

the termination of North Korea's missile program and undermined efforts by President Khatami and other pro-reform Iranians to moderate the policies of Islamic fundamentalists in Iran. The Administration's unilateral intention to withdraw from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, its abandonment of efforts to pass a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and its refusal to negotiate enforcement mechanisms for the Biological Weapons Convention will only compound this instability.

The protestors are also concerned about having civil liberties and basic rights undermined at home. The USA PATRIOT Act, which 65 of my colleagues and I opposed, allows widespread wiretapping and internet surveillance without judicial supervision. It also allows secret searches without a warrant and gives the Attorney General the power to determine what is and isn't a domestic terrorist group. The law allows the U.S. government to imprison suspected terrorists for an indefinite period of time without due process or access to family members or lawyers. Last November, the President announced his intention to establish military tribunals as well. The Administration remains confused about extending internationally recognized treatment under the Geneva Convention.

The protestors' central observation is that these actions will likely have the opposite effect of what is intended—U.S. efforts intended to quell international terrorism will provoke more of it. History is replete with the unintended and counterproductive consequences of U.S. action: the U.S.-led embargo of Iraq, which has led to the deaths of thousands of Iraqi civilians, has solidified Saddam Hussein's hold on power. Our government secretly sponsored anti-Soviet fundamentalists in Afghanistan and this led to the rise of the Taliban and their harboring of Osama bin Laden.

The path to ending terrorism, whether by individuals, organizations or nation states, is a foreign or domestic policy based on social and economic justice—not corporate concerns. This is the hopeful premise of H.R. 2459, a bill to create a Department of Peace. This Cabinet-level Department would serve to promote nonviolence as an organizing principle in our society. We should treat others as we would want them to treat us. We should follow international law, if we want others to do so. We should practice non-violence and encourage non-violent conflict resolution whenever possible. We should stop supporting repressive regimes, if we want democracy to flourish.

But that is not the path the Administration has chosen. Those gathering in Washington, DC believe we cannot stop terrorism with an open-ended, permanent war. They believe the time has come for new thinking in meeting the challenges of terrorism. I believe they are right.

INTRODUCTION OF TWO DUTY
SUSPENSION BILLS

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2002

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two pieces of legislation that will suspend the duties on two specific products imported into the United States. Both are

chemicals used in the production of agricultural herbicides.

Among the first herbicides to be registered in the United States, 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, otherwise referred to as 2,4-D, is used principally by farmers to help protect crops from damage caused by weeds. In addition to agricultural applications, 2,4-D has been widely used to control broadleaf and woody plants on rangelands, lawns, golf courses, forests, roadways, and parks.

The other chemical, 2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, otherwise referred to as MCPA, is also an agricultural herbicide, but controls a slightly different spectrum of weeds. It was developed in the 1940's, and has been used since then to effectively control a wide variety of broadleaf weeds in cereals, grasses, flax, and non-crop areas.

Both chemicals are advantageous because they offer: broad spectrum weed control; low toxicity; low environmental persistence; little evidence of weed resistance following decades of use; and relative cost advantages over other chemical and non-chemical methods of weed control. In their long history, these chemicals have been tested according to modern standards and continue to meet regulatory acceptability.

So why is it appropriate to suspend the duties on these two chemicals?

First and foremost, MCPA is not produced in the United States, so a duty on foreign imports of this product only burdens American businesses. As for 2,4-D, only our trading partners with Normal Trade Relations currently pay the duty on this product; the majority of imports enter the United States duty-free under the Generalized System of Preferences. In this way, the duty undesirably discriminates against our good trading partners, and therefore should be suspended.

Cost is another reason to suspend the duty on these chemicals. Reducing costs is paramount in today's depressed agricultural sector. This bill helps agriculture producers and consumers in this effort by suspending the duty on critical herbicide inputs. In addition to helping farmers reduce their costs, this legislation would benefit the financially pressed federal, state, county and municipal government agencies that use these chemicals to maintain our roads, forests, rangelands, and parks.

The cost of inputs is such an important factor affecting the global agricultural economy that a proposal will be considered during the next WTO multilateral round of international trade negotiations to make all major agricultural inputs duty free. This "Zero for Zero" initiative will relieve agricultural producers and consumers from the unnecessary and burdensome costs of numerous duties. In light of this development, the legislation I introduce today is timely.

By suspending the duty on two chemicals, these bills lift a costly burden from American businesses, stop the discrimination against our close trading partners, and reduce input costs for agriculture consumers and producers. I urge my colleagues to support both bills, and I look forward to working with the Ways and Means Committee to include these bills in comprehensive duty suspension legislation that the Trade Subcommittee will consider in the near future.

