

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SENSENBRENNER'S NET WORTH

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 16, 2002

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, through the following statement, I am making my financial net worth as of March 31, 2002, a matter of public record. I have filed similar statements for each of the twenty-three preceding years I have served in the Congress.

Property Assets

Single family residence at 609 Ft. Williams Parkway, City of Alexandria, Virginia, at assessed valuation. (Assessed at 785,000). Ratio of assessed to market value: 100% (Encumbered) **\$785,000.00**

Condominium at N76 W14726 North Point Drive, Village of Menomonee Falls, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at assessors estimated market value. (Unencumbered) **111,800.00**

Undivided 25/44ths interest in single family residence at N52 W32654 Maple Lane, Village of Chenequa, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at 25/44ths of assessor's estimated market value of \$807,800. **458,977.27**

Total real property **\$1,355,777.25**

2002 DISCLOSURE

Common and preferred stock	No. of shares	Per share (Dollars)	Value
Abbott Laboratories, Inc.	12200	\$52.80	\$644,160.00
Allstate Corporation	370	37.77	13,974.90
American Telephone & Telegraph	1194,445	15.70	18,752.79
AT&T Wireless	414	8.95	3,705.50
Avaya, Inc.	58	7.38	428.04
Bank One Corp.	3439	41.78	143,681.42
Bell South Corp.	1280,7747	36.86	47,209.36
Benton County Mining Company	333	0.00	0.00
BP Amoco	3604	53.10	191,372.40
Chenequa Country Club Realty Co.	1	0.00	0.00
Pharmacia (Cognizant)	2500	40.08	100,200.00
Covanta Engery (Ogden)	910	0.72	655.20
Darden Restaurants, Inc.	1440	40.59	58,449.60
Delphi Automotive	212	15.99	3,389.88
Dunn & Bradstreet, Inc.	2500	40.01	100,025.00
E.I. DuPont de Nemours Corp.	1200	47.15	56,580.00
Eastman Chemical Co.	270	48.79	13,173.30
Eastman Kodak	1080	31.17	33,663.60
El Paso Energy	150	44.03	6,604.50
Exxon Mobil Corp.	9728	43.83	426,378.24
Gartner Group	651	12.90	8,397.90
General Electric Co.	15600	37.45	584,220.00
General Mills, Inc.	2280	48.85	111,378.00
General Motors Corp.	304	60.45	18,376.80
Halliburton Company	2000	17.07	34,140.00
Highlands Insurance Group, Inc.	100	3.30	330.00
Imation Corp.	99	26.53	2,626.47
IMS Health	5000	22.45	112,250.00
Kellogg Corp.	3200	33.57	107,424.00
Kimberly-Clark Corp.	18978	64.65	1,226,927.70
Lucent Technologies	696	4.73	3,292.08
Merck & Co., Inc.	34078	57.58	1,962,211.24
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing	1000	115.01	115,010.00
Monsanto Corporation	8360	31.59	264,092.40

2002 DISCLOSURE—Continued

Common and preferred stock	No. of shares	Per share (Dollars)	Value
Moody's	2500	41.10	102,750.00
Morgan Stanley/Dean Whitter	312	57.31	17,880.72
NCR Corp.	34	44.75	1,521.50
Newell Rubbermaid	1676	31.96	53,564.96
One Group Prime Money Market Fund			604,179.00
Pactiv Corp.	200	20.02	4,004.00
PG&E Corp.	175	23.56	4,123.00
Pfizer	18711	39.74	743,575.14
Qwest	571	8.22	4,693.62
Reliant Energy	300	25.79	7,737.00
RH Donnelly Corp.	500	30.43	15,215.00
Sandusky Voting Trust	26	85.00	2,210.00
SBC Communications	2247,11	37.44	84,131.80
Sears Roebuck & Co.	200	51.27	10,254.00
Solutia	1672	8.70	14,546.40
Synavant	250	3.37	842.50
Tenneco Automotive	182	4.00	728.00
Unisys, Inc.	167	12.63	2,109.21
US Bank Corp.	3081	22.57	69,538.17
Verizon (Bell Atlantic)	1105,0593	46.10	50,943.23
Vodafone Airtouch	370	27.15	10,045.50
Weenergies (Wisconsin Energy)	1022	24.88	25,427.36
Total common and preferred stocks and bonds			8,243,100.22

2002 DISCLOSURE

Life insurance policies	Face (Dollars)	Surrender (Dollars)
Northwestern Mutual #4378000	\$12,000.00	\$51,961.02
Northwestern Mutual #4574061	30,000.00	134,238.33
Massachusetts Mutual #4116575	10,000.00	8,884.61
Massachusetts Mutual #4228344	100,000.00	208,399.96
Old Line Life Ins. #5-1607059L	175,000.00	34,437.84
Total life insurance policies		437,921.76

2002 DISCLOSURE

Bank and savings and loan accounts	Balance
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., checking account	\$2,558.74
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., preferred savings	66,531.53
M&I Lake Country Bank, Hartland, WI, checking account	10,941.39
M&I Lake Country Bank, Hartland, WI, savings	358.66
Burke & Herbert Bank, Alexandria, VA, checking account	5,246.64
Firstar, FSB, Butler, WI, IRA accounts	85,449.49
Total bank and savings and loan accounts	171,086.45

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous	Value
1994 Cadillac Deville—retail value	\$8,290.00
1989 Cadillac Fleetwood—retail value	4,525.00
1996 Buick Regal—retail value	8,285.00
1991 Buick Century automobile—retail value	2,885.00
Office furniture & equipment (estimated)	1,000.00
Furniture, clothing & personal property (estimated)	170,000.00
Stamp collection (estimated)	65,000.00
Interest in Wisconsin retirement fund	257,696.66
Deposits in Congressional Retirement Fund	138,871.52
Deposits in Federal Thrift Savings Plan	151,855.24

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous	Value
Traveller's checks	7,418.96
20 ft. Manitou pontoon boat & 40 hp Yamaha outboard motor (estimated)	4,000.00
17 ft. Boston Whaler boat & 70 hp Johnson outboard motor (estimated)	7,500.00
Total miscellaneous	827,327.38
Total assets	10,999,288.25
Liabilities	
Bank of America Mortgage Company, Louisville, KY on Alexandria, VA residence Loan #39758-77	\$24,511.10
Miscellaneous charge accounts (estimated)	0.00
Total liabilities	24,511.10
Net worth	10,974,777.15

Statement of 2001 taxes paid

Federal income tax	\$152,137.00
Wisconsin income tax	28,288.00
Menomonee Falls, WI property tax	2,231.00
Chenequa, WI property tax	17,096.00
Alexandria, VA property tax	7,837.00

I further declare that I am trustee of a trust established under the will of my late father, Frank James Sensenbrenner, Sr., for the benefit of my sister, Margaret A. Sensenbrenner, and of my two sons, F. James Sensenbrenner, III, and Robert Alan Sensenbrenner. I am further the direct beneficiary of four trusts, but have no control over the assets of either trust. My wife, Cheryl Warren Sensenbrenner, and I are trustees of separate trusts established for the benefit of each son.

