.

My fellow colleagues, please join with me in paying tribute to Mayor Jane L. Campbell, for her diligent effort, outstanding leadership, and significant achievements within the public service arena, and also for her record of dedication to individuals and to community.

RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNUAL
PRIDE YOUTH WORLD ANTI-
DRUG CONFERENCE

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the over 4,500 youth and adult par-

ticipants of the 2002 PRIDE (Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education) World Drug Prevention Conference currently being held in Cincinnati, Ohio. The PRIDE conference is the world's largest youth conference focusing on drug and violence prevention and one of the few that provides a forum where youth and adults meet to find solutions.

PRIDE was started in 1977 with the primary goal of educating, promoting and supporting drug free youth who care for the safety and health of self, peers, family and community. Today, as PRIDE celebrates its 25th anniversary as an organization dedicated to youth, it enjoys one of its most successful conferences to date. This year's participants represent 40 countries, many ethnic groups, as well as urban, suburban and rural communities. I am pleased to serve as PRIDE statewide co-chair along with Hope Taft, First Lady of Ohio, and Luceille Fleming, Director of the Ohio Department of Drug and Alcohol Prevention. The Coalition for a Drug-Free Greater Cincinnati, an organization I and other community leaders founded in 1996, has acted as a local partner.

The 2002 conference has drawn an impressive host of nationally recognized speakers including John Walters, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy; Hope Taft, First Lady of Ohio; Ruth Sanchez-Way, Director of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention; Charles Currie, Director of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; Major General Arthur Dean, Chairman/CEO Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America.

The conference offers numerous workshops that help youth learn how to be leaders in their schools and communities, and teaches techniques that can be used to encourage peers to maintain a healthy and substance-free lifestyle. Importantly, the conference also demonstrates that, although there is still a great deal of work to do in the struggle to keep our youth off drugs and away from alcohol and tobacco, the majority of our teens are making responsible decisions regarding substance abuse and deserve to be commended for their efforts.

Teen alcohol and drug abuse has a devastating effect on families and communities nationwide. Youth PRIDE participants, as well as the parents, coaches and other mentors who help guide them, deserve accolades for their willingness to act as leaders with regard to this often difficult decision to stand up and be recognized as a model for healthy, substance free living.

The 25th annual PRIDE conference has also provided a unique partnership between the Cincinnati Police Department, the Hamilton County Prosecutor's Office, and Cincinnati CAN that has raised over \$40,000 to provide scholarships for 200 Cincinnati youth to attend the conference. This has been a remarkable opportunity for the youth who, without this generous assistance, would have been unable to attend the conference. We congratulate these organizations for their community partnerships that help to reduce demand for drugs and alcohol.

All of us in Greater Cincinnati are pleased to welcome such an important conference to our area and thank all of the youths and adults who have worked to make the 2002 PRIDE conference a success.

CELEBRATING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SENIOR MEALS PROGRAM AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE 1ST ANNUAL MARCH FOR MEALS CAMPAIGN

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the community of Worcester, Massachusetts in celebrating the 30th anniversary of the senior meals program and the establishment of the 1st annual March For Meals Campaign.

The senior meal program serves approximately 1800 Meals on Wheels and lunch site clients per day under the Older American's Act. Worcester's Age Center Meals on Wheels is the second largest in the state. Last year the agency delivered 339,131 meals. Meals are delivered five days a week in Worcester and surrounding towns to elders who are frail, unable to leave their home without assistance, and unable to prepare a meal on their own. The average age of Meals on Wheels recipients in Worcester is 82 and for some, the driver is the only contact with another person they have during the day. Elders themselves make up almost all the volunteers who package and deliver Meals on Wheels. Throughout its 30 year history, Meals on Wheels has adapted to meet the needs of elders and also the volunteers who serve them. The collaborations developed by the Age Center with 14 Councils on Aging and health care professionals continue to be the basis for future efforts. The Age Center continues to meet important nutritional and social needs of a growing population of elders.

March For Meals is a nationwide public awareness campaign designed to bring attention to local senior meals programs throughout the United States. It will highlight the continuing importance of meal programs and the growing need for resources as the elderly population increases and more Americans need community-based nutrition services. Because March 2002 marks the 30th anniversary of the federal government's support of senior nutrition programs, in Worcester County, Friday, March 22, 2002 has been designated as local March For Meals Day.

Mr. Speaker, on March 22 Worcester County will begin the annual March For Meals event that will continue to support and focus attention on the importance of senior nutrition programs. I will join in a birthday party celebration at the Zion Lutheran Church to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the creation of Meals on Wheels. I know that you and my colleagues join me in recognizing this valuable program.