HONORING ARTHUR AND CLARICE
WORTZEL ON MARTHA'S VINEYARD

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2002

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, when Arthur and Clarice Wortzel are honored this Sunday on Martha's Vineyard, it will be with mixed feelings. We will wish the Wortzels well as they embark on their new life in Wisconsin; but we will miss the boundless community spirit which has characterized their years on the Island.

The Wortzels made Martha's Vineyard their home after many decades in the Foreign Service of the United States. Over the course of his distinguished career, Arthur Wortzel took on a variety of sensitive assignments. Mr. Wortzel and his wife, Clarice, became engaging ambassadors of American interests and values.

After retirement, the Wortzels put their skill and resolve to work for the benefit of the year-round community on Martha's Vineyard—from Community Services to the Foundation for Island Health, from the Dukes County Health Advisory Council to the Martha's Vineyard Hebrew Center. No task was too small for their kindness; no task was too large for their talent.

We're delighted the Wortzels can join their three children and their families in Wisconsin. We wish the Wortzels well and look forward to staying in close touch. Our community is better for their commitment, and we'll miss their wit, warmth and wisdom until their first visit back to the Island.

RECOGNIZING A CENTURY OF
SERVICE BY THE EL MONTE
WOMEN'S CLUB

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2002

Mr. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the El Monte Women's Club as they celebrate their Centennial Anniversary of service to the community.

On April 18, 1902, 34 women converted a three-year old Shakespearean Club into the El Monte Women's Club. A year later, the El Monte Women's Club became chartered as a San Gabriel Valley District, California Federation of Women's Clubs. The guiding principle of the Club is to unite women's clubs and like organizations throughout the world to benefit and promote their common interests in education, public welfare, moral values, civic, and fine arts.

Throughout its 100 years, the El Monte Women's Club has instituted a tradition of community service benefiting the residents of El Monte. Today, the club is the largest non-denominational women's volunteer service organization in the city. Members of the club are largely women that take great pride in their commitment to provide scholarships for youth in the community.

Among the many programs sponsored by the club, the El Monte Women's Club actively

sponsors programs on gerontology, environmental issues, and DARE Red Ribbon celebrations. Membership in the El Monte Women's Club today consists of 65 women dedicated to serving the community's needs, while providing opportunities to develop personal leadership skills, educating the public, stimulating civic consciousness and commemorating women's history.

It gives me great pride to honor and congratulate the El Monte Women's Club for its 100 years of contributions to the community.

**CEDAR FALLS TO RECEIVE A 2002
GREAT AMERICAN MAIN STREET
AWARD**

HON. JIM NUSSLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2002

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share some good news about a well-deserved award bestowed recently upon Cedar Falls, Iowa.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation rightfully chose Cedar Falls to receive a 2002 Great American Main Street Award. The award recognizes America's best efforts in historic preservation-based commercial district revitalization.

Mr. Speaker, as someone who has seen first hand what this community has accomplished on behalf of its citizens, let me assure you that this honor is wholly deserved.

Like many American communities, Cedar Falls experienced a loss of jobs during the 1980s. By 1987, Cedar Falls' historic business district was in trouble and nearly vacant. Although committed to their downtown business district, the community struggled with a long-term revitalization plan.

Today, only two storefronts are empty. Today, downtown Cedar Falls is an attractive, vibrant place to work and visit.

The Cedar Falls Community Main Street program helped bring the community back to life. The program supported inter-agency partnerships and the lead economic development partner in the community.

Due to the dedication of the Cedar Falls Community Main Street downtown development group over the last 15 years, the area has seen a net gain of 237 new jobs, 306 building renovations or improvements, with \$8.2 million in private funds invested in rehabilitation and another \$5.6 million in property acquisition. The group includes downtown merchants, lifelong residents, and newcomers who have discovered the newly preserved and revitalized community.

I offer my sincere congratulations on this award to the Cedar Falls residents who had the vision and dedication to make such a dramatic difference in their community.

HONORING MILTON FISHER

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. DARLENE HOOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2002

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and legacy of

one of our Nation's leading sportsmen and environmentalists. Milton Lee Fischer, of Nehalem, Oregon, recently passed away in a traffic accident near his home in Nehalem.

Milton, who was a California native, was one of the top fly-fishing guides in the world. He was also a fierce advocate for maintaining and improving the health of the streams he fished. Despite the large number of trout and steelhead that he caught, Milton nearly always released the fish, including hatchery fish. Milton's fly-fishing guests would be treated to lessons in conservation and biology, at the same time learning from his expert fly-fishing technique.

Milton used a slack-line fly-fishing technique developed in California for catching small stream trout that very few people are able to master. When most anglers would hang up their fly rods for the winter steelhead season, Milton would still be leading trips along the small streams of Oregon's northern coast.