Also, I am neither an officer nor a director of any corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin or of any other state or foreign country.

HONORING WILLIE RUFF AS HE RECEIVES AN HONORARY DOCTORATE OF HUMANE LETTERS FROM ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to join Albertus Magnus College in recognizing the achievements of Willie Ruff as they honor him with an Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters. The City of New Haven has been fortunate to be home to this composer, musician, film maker, recording artist, writer and teacher for over fifty years.

Born in Sheffield, Alabama, Willie Ruff was first inspired by the words of legendary blues artist, W.C. Handy—the father of the blues. He

• 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.

came to New Haven to study at the Yale School of Music and our great City has never been the same. Throughout his career, he has blended both his passion for music and his love for teaching—bringing his own unique magic to performances and classrooms alike.

For nearly five decades, Willie Ruff and his collaborator and pianist, Dwiki Mitchell, have enchanted audiences across the globe with the sweet tones of his French horn and bass. The duo has accomplished much in their time together, perhaps most notably for introducing jazz to both the Soviet Union and China. Perhaps even more impressive is that Mr. Ruff mastered Russian and Chinese—his seventh and eighth languages—so that he could bring the international language of music to them in their own tongues.

In addition to his outstanding achievements as a musician, Mr. Ruff has been a professor of music and Afro-American studies at Yale University for over thirty years. As the founder of the Duke Ellington Fellowship, he is also credited with bringing legendary jazz musicians to New Haven to teach at Yale and in the city's public schools. His work in establishing this unique program has brought the likes of Duke Ellington, Dizzy Gillespie, Pearl Bailey, Charlie Mingus and Ahmad Jamal among others, to perform for more than 150,000 city schoolchildren—providing an extraordinary opportunity for children who would not otherwise have the opportunity to experience such wonderful artistry.

I have often spoke of my firm belief in the importance of educating our young people in the arts in any medium. Over the course of his career, whether through his inspirational melodies or his dedication to teaching, Willie Ruff's generosity and commitment has touched the lives of thousands—making a real difference in their lives. I am honored to join with Albertus Magnus College as they bestow upon him an honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters in recognition of his many contributions to our community.

AMENDING THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT TO ESTABLISH REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DESIGNATION OF CRITICAL HABITAT IN HAWAII

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, on May 2, 2002, I introduced H.R. 4656, which calls on the government to produce scientific support for the taking of 99,000 acres of land on the island of Kauai as critical habitat for the protection, preservation, and rehabilitation of specific endangered species.

The Endangered Species Act calls for a recovery plan for the preservation of each of the endangered species prior to the designation of critical habitat. I have read the 1998 so-called recovery plans for the endangered species on Kauai and found that the basic plan for all were to fence in the areas, keep the pigs, goats, rats, and other animals out of the area, keep the alien plants that are encroaching the areas under control, and to harbor the seeds, germplasm, and plants at the National Tropical Botanical Gardens. I hardly consider this a

“recovery” plan. My conclusion is the Fish and Wildlife Service, FWS, merely produced a textbook variety plan for all the species and drew arbitrary lines around the sites and came up with a compound consisting of 99,000 acres, nearly one third of the island of Kauai.

My bill merely seeks compliance to the Endangered Species Act by requesting scientific basis for each designation of the critical habitat for each species, endangered or threatened. Further, it asks for peer review by the National Academy of Science of both the recovery plan as well as the final designation.

With H.R. 4656, I do not seek an exemption for Hawaii. All I seek is fairness.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING RICHARD SCHOOL

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, whereas, Richard School has reached the safety milestone of One Million Miles driven without a preventable accident; and

Whereas, Richard School has been awarded the rank of “Individual Million Mile Safe Driver”, a rank of accomplishment reached by only a few professional drivers; and

Whereas, Richard School must be commended for his service to the community, providing safe transportation on our nation's highways;

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District in recognizing Richard School as a recipient of the Individual Million Mile Safe Driver award.

BOYER GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the Boyer Graduate School of Education as it continues its efforts to obtain accreditation by accrediting bodies recognized by the U.S. Department of Education.

The School, which offers a Doctor of Education program, was founded in 1999 and relocated to California's 46th Congressional District in 2001.

The mission of the Boyer Graduate School of Education is to offer distance learning educational opportunities at a reasonable cost to qualified English-speaking applicants throughout the world. The school has a particular focus on adults, employed on a full-time basis, and for those whose place of residence, travel requirements, or finances are constraining factors.

The mission of the institution is accomplished through a course of instruction presented on a directed independent study basis supplemented by short-term focused seminars leading to a Doctor of Education degree. While material and instruction are presented primarily through indirect methodology, program content and academic standards are consistent with, and comparable to, regionally

accredited resident programs in the same discipline at the same degree level.

The institution acts to fulfill the purposes of the Doctor of Education Program through appropriate coursework, coupled with continuing direction, evaluation of student progress, and regular assessment of student learning outcomes, by qualified faculty.

Recognizing the importance of accreditation to the credibility of the institution, I urge the accrediting bodies to review the Boyer Graduate School of Education, its faculty, and curriculum in an objective and timely manner.

HONORING SISTER MARY FAITH GEELAN AS SHE RECEIVES AN HONORARY DOCTORATE OF HUMANE LETTERS FROM ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, is with great pleasure that I rise today to join Albertus Magnus College in congratulating Sister Mary Faith Geelan as she is awarded an honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters. Sister Mary Faith was born and raised in New Haven and later entered into the Dominican Sisters of Saint Mary, Albertus' founding order, where she currently serves as prioress—leading the 300-member international congregation.

The daughter of former U.S. Congressman James Patrick Geelan, Sister Mary Faith followed his example of public service throughout her life. A teacher, principal, administrator, social worker, and spiritual leader, Sister Mary Faith has generously dedicated her life to making a difference in the lives of others. As a teacher and administrator, she touched the lives of thousands of children, providing them with a strong academic foundation on which to build their futures. In her role as a social worker, she worked in family therapy, bringing families closer together and helping to strengthen the bonds between them. Her good work with children and families is a reflection of her continued commitment to enrich the community.

First and foremost, Sister Mary Faith has committed herself to service within the Dominican Sisters of Saint Mary. Their mission is to fulfill the motto of the Dominicans—“to contemplate and to give to others the fruits of contemplation.” Past president of the Dominican Leadership Conference, vice chairperson of the Leadership Conference of Women Religious, Region VI, member of New York City's Dominican Academy, Mohun Health Care Center, Ohio Dominican College, and Albertus Magnus College—Sister Mary Faith certainly continues to exemplify the Dominican motto. Her dedication, generosity, and commitment are unparalleled and her good work continues to inspire others throughout the Order.