THE FAILURE OF ARAB LEADERSHIP

HON. SHELLEY BERKLEY

OF NEVADA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is time to stop pretending that the Palestinian Leadership desires, or is even capable of, achieving

peace. Yasser Arafat and the current Palestinian Leadership are terrorists, just as surely as Mullah Omar and the Taliban, or Osama Bin-Laden and Al-Qaida. The United States cannot adopt a policy of negotiating with terrorists. Since the inception of this country we have embraced a foreign policy founded on the principles of fairness and right. We do not bow to expediency or terror. We stand for something greater. America's principled foreign policy is the foundation of our strength and credibility; it is, in large part, what makes this country great. To negotiate with terrorists would be to undermine this fundamental principle of our American strength. We cannot—we must not—negotiate with terrorists. If we are to remain strong and fair, we must sever our ties with Arafat, with Fatah, and with the PLO.

Some have been overly cautious not to call Yasser Arafat a terrorist. This is driven in large part by a cringing reluctance to recognize his obvious association with terrorist groups, and the current lack of any alternatives. But that very lack of leadership is the result of our reliance on Arafat and the Fatah terrorists. By removing America's diplomatic and financial support from these terrorist groups, the Palestinian people may finally be empowered to choose a leader—not the current leaders of war and martyrdom and self-aggrandizement—but a leader devoted to peace and the Palestinian self-interest.

The United States must not shirk from calling terrorists what they really are, and it is a grave mistake for the United States to call upon Israel to end its mission against terror in the West Bank. America must allow Israel to take its place beside us in the war against terror. How can we as a nation justify ridding the world of the Taliban and Al-Qaida if we continue to criticize Israel for ridding the world of Jihad, Hamas, or the Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade. And what more evidence do we need of Arafat's direct involvement in these tactics of terror than his own handwritten notes authorizing payments to terrorists and their families? Arafat still pays the terrorists, provides the weapons, and offers political cover for their activities.

The current Israeli mission is intended to dismantle the growing terrorist network operating freely throughout Palestinian areas. Israel has already uncovered thousands of illegal weapons including Kassam missiles, car bombs, and explosive belts used for suicide missions. Cities of the West Bank, like Jenin, have become safe havens for terrorists, in the same way that murderers took refuge among the Taliban in Afghanistan. These are not the cities of peace in a nascent homeland. These are markets of death, waging a war against Israel, America, Jews and Christians, and all of the ideals of the free and civilized world.

Arab leaders throughout the Middle East must publicly embrace peace as a concept and condemn the tactics of terror. It is unacceptable for the leaders of Morocco, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt to refuse to speak out against suicide bombers. These countries must renounce terrorism unconditionally whenever and wherever it occurs. The Secretary of State should not be going to the Middle East to pressure the Israelis to end their anti-terror operations. He should be in the Middle East to say loud and clear that if you are an ally of the terrorists and terrorism, you are not an ally of the United States of America, and you will

never receive one penny of American foreign aid.

It is time for the Arab world to know the United States is serious about rooting out terror—wherever it dwells. The Arab world must stop the hateful rhetoric against the people of Israel and the West; its leaders must make clear to the Palestinians that their terrorist actions only prolong and jeopardize their historic quest for a homeland, and sow the seeds of despair and hate that will take lifetimes to undo. The Arab world must know that America and Israel stand together, partners in the war against terror.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JERRY VOGELSANG

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an outstanding individual who has dedicated his life to serve and protect the citizens of this nation. Jerry Vogelsang has faithfully served his fellow countrymen for over fifty years; thirty years in law enforcement and 21 years in intelligence for the federal government. After a long and successful career as one of our nation's finest law enforcement officers, Jerry now resides in Craig, Colorado and I would like to acknowledge his contributions to this country.

Jerry began his service to this nation in the armed forces by joining the Navy in 1947. Years later he would go on to work for RCA as a field engineer, later joining the federal government in 1966, and began a long career in the field of intelligence. In 1968 Jerry began to work for the San Diego Sheriff's Department as a reserve officer, where he served for years as a gang unit detective. This position is an assessment to Jerry's excellence as a law enforcement officer; no other reserve officer has ever been assigned to a unit much less one as dangerous and important as a gang unit. Jerry retired from both the federal government and the sheriff's department in the late eighties.