The Oregonian newspaper quoted him as saying, "You give me equal conditions and I think I have as good or better chance of hooking a winter steelhead as anyone with bait. In fact, I'll follow you downriver and still find the fish." Milton's confidence came from his long hours spent perfecting his casting, as well as his broad knowledge of the biology and ecology of the rivers he fished. His business, River House and Pleasure Outfitters, was a favorite among fishermen and sportsmen across the country, including Oregon Governor John Kitzhaber.

Mr. Speaker, very few people rise to the top of their profession. The consensus among both amateur and professional anglers is that Milton Fischer was among a handful of the most elite fly-fishermen in the world. Please join me in honoring the memory of this outstanding American.

**HONORING CLIFTON J. SHIPMAN
FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE**

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2002

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor one of Western North Carolina's most outstanding citizens, Mr. Clifton J. Shipman of Hendersonville, on the occasion of his receiving the first-ever Community Service Award given by the Hendersonville Merchants and Business Association. On Wednesday, April 17th, 2002, the civic and business leaders of Hendersonville gathered to pay tribute to Cliff's character, entrepreneurship, generosity and community service in bestowing upon him this prestigious award. Clifton J. Shipman truly exemplifies the best combination of the American spirit of enterprise coupled with service to his community, and the following newspaper story gives an account of why he is held in such high esteem.

[From the Hendersonville Times-News, Apr. 18, 2002]

**SHIPMAN RECEIVES FIRST COMMUNITY SERVICE
AWARD**

(By Jim Wooldridge)

HENDERSONVILLE, NC.—A local entrepreneur, known as much for his modesty as for his business success, won the first ever Community Service Award given Wednesday

night by the Hendersonville Merchants & Business Association.

Clifton J. Shipman, 79, owner of the Chariot and the Cedars, plus much of the property on both sides of Seventh Avenue downtown, was chosen unanimously for the award, said presenter Carolyn Swanner.

"In reviewing his record, we found he started more than 25 businesses here and was operating 15 of them at the same time," Swanner said. "And that was before we had computers."

A third-generation native, Shipman started his enterprises between the time he ended his World War II service in 1946 and his partial retirement five years ago. He was probably best known, she said, for Clifton's Cafeteria at the corner of Church Street and Seventh Avenue. The building is now the Chariot, a dining room for private meetings and for most of the Hendersonville civic clubs.

"The impressive thing about Cliff was his extraordinary modesty," said Mac Drake, a lifelong acquaintance who got his first job from Shipman. "He never sought recognition for charitable work that touched so many people." An example, he said, was Shipman's giving the former Lutheran church building across Church Street from the Chariot to the Reformation Presbyterian Church.

His first business was the Hendersonville Riding Stables and Saddle Club, which offered not only horseback riding but three dances a week, many featuring big-name orchestras such as "Les Brown and His Band of Renown."

This property, on State Street, was Clifton's home until he bought a farm in Flat Rock several years ago. A barn on the property is the theater for the Hendersonville Little Theater company. He opened a newsstand in 1948 in the Brooks Building on Third Avenue West. It was named The Smoke Shop and was popular with young people, Swanner said. He opened his first restaurant, Clifton's, in the same building in 1950.

In 1951, he leased Hendersonville's public swimming pool on Washington Street and ran it until 1954, when he sold it to the American Legion. He started the Smokehouse restaurant on Asheville Highway in 1954, a business which today is the Quarter House.

He leased Boyd Park in 1954 and built a miniature golf course, tennis courts, shuffleboard courts, and a dance pavilion. In 1958 he leased Jump-off Rock from the Town of Laurel Park and built another dance pavilion, this one with picnic area and gift shop.

Shipman converted a gasoline service station on the Asheville Highway into Hendersonville's first fast-food restaurant. It was a huge success, Swanner said, because burgers, fries and milkshakes were priced at 19 cents; soft drinks, 5 cents.

Started in 1959, this restaurant was named the Hasty Tasty. He built a new building for it in 1962 on the corner of Church Street and Eighth Avenue East. The building cost \$3,800 and Shipman sold enough 19-cent burgers to pay for it in four weeks, Swanner continued.

The Chicken Shack restaurant was another converted service station he operated in on Seventh Avenue West until 1995. It is now used as a bus stop.

Concentrating on Church Street, Shipman built his Minit Carwash in 1966 and the cafeteria two years later. Using the cafeteria's cooking capability, he bought the Chariot building on Seventh Avenue in 1970 and made it the main meeting place for service organizations.

He bought the Cedars in 1976 and spent two years restoring the former mansion as a location for wedding receptions and dinner meetings. His last major purchase was the former post office, now called the Federal Building, at the corner of Church Street and Fourth Avenue East.