In joining Albertus' founding order, Sister Mary Faith found a way to use her chosen path to benefit her hometown community. Albertus Magnus College has been fortunate to have Sister Mary Faith Geelan as a member of their Board and I am honored to join with them today as they bestow upon her an Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters in recognition of all of her good work.

IN HONOR OF THE ORATORIO
SOCIETY OF QUEENS

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to The Oratorio Society of Queens on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

As one of the oldest performing arts institutions of Queens, The Oratorio Society has established itself as a leading chorus group in the County. Since its establishment in the Spring of 1927, its membership has grown in number and programs have increased in quality.

Among its many accomplishments, The Oratorio Society of Queens offers outlets for the interests of amateur musicians in the community; assists local schools with their musical programs and development; promotes an appreciation of classical music in the community; and contributes to the overall quality of life in Queens County by providing the residents of New York's premier borough with first-class cultural entertainment.

Practicing and performing without interruption through the Great Depression and briefly interrupted during World War II, this choral society illustrated early on its commitment to providing quality entertainment to the borough of Queens. Through diligent work, and with beautiful voices, the choral group has helped countless New Yorkers forget about their troubles and live life as usual during some of our nation's most trying times.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the members of The Queens Oratorio Society and to pay tribute to an organization that has made Queens a much richer and more enjoyable place to live. I ask that all of my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me now in congratulating The Queens Oratorio Society President, Ardelle Donohue, Artistic Director, David Close and all members, both past and present, on their 75 years of enriching the lives of the people of Queens.

HONORING DR. RICHARD D.
NICHOLS, ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Richard D. Nichols on the occasion of his retirement from the Henry Ford Health System.

Dr. Nichols began his career with the Henry Ford Health System on July 1, 1967, when he became a member of the Otolaryngology. He received both his undergraduate degree and medical degree from the University of Michigan. Dr. Nichols completed his internship and General Surgery residency at St. Joseph Mercy Hospital in Ann Arbor and graduated from his Otolaryngology residency from the University of Michigan in 1967.

In 1971 Dr. Nichols was named Chairman of Otolaryngology, one of the youngest physicians to chair a clinical department at Henry Ford Hospital. He has continued to be a pio-

neer in his field. Dr. Nichols performed the first cochlear implants at Henry Ford Hospital.

Dr. Nichols has a wide variety of clinical interests, but is best known for his expertise in salivary gland disease and tumors of the head and neck. He has excelled in his department, but Dr. Nichols' leadership extended to the administration of both the medical staff and hospital. He also played a major role in establishing the first medical staff compensation committee, serving as chairman for many years.

Mr. Speaker, not only has Dr. Nichols had a deep impact within the Henry Ford Health System, but he has also been recognized for his contributions to teaching. He was instrumental in creating the first regular specialty rotation at Henry Ford Hospital for students from the University of Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, as Dr. Nichols leaves the Henry Ford Health System, and in honor of his many professional achievements, I would ask that all my colleagues rise and salute his service to the people of Southeast Michigan.

INTRODUCING A BILL REGARDING
PRESIDENTIAL GIFTS

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a bill to help eliminate the appearance of quid-pro-quo that always arise when the President accepts a gift.

The President of the United States accepts over 15,000 gifts every year on behalf of the people of the United States. These gifts are expressions of goodwill and a sign of respect for the office of the Presidency. Surprisingly, the President may accept gifts from citizens with little government oversight.

Federal employees who receive gifts must abide by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989. Representatives and Senators must follow the code of ethics established by their respective Ethic Committees. The President should have a similar code regarding all domestic gifts.

My bill will cover the President and First Lady by the gift rules currently used by Senators. Under my bill, the President or the spouse of the President may accept a gift that has a value of less than \$50. Other gifts will be accepted on behalf of the United States and will be treated as the property of the people of the United States.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill and help eliminate even the appearance of impropriety that could come from accepting gifts.

HANK STRAM-TONY ZALE AWARDS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to announce that the Silver Bell Club, Lodge 2365 of the Polish National Alliance of the United States, will be hosting the 29th Annual Hank Stram-Tony Zale Sports Award Banquet on May 20, 2002, at the Radisson Hotel in Merrillville, Indiana. Four-

teen outstanding Northwest Indiana High School athletes will be honored at this notable event for their dedication and hard work. These exceptional students were chosen to receive the award by their respective schools on the basis of academic and athletic achievement. All proceeds from this event will go toward a scholarship fund to be awarded to local students.

This year's Hank Stram-Tony Zale Award recipients include Sandra Bolles of Lake Station Edison High School, Michael Cieslak of Highland High School, Meredith Cusic of Lowell High School, Adam Itczak of Hanover Central High School, Jeremy Krzekotowski of Bishop Noll High School, Lisa Matie of Hobart High School, Katie Mosca of Hammond Morton High School, Rebecca Nelson of Lake Central High School, Craig Olis of Merrillville High School, Ryan Orzechowicz of Crown Point High School, Brandon Powell of Griffith High School, Francis Raycroft of Whiting High School, Kristy Siminski of Portage High School, and Anne Wirtz of Andean High School.

The featured speaker at this gala event will be Mr. Mike Adamle. A Chicago NFL star turned broadcaster, Adamle serves as Sports Director for CBS 2 News. He joined the station in the fall of 2001 and covers sports for the evening newscasts. Adamle's Chicago roots date back to 1968, when he came to the "Windy City" to play football for Northwestern University. After Adamle graduated in 1971, he went on to play for the Kansas City Chiefs (1971-72) and the New York Jets (1973-74), before returning home to play for the Chicago Bears (1975-77). Adamle has been recognized for excellence in journalism throughout his career. His many honors include the Illinois Associated Press Award for "Best Feature" (2001), a Peter Lisagor Award for outstanding sports coverage (2001), and two local Emmy Awards for his coverage of the Chicago Auto Show (2001, 2000).

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in commending the Silver Bell Club, Lodge 2365 of the Polish National Alliance of the United States, for hosting this celebration of success in sports and academics. The effort of all those involved in planning this worthwhile event is indicative of their devotion to the very gifted young people in Indiana's First Congressional District.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING
TIMOTHY L. CURRY

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, Whereas, Timothy L. Curry has devoted himself to serving others through his membership in the Boy Scouts of America; and

Whereas, Timothy L. Curry has shared his time and talent with the community in which he resides; and

Whereas, Timothy L. Curry must be commended for the hard work and dedication he put forth in earning the first Eagle Scout Award for Troop 257 since 1944;

Therefore, I join with Troop 257 and the entire 18th Congressional District in congratulating Timothy L. Curry as he receives the Eagle Scout Award.