Upon retirement, Jerry moved to Colorado but soon found that he was not suited for retirement. Driven by a duty to give back to his community, Jerry has volunteered at the Craig Police Department and the Moffat County Sheriff's department for over ten years. He has offered his experience, expertise and support to these departments and I am confident the force is grateful for his contributions. In addition to his status on the force, Jerry is regarded as a respected pillar of his community, is known as a devout husband, and a proud father of three.

Mr. Speaker, as a former law enforcement officer, I am well aware of the dangers and hazards our peace officers face today. These individuals work long hours, weekends, and holidays to guarantee their fellow citizen's rights and protection. They work tirelessly and with great sacrifice to their personal and family lives to ensure our freedoms remain strong in our homes and communities. Their service and dedication deserve the recognition and thanks of this body of Congress, and this is why I bring the name of Jerry Vogelsang to

light today. Thank you for all your hard work, Jerry, I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE UNIFORMED FIRE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Uniformed Fire Officers Association in New York City (UFOA), which represents 2,500 lieutenants, captains, battalion chiefs, deputy chiefs, supervising fire marshals and medical officers of the New York City Fire Department. The fine officers represented by UFOA risk their lives daily to protect our community.

On September 11, 2001 the New York City Fire Department lost a total of 343 members in the attacks on the World Trade Center. Among the lost were 254 firefighters, 89 superior officers, 45 lieutenants, 20 captains, 17 battalion chiefs, 3 deputy chiefs and 2 staff chiefs. New York's Bravest also lost two of their most senior leaders, the Chief of the Department as well as the First Deputy Commissioner. Further adding to their devastation, the Catholic Chaplain, the much-loved Reverend Mychal Judge, also perished.

The men and women who comprise the New York City Fire Department, as well as the Uniformed Fire Officers Association, work so closely together, that they often think of and refer to one another as family. For many, the brave men who perished were more than colleagues: They were 343 members of their extended family.

Since the disaster, the members of the UFOA have worked together to continue a long held tradition among fire personnel, by joining together to ensure that the immediate families of those who perished—spouses and children—are cared for. They are also working

to ensure that the brave legacy of the firefighters lost that day endures, and that the heroes of September 11th are never forgotten.

UFOA is also working to ensure that veteran officers receive the support they need to rebuild their devastated agency. While the events of September 11th are unique, fires continue to threaten our community. The NYFD has done an outstanding job of pulling together to carry on with fighting some devastating fires that have broken out since September 11th. Their continued dedication and hard work deserves our strongest commendation.

For the bravery exhibited by the members of the Uniformed Fire Officers Association on September 11, 2001, and for the bravery they exhibit every day they show up to work to protect the rest of us, I ask my colleagues to pay tribute to the members of the Uniformed Fire Officers Association and the invaluable contributions of the UFOA.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO GEORGE THURSTON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I rise today to recognize the life and contributions of George Thurston of Glenwood Springs, Colorado. George peacefully left us on a Monday, January 11, 2002 at the age of ninety-five. George was a popular member of the community and was often sought by many in the community for his listening ear, advice, and warm smile. He was known as a man of many interests and his foresight into the future needs of his fellow Coloradans is enjoyed throughout the State today. George was a remarkable man and I am honored to bring forth his good deeds and accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation.

Born in Carbondale in 1906, George moved and eventually settled a few miles away Glen-

wood Springs, Colorado, where he quickly became a great contributor in the Western Slope community. George held many careers throughout his life including work for the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and work on Public Works projects to supply the state with our most valuable commodity, water. In 1940, George was named general manager of Holy Cross Electric Association, a local energy co-op that serves several surrounding communities. Because of his dedication and commitment to his fellow residents, George saw the company grow through the difficult years of World War II, and provide power to areas not served by the larger power companies. Among his greatest visions was the decision to provide several early ski slopes and resorts, including Aspen, with power. His good sense paid off and today the resorts in Vail and Snowmass owe part of their initial gambles to his trust and dedication to advancing his community.

Throughout his life, George was well known throughout his community as a leader and dedicated patriarch of his family. Later in his life, George could be found in his favorite place, the Colorado outdoors, enjoying his time at his mountain cabin with family. He is survived by a loving and dedicated wife of almost forty years, Dollie, daughter Karen, stepson Larry, and four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to pay tribute to George Thurston for the great strides he took in establishing himself as a valuable leader and visionary in the Glenwood Springs community. His dedication to family, friends, work, and the community certainly deserves the recognition of this body of Congress and a grateful nation. Although George has left us, his good-natured spirit lives on through the lives of those he touched. I would like to extend my regrets and deepest sympathies to George's family and friends during their time of bereavement and remembrance. George Thurston was a remarkable man and he will be greatly missed.