HONORING JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
PRIMARY SCHOOL

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the John Quincy Adams Primary School for their admirable job in raising money for St. Jude Children's Research Hospital. Since 1991 the John Quincy Adams School has generated \$73,197.57 for the hospital through their Math-A-Thon program. This program has continued to grow; in just the last year they raised over \$10,000 to aid children who suffer from heartrending illnesses.

Through the considerable funds raised by the faculty, students, and parents of John Quincy Adams, over 160 children are provided with the best medical care possible. These funds have gone towards research, patient care, and educational programs at St. Jude's. Parents of the children are also provided for; money is given to these families to provide for their children's medical expenses.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the students, faculty, and parents of John Quincy Adams Primary School for making a significant difference in the lives of numerous children at the St. Jude Children's Research Hospital who suffer from the most tragic childhood diseases. They have made a commendable and estimable contribution to others in their community.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHMURA'S
BAKERY

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me today to pay tribute to a landmark in the western Massachusetts community as it celebrates its centennial celebration this year.

Since 1902, Chmura's Bakery has provided the folks in Indian Orchard, Ludlow, and a variety of surrounding villages and towns with the highest quality, handmade baked goods. Started by John Chmura a century ago, the bakery has for years served the community not only as its baker of rye bread, danish, and other Polish and Portuguese delicacies, but also as a central hub of conversation and community activity.

In the early days, Chmura's Bakery distinguished itself from others with its quality food and by bringing its baked goods directly to the community. In fact, Chmura's logo today reflects back to a day gone by, as it adorns the horse-drawn delivery carriage that made daily delivery runs throughout the surrounding neighborhoods.

Chmura's bakery continued for years to be run as a family-owned business. The Chmuras are known throughout western Massachusetts not only as successful business people, but also as dedicated and committed public servants. The Chmura family has served in many capacities as community leaders.

In 1988, the Chmuras sold their bakery to a group of owners which include Joe Anselmo,

the operating owner who for years worked at and operated the bakery; Yvette Anselmo, Joe's wife; Fred and Kelley Salvador; Antonio and Maria Salvador; Horacio and Linda Salvador; Julio and Vera Rodrigues; and Gus and Maria Zina. In 1989, Chmura's II, as it is affectionately referred to, opened its doors in Palmer, Massachusetts, and it too has been an extremely successful undertaking.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to recognize and congratulate before the U.S. Congress Chmura's bakery on its 100th anniversary. On Wednesday, May 22, at the Gremio Lusitano Club in Ludlow, there will be a celebration to mark this momentous occasion. Sadly, I anticipate that due to the Washington voting schedule I will be unable to attend this event. I extend my congratulations and best wishes to all of the folks at Chmura's. As John Chmura's Polish ancestors would say, I wish Chmura's Bakery "Stolat"—or 100 more years of success.

HONORING SIDNEY AND LIBBY
GLUCKSMAN AS THEY RECEIVE
AN HONORARY DOCTORATE OF
HUMANE LETTERS FROM
ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to rise today to pay tribute to two outstanding members of the New Haven community, and my dear friends, Sidney and Libby Glucksmann, as they receive Honorary Doctorates of Humane Letters from Albertus Magnus College.

Theirs is a compelling story as both Sidney and Libby survived the darkest of times and triumphed in spite of the gravest of circumstances. As a young woman, Libby was a member of an underground group who delivered messages for Russian Partisans. Sidney was born in Chwonow, Poland and was just twelve years old when his homeland was taken by Nazi Germany. Taken out of school, he spent the next six years as a prisoner in labor and concentration camps and would never again see his parents, brother or sister. He remained a prisoner until American servicemen liberated Dachau in 1945. Sidney and Libby met in a displaced persons camp in Bad Reichenhollen, Germany and soon made their way to America where they married and began a new life together. Settling in New Haven, where they have made their home for over fifty years, Sidney opened a successful tailoring business which has been thriving for four decades. It is also the center of Greater New Haven community.

Sidney and Libby boldly faced one of the darkest times in our history. Few of us can truly comprehend the reality of Gross-Rosen, Dachau, Auschwitz and the many other camps where Jews were held prisoner for so many years. Even fewer want to relive these memories. I am continually inspired by Sidney and Libby's dedication to ensure that future generations will never forget the unspeakable horrors of the Holocaust. For many years, they have been very active in both national and local Holocaust organizations. Sidney often shares his experiences with students and

community groups. Just two years ago, he was asked by the Justice Department to recount his story at the trial of a former Nazi camp guard with the Waffen SS "Death Head" Battalion at Gross-Rosen. His testimony detailing the guard's treatment of prisoners was the crucial evidence needed for his conviction. Sidney, once again, gave a strong voice to the millions lost in the Holocaust.

Today, survivors of the Holocaust are aging and soon we will not have many who can recount that which we should never forget. It is people like Sidney and Libby, who willingly share their stories, that ensure future generations will remember. It is with great pleasure that I stand today and join their children, grandchildren, friends and colleagues in congratulating them as they are honored with Honorary Degrees from Albertus Magnus College. The Glucksmans are an inspiration to us all and this honor is a reflection of all that they have brought to our community.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
UNIVERSITY

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize William Howard Taft University for providing quality distance education programs to adults and professionals for over 25 years.

The University, which offers graduate degree programs in law and business, was founded by its current president, David L. Boyd, in Fountain Valley. The school relocated to Santa Ana in 1995. The mission and purpose of William Howard Taft University is to offer unique and innovative distance learning educational programs at a reasonable cost to qualified applicants, with a particular focus on those who are mature adults, employed on a full-time basis, or for whom place of residence, travel requirements, or finances are constraining factors.

The University is committed to providing a quality education responsive to the needs of society, now and into the future. Valuing the rich variety of cultures, races, ages, religions and ethnic backgrounds in the world today, the University seeks students from all regions of the United States, and English-speaking students from around the world.

The University's first degree program was the Juris Doctor Program that was first offered through its School of Law in 1984. Since July, 1987 more of its graduates have passed the California Bar Examination on the first attempt than any other distance education law school.

Its Graduate School of Business was established in 1987 and presently offers three Master of Business Administration Programs emphasizing entrepreneurship, health care administration, and professional practice management. The MBA-PPM (Professional Practice Management) is believed to be the first program of its kind in the country. The School also offers a Master of Science in Taxation Program to certified public accountants and other tax professionals.

In 1994 and 1999 the University's efforts in developing quality education programs were rewarded with the receipt of full institutional approval for a period of five years by the California Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education. Full institutional approval is the highest

status awarded by the State of California and the five-year approval period is the maximum permissible under California law.

Recently the University became eligible to seek accreditation by a national accrediting body recognized by the United States Department of Education. Recognizing the importance of accreditation to the credibility of the University, I urge the accrediting body to review William Howard Taft University in an objective and timely manner.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY,
WORK, AND FAMILY PROMOTION
ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. WM. LACY CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 16, 2002

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I voted against the rule and H.R. 4700 because they do not address the transportation needs of TANF program participants and this rule does not provide any opportunity for members to support a Mobile Allowance program for TANF participants.

It is time to admit that the working poor cannot keep their jobs if they cannot get to work. The working poor are fighting to overcome poverty. They are hard working Americans who are struggling to keep low paying jobs, hoping to find a way out of their poverty. Their family resources are most limited. These households can barely meet their basic needs. Very often they have no chance of ever accumulating the savings needed for unexpected financial needs. TANF recipients have few assets and very often a poor credit history. These circumstances make it almost impossible for the working poor to ever acquire automobiles. And yet, we know that transportation is the key to helping people keep their jobs. Without transportation, the working poor risk losing their jobs and remaining confined to the cycle of poverty. Studies have shown that when the working poor are given the help they need to stay employed, their use of public assistance drops significantly.

If this body is going to authorize a Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program we must at the very least, recognize that such a program should address the transportation needs of the working poor or we must admit that TANF has very little chance of genuinely helping families overcome poverty.

The role of transportation in the successful transition from welfare to work cannot be overstated. It is time to include the transportation issue in the debate about how to improve Temporary Assistance to Needy Families. TANF is meant to provide a safety net for the poor and a lifeline to economic stability. The TANF program cannot achieve this goal without addressing the critical link between jobs and transportation. Some states have already established programs to help TANF participants meet their transportation needs. It is time to ensure that all States address this need and establish a Mobile Allowance program.

HONORING MS. ALLISON GLOVER

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a constituent of mine from the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia, Ms. Allison Glover of Stone Mountain. On Tuesday of this week, Ms. Glover testified in front of the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations Subcommittee in support of increased funding for the National Institutes for Health. The purpose of Ms. Glover's testimony was to raise congressional awareness of the silent killer, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome SIDS. Those familiar with Sudden Infant Death Syndrome understand that despite scientific research no direct cause has been found for the deaths of close to 3,000 infants a year in the United States.

Ms. Glover is not your average government relations professional or lobbyist. Ms. Glover and her family are survivors. In May 2000, Ms. Glover and her husband lost their happy and healthy first-born son, Garrett, to SIDS. Garrett was peacefully sleeping in his cradle next to his parents, when he passed away.

However, Ms. Glover channeled her grief and pain into activism. Ms. Glover's perseverance despite the loss of her child serves as a role model for all of us. Ms. Glover has since become an activist for SIDS research, working toward a goal of the eradication of SIDS.

Today, Allison Glover is the SIDS Training Coordinator with the Georgia SIDS/OID Information and Counseling Program. This program offers comprehensive bereavement support services to all Georgia families who have experienced an infant death. The program also offers SIDS training courses to parents, healthcare professionals, first responders and child care providers. All of these programs are offered to the public at no cost. Ms. Glover honorably works to prevent her tragedy from becoming the tragedy of others.

I salute Ms. Allison Glover for her courage in turning a terrible personal tragedy into positive public service for her community.

STUDENT CONGRESSIONAL TOWN
MEETING

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the outstanding work done by participants in my Student Congressional Town Meeting held this Spring at the University of Vermont. These participants were part of a group of high school students from around Vermont who testified about the concerns they have as teenagers, and about what they would like to see government do regarding these concerns.

JESSICA PREDOM AND AUTUMN ROZON
REGARDING TEENAGE STEREOTYPES

JESSICA PREDOM. People, when they hear the word "teen," think of bombs, fires, smoking, sex. Although some teens have experience with these things at a young age doesn't mean we all have. People these days are so hypocritical. Everyone was a teen, but

it is like, if people hit 30, they forget what being 18 is like. I know some kids have sex and do drugs, but a majority do not. Just because some teens do, teens like us get classified into a group we would rather not be in.

AUTUMN ROZON. Just the other day, I was looking at the back of Glade air freshener bottle, and it said: "Warning. Flammable. Keep away from small children and teens to avoid substance abuse." I can see where the small-children statement comes in, but keeping air freshener away from teens? I mean, come on. I didn't know our reputation was that bad. It's almost painful to see someone be turned down for a job because he or she has green hair and two piercings. Automatically, when you see a teen like that, you automatically think: Druggie. What most people think is not the true story. It is almost like an instance where someone hears part of your conversation and reacts before they know the whole thing. Now, my town is small, so when you are driving down Main Street, you see some kids sitting outside the grocery store, you think to yourself: They're up to no good. When, really, they're just waiting for their friend who works there.

A few years ago, there was an incident that we all remember. The tragedy at Columbine was one of the biggest scares to our country. Because of the shooting at Columbine, teens around the world were looked as something that could explode at any time. The headlines focus on the teen part of the shooting, and not on the main issue of the two kids who did it. By stereotyping like this, teens feel the need to rebel. Rebellion is the cause of most kid's sexual experiences and drug abuse.

The way our world looks at teens causes them to do certain things. If people could stop looking at us as teens, and look at us as young adults, we would start to accept ourselves and our community more. I think everyone has a good side, and people in our world are not letting teens express their good side. Don't judge us because of what we wear or what we look like. Take time to get to know us, and you will see that most of us do not do drugs, do not have sex, and do not drink. We have lives and we are trying to live them while we still can.

DANIEL MAY REGARDING STUDENT
REPRESENTATION ON SCHOOL BOARDS

DANIEL MAY. Good afternoon, Congressman Sanders.

I am presenting the issue of student representation on local school boards.

In our state of Vermont, there are 18 high schools that have at least one student representative on their board, while other high schools don't. I pity these schools who don't, because, by having at least one student on the school boards, there ought to be three impacts.

First, the boards will be able to make better decisions and be able to implement them more easily. Second, members of the student body will have raised political awareness of their school and the surroundings of their city. And third, the student representative will be provided with opportunities to assume leadership roles and gain skills.

Students should have a right for making their voices heard, because they are the people being affected by the school board's decisions. Silencing the voices of people you control isn't in the best interest of those governing bodies. Encouraging participation is a lesson that teachers need to take from the students.

I want to make sure that the students get their voices heard. I fear that some school boards may be inconsistent in allowing a student on the board. First of all, I'm concerned that some school boards will fail to

provide orientation from the student-trustees. Some student reps may begin their terms without any training. They will just attend their first meeting, not understanding the meeting procedures, nor jurisdictions, nor their own rules, rights and responsibilities. Then they will spend their first month learning how the board operates, and only be able to play a more meaningful role towards the end of term.

My other concern is that student reps be excluded from the debate and compromise that it is a part of decisionmaking. Many student reps that feel their participation in the decision-making process is limited to their formal role during public meetings. They feel that their input is not sought out formally when the trustees discuss issues and seek support for their positions.

As long as these two issues do not become a concern, school boards will become more efficient with a student representative.

JAMIE WALBRIDGE REGARDING GRADUATED
LICENSE

JAMIE WALBRIDGE. The issue that we, the teens of the community of Barre, are raising today is the new graduated driver's license. This is an issue that has been raised among many households, and we feel it should be raised once again to the Vermont legislators. We feel the graduated driver's license law has many faults that affect the young teens as well as their families.

The effect of this law on families in our community is that the teens who have recently gotten their license and fall under this law are restricted from bringing even their siblings to school. There are some schools in Vermont, such as Spaulding, that do not provide a bussing system, forcing parents to go when one of the children is already going. Parents still have to be present when their child and a group of friends car-pool to any sort of event.

In the next few years, all teenagers will be under this law. Therefore, no one can car-pool, and there will be more cars on the road. With more cars on the road, the chance of getting into an accident will increase, as well as an increase in pollution going into the air. Here at Spaulding High School, parking is already a major issue. Students are having trouble finding a parking spot, and that's with approximately half the drivers under the law. Can you imagine the parking problems when every student has their own car?

Another problem we found with the graduated license is that Vermont's restrictions are more harsh and for a longer period of time than most other states that have issued the law, as well. In Vermont the law states that we have our permits for a year, then have passenger restrictions for six months. The first three months of having your license include the following restrictions: By yourself, or if there are other people in the car with you, you need to have a licensed driver of 25 years of age or older. For the second three months of your license, you can only have immediate family with you. In Wyoming, teens have their permits for ten days, and no restrictions when they get their license. Do you think that those teens are ready to drive at all? Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Alabama have no restrictions at all.

When we were researching this law, we called the Department of Motor Vehicles to get statistics, and we were told that nothing could be released because they could not prove that the graduated license was the reason for the decrease in teenage driving fatalities.

Another problem with the law is that police officers are not even familiar with the

graduated license. To us, this seems very unorganized. I was pulled over for having a light out, and I got an \$80 ticket for having passengers in my car. I am grandfathered from the law, but I had no proof to show the officer. I contested the ticket and got it voided, but it was a big hassle for no reason.

We don't think that every aspect of this law is negative or bad. We agree one hundred percent that, without having our permit for a full year, we would not be ready to face the responsibilities and the unexpected problems of the open road. Our solution to this problem is to shorten the restrictions after getting your license, shorten it from six months to two or three months. We don't want to completely abandon the whole law.

We think that, with all these restrictions on driving, that it has taken away the fun of being 16 and having your license. When you are a little kid, there are three birthdays that you look forward to: When you are 15, you get your permit. At 16, you get your license and can drive around with your friends. At 18, you are officially an adult. The excitement and freedom of turning 16 feels like it is being taken away.

ON PRESIDENT BUSH'S CUBA
POLICY

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support President Bush's policy on Cuba. The Bush Initiative, which says the United States will work with Cuba once Fidel Castro takes concrete measures to improve the abysmal human rights situation and lack of freedoms granted to his people, is the correct course for us to take.

The Bush policy clearly places the ball in Castro's court. Unlike comments made by former President Jimmy Carter last week, the Bush policy recognizes that Castro is a dictator who represses his people and that he, therefore, must take the first steps if he is serious about normalizing ties to the U.S.

I concur completely with the President that Castro must free his political prisoners, legalize political activity, permit free elections, and cease discriminating against Cuban workers before Congress can begin to even consider lifting the economic embargo. Until the Cuban people are free, trade and other favorable relations with Cuba will not help the people. Rather, it will enrich and empower Castro and his cronies so they can maintain an iron clasp on freedom.

Until Castro makes a lasting commitment to freedom, the U.S. cannot engage in activity that would prop him up

LEHIGH VALLEY HERO—LEHIGH
VALLEY REGIONAL TEAM DUI
TASK FORCE

HON. PATRICK J. TOOMEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to share my Report from Pennsylvania for my colleagues and the American people.

All across Pennsylvania's 15th Congressional District there are some amazing people

who do good things to make our communities a better place. These are individuals of all ages who truly make a difference and help others. I like to call these individuals Lehigh Valley Heroes for their good deeds and efforts.

Today I would like to recognize the Lehigh Valley Regional Team DUI Task Force. This organization has truly made a difference in their community.

The most recent statistics from 2000 show 1,520 people died in traffic crashes in Pennsylvania. One-third of those were alcohol related and many involved teenagers. Obviously this is an alarming statistic.

The purpose of Team DUI is to reduce these alcohol-related traffic crashes, fatalities and injuries related to seatbelt non-use, speeding and impaired driving among the youth of Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton. Recently, the Lehigh Valley Regional Team DUI received a two-year, \$250,000 grant from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to educate area teenagers on the dangers of mixing alcohol with driving. Team DUI will use the money for educational programs, public awareness activities and law enforcement.

Team DUI is determined to do what they can to curb this dangerous and deadly phenomenon and therefore they are Lehigh Valley Heroes in my book.

Mr. Speaker, this concludes my Report from Pennsylvania.

IN RECOGNITION OF CAPTAIN
CHARLES BULLOCK

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Captain Charles Bullock, upon the occasion of his retirement from the Houston Police Department (HPD). On May 21, 2002, the HPD Fondren Storefront Citizens Advisory Council will join his friends and family in honoring him at the Chancellor's Family Center located in Houston, Texas.

Originally from the small town of Shepherd, Captain Bullock possesses an undying love for the State of Texas. He graduated from Allen High School in 1954, before receiving his undergraduate degree from the University of Houston. He served the Nation for four years in the United States Air Force before being honorably discharged. In 1959, Captain Bullock entered HPD's Police Academy and soon after was sworn in as an officer. As a result of his hard work and devotion to the city of Houston, Captain Bullock was promoted to the rank of Captain on October 9, 1976.

Throughout his tenure at the Houston Police Department, Captain Bullock has maintained a stellar record, which reflects his commitment and dedication to serving both the Houston community and its police department. While working in the Emergency Communications Dispatch Division, he was instrumental in implementing the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system, which has helped emergency operators respond efficiently to crisis situations.

Captain Bullock's exemplary model of community activism has earned him the respect

and praise of community leaders, such as Houston Mayors Lee Brown and Bob Lanier, former Chiefs of Police and countless community organizations. Captain Bullock is a community minded captain who has played an integral role in the revitalization of the Fondren area of southwest Houston. His suggestions and continuous support for the community's fundraising events have substantially contributed to the growth of the Fondren economy. Additionally, Captain Bullock's successful efforts to establish the Fondren Division of the HPD in 1998 exemplifies his concern for the safety of the community, as well as his drive and determination to improve the quality of life in the Houston area.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Captain Bullock on his 43 years of exceptional service to the Houston Police Department and applaud his leadership in the development and enhancement of the Fondren community.

HONORING COMMUNITY VETERANS

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and give thanks to Latino veterans across the nation and in New York's 12th District—those brave soldiers who served in our Armed Forces during times of turmoil and crisis in our nation's history.

Today, the National Federation of Puerto Rican Pioneers, Inc., also known as Los Pioneros, of Williamsburg, Brooklyn celebrates another anniversary to honor the many Puerto Ricans who so bravely served in our Armed Services.

Given the war against terrorism our great nation is now waging both here and overseas, I believe we must take time to honor and give thanks to a few of our nation's Latino veterans from the 12th District. Many of these men were young men, unaware of how war would change them when they enlisted in the Armed Forces during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. They joined the service with hopes of strengthening our nation's security, fighting for the ideals of democracy and freedom, and ensuring a more peaceful world. Although many returned home with lasting wounds, their spirit was never broken. These Puerto Rican veterans answered the call to duty. That is why I have been a strong advocate for them during my service in the United States Congress. These soldiers did not disappoint this nation when we needed their service, and it is our solemn obligation to guarantee that they are remembered and cared for in their time of need.

Therefore, it is with much appreciation that I honor my Puerto Rican brothers in spirit on their special day: Luis A. Fantauzzi, 1941–49; Victor Garcia, 1952–58; Jesus Rivera, Sr., 1954–58; Jesus Rivera, Jr., 1954–58; Victor L. Robles, 1954–58; Jose R. Torres, 1954–56; Herbert Zayas, 1954–56; Israel Perez, 1954–56; Nelson Cora, 1954–56; Pedro Colon, Jr., 1960–64; Edward Elba, 1960–64; Robert Guilbe, 1960–62; Roberto Maldonado, 1966–68; Guillermo Martinez, 1966–68; Gilberto Mercardo, 1966–68; Felix Lopez, 1966–69; Hector L. Soto, 1975–78; Ismael Torres, Jr., 1975–78; Nelson Torres, 1975–78; Edison P.

Rivera, 1975–78; Eugenio Maldonado, 1975–78; Gilbert Figueroa, 1979–82; Felix W. Ortiz, 1984–86; and Walter Figueroa, 1985–90.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND DR. SHELLIE SAMPSON JR.

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Reverend Dr. Shellie Sampson, Jr., a remarkable spiritual counselor and community leader, on his 20th anniversary as Pastor of the Thessalonian Baptist Church in the Bronx.

Reverend Sampson was born and raised in Newark, New Jersey, but his extensive education has taken him all over the Northeast. He received a Bachelor of Arts from Rutgers University and went on to receive his Masters of Divinity and Doctorate of Ministry from Drew University. Reverend Sampson studied at the prestigious Princeton Theological Seminary and New York University. As if he had not achieved enough academically already, Reverend Sampson also received an Honorary Doctorate of Law from Virginia University and is currently a Doctoral Candidate at Temple University.

Mr. Speaker, since his arrival to New York's religious community 20 years ago, Reverend Sampson has made many unforgettable changes. He played a major role in the construction of the Thessalonian Cultural Community Center which has helped to unite the community and provide recreation and a number of services. Also, as a result of his efforts, the Thessalonian Elementary Academy and the Thessalonian Institute of Education were established to provide people of faith with exceptional educational opportunities.

The man I am honoring today has been an example of leadership for his congregation and many community members. The community programs that he has spearheaded dealing with education, homelessness, senior citizens, and youth are too numerous to mention. As a result of all that he does and has done, Reverend Sampson has been the recipient of a number of awards and has been placed in many leadership positions throughout his 30 years in ministry. Reverend Sampson has served as a religious guide, friend, confidant, and teacher. He has maintained not only the spiritual strength of his church, but has made sure that its physical foundation remained sound as well with renovations. Along with his intensive studies, Reverend Sampson is somehow still able to successfully lead and uplift his congregation and be a loving husband and father to his eight children. He is truly a remarkable individual.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating Reverend Dr. Shellie Sampson, Jr.'s 20 years of exceptional service to the Thessalonian Baptist Church congregation and to the entire Bronx community.

RECOGNIZING WEST VIRGINIA SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION'S SMALL BUSINESS EXPORTER OF THE YEAR, EWELL A. FERGUSON

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Ewell A. Ferguson, owner of GTR LABS, Incorporated, in the Second Congressional District of West Virginia. Mr. Ferguson has achieved the title of Small Business Exporter of the Year. The West Virginia District of the United States Small Business Administration, a leader in the promotion and growth of our state, gives this award annually.

Mr. Ferguson incorporated GTR LABS in 1994 in Gassaway, West Virginia with an idea to produce a new and innovative high frequency x-ray generator. His products are exported to over 15 countries worldwide. Mr. Ferguson embodies the values that created the American success story: self-reliance, hard work, perseverance, and optimism. I commend him for his contributions to the West Virginia economy.

Successful small businesses not only serve as the backbone of the economy, they anchor communities and promote civic pride. I urge my colleagues to join me in celebrating Mr. Ewell's tremendous achievement as the West Virginia Small Business Administration's Small Business Exporter of the Year.

IN HONOR OF THE 75th ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAACP BAYONNE BRANCH

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Bayonne branch of the NAACP on its 75th Anniversary. The "Freedom Fund Dinner" took place on Saturday, May 17, 2002, at the Hi-Hat Caterers. In addition to celebrating this momentous anniversary, the Bayonne NAACP honored eight exemplary citizens, including: Mario Joseph Depeine, Howard Fitch, Jane R. Roberts, Nancy Barnes, Willie J. Graham, Kathleen R. McQuilla, Richard Burroughs, and John R. McGee. Nationally renowned Emmy Award-winner Gil Noble was the featured speaker.

Founded in 1927 by Mr. Ferdinand Smith, the NAACP Bayonne branch has helped gain political, educational, and economic status for minority groups, and continues to actively promote social justice and a better life for all Americans.

Over the past 75 years, the Bayonne branch has proved to be an integral part of the Civil Rights Movement by successfully facilitating tile integration of several institutions and organizations throughout New Jersey. This dynamic Association participated in the March on Washington in 1963, organized numerous desegregation demonstrations, and helped introduce multi-ethnic textbooks in schools. It continues to serve as a resource that preserves the legacy of the Civil Rights Movement and

educates younger generations on the profound influences of this time in history.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the NAACP for 75 years of making real differences in the lives of our people. I wish them well in the future as we continue to make Bayonne a community that fosters social justice and equality for all.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO FATHER
JOHN S. TRIMBUR

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, as Representative to the citizens of the 17th Congressional District of Ohio, it brings me great pleasure to pay tribute to Father John S. Trimbur, as he is honored on this date, May 20, 2002.

Born in Warren, Ohio on January 15, 1947, Father John Trimbur graduated from Niles McKinley High School in 1964. He entered the seminary after graduation, receiving degrees from Duquesne University in Pittsburgh and St. Thomas Seminary in Denver, Colorado. Father Trimbur was ordained for the Archdiocese of Denver on May 25, 1974. He then served as an Associate Pastor of Notre Dame Parish in Denver, St. Thomas Moore in Englewood and the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, also in Denver.

Father Trimbur transferred to the Youngstown Diocese in 1978, and served as Associate pastor at Warren St. James, Canton St. Joan of Arc, Austintown St. Joseph and Immaculate Heart of Mary Parishes. From 1987 through 1988, Father Trimbur served as Administrator of St. Joseph's Mantua. He was then appointed as Pastor of St. John's Baptist in Campbell in 1989, where he resides at the current time. Father Trimbur also served as Pastor of St. Stephen of Hungary Parish from 1991 through 1995, and St. Lucy in Campbell from 1995 to 1996.

Father John Trimbur served on the diocesan "Walking Together" committee, and currently serves on the diocesan Board of Education, and recently served on the committee to rewrite the Diocesan curriculum for catechesis. He is a member of Poland Council #4471, where he serves Chaplain, and is also a member and Faithful Friar of Msgr. John Lettau Assembly.

In the City of Campbell Father Trimbur served on the advisory board for Campbell Commons Partnership Program and is President of Ecumenical Council, the Diocese Cemetery Board, the St. John's Cemetery Board, as well as a member of ACTION.

I join with the citizens of this district in honoring Father John Trimbur. He is to be commended for his dedication and commitment to the diocese, the City of Campbell and to the community as a whole. Today, and everyday, we are so very thankful for Father John Trimbur's presence in our lives. I wish him well in his future endeavors, and may God bless him in the years to come.

COMMENDING THE NORTH AMERICAN BOARD OF RABBIS AND THE GERMAN EDUCATIONAL MINISTRY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 6th, ten high school students from Berlin, Germany, arrived at New York's Kennedy Airport to spend two weeks with their Jewish counterparts and families in a pilot program designed to foster a better understanding between young Germans and the Jewish community in the United States.

Organized by the North American Board of Rabbis and the Padogischer Austauschdienst (PAD), the German Educational Ministry in Bonn, the exchange was conceived as a means to bridge the gulf that sometimes exists between the United States Jewish community and Germany. Some 57 years have passed since the end of World War II, and Germany has become a dynamic and tolerant society that now contains the third largest Jewish population on continental Europe. It has also been a stalwart friend of Israel and one of America's closest allies.

The students were warmly received by their host families, and new friendships were immediately established. During their time in New York City, they had occasion to visit synagogues, learn about Jewish traditions, attend local schools, and even engage in the great American pastime of enjoying hot dogs while watching the Mets at Shea Stadium. Most important, was what the students learned from each other as they were embraced by all with whom they came into contact. The German students experienced the dynamism of the United States Jewish community and came away impressed by both its spirit and commitment to universal justice.

In late August the ten American students who served as hosts will go to Berlin, where they no doubt will be as warmly received and will have the opportunity to experience the German community.

Particular praise for this effort should be extended to Rabbi Jay Rosenbaum with the North American Boards of Rabbis, Dr. Stefan Schleuter, who is Deputy Consul General for Germany in New York, and Allienze AG from Munich, Germany, the corporation that fully funded the pilot program.

In closing Mr. Speaker, I want to commend all of the parties involved for making this program a huge success. To our young people from Berlin and New York, I hope and trust that this experience had expanded your horizons and that the exposure will prove enlightening as you soon begin your adult life venture.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY,
WORK, AND FAMILY PROMOTION
ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 16, 2002

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say that I will be voting for H.R. 4737, the ma-

majority's plan for reauthorizing the welfare program, but doing so with some reluctance. We have made significant progress in reducing the welfare rolls since Congress authorized Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, TANF, in 1996, and we must build on those successes as we reauthorize this program. However, we must not ignore the important lessons learned since 1996.

H.R. 4737 is founded on the appropriate philosophy of time-limited assistance and mandated annually increasing levels of work participation by welfare recipients. I strongly support this approach to providing assistance—we don't just offer handouts, we promote self-sufficiency through work, and we offer assistance for a defined amount of time. I believe this combination of progressing milestones, assistance with an end in sight, and work requirements is a good formula for success in reducing poverty. The North Dakota Department of Human Services shares this sentiment, stating their support for "keeping work the primary focus of TANF reauthorization."

However, Mr. Speaker, I want my colleagues in Congress and my constituents to know that I believe the majority plan falls short in a couple of key areas and that I plan to work to correct these shortcomings as the legislation moves forward. Specifically, I want to see improvements in the areas of job training and child care. We must be realistic in setting goals for reducing poverty, and this can best be done by providing beneficiaries better access to skills and resources that will help them permanently escape poverty. I support providing substantially greater resources for child care to help states and welfare recipients meet the work requirements in this legislation. It just makes sense that if we are going to expect more hours at work from beneficiaries, then we should also expect to make available the necessary child care resources to allow beneficiaries to meet those higher standards. Likewise, if we expect welfare recipients to move off assistance and become self-sufficient, then we should equip them with the training and skills they need by encouraging job training and vocational education. H.R. 4737 does not go far enough to this end.

Providing states with greater discretion and flexibility to determine the best mix of activities needed to move recipients toward self-sufficiency should also be a key component of this plan, and I think it is inadequate in that regard. Flexibility to the States is very important because one size does not fit all in welfare reform and what works well in California may not work at all in North Dakota. Welfare policy must recognize these differences by providing discretion and flexibility to the state agencies that will ultimately implement this policy. We have to correct these deficiencies, and I am confident we can do that by working with the Senate before this bill becomes law.

Mr. Speaker, common sense dictates that by removing hurdles to job training and education, by providing better access to child care, and by providing flexibility to those who will implement this policy, we greatly enhance the potential for welfare recipients to achieve self-sufficiency. I will vote in favor of H.R. 4737, but I urge my colleagues to join me in making these important improvements as the legislation moves to the Senate.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE FLOOD RELIEF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY THE STUDENTS OF KEYSTONE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA TO THE RESIDENTS OF KEYSTONE, WEST VIRGINIA

HON. DON SHERWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today in praise of the efforts of the students and faculty of Keystone College, LaPlume, Pennsylvania, who recently came to the aid of the residents of Keystone, West Virginia. Due to recent devastating flooding in West Virginia, Keystone College President, Dr. Edward (Ned) G. Boehm, Jr., put out the call and challenge for his students and college to rally to the aid of the flood victims. I am pleased to report that they all met that challenge head on.

On May 14, Keystone College representatives delivered a check for \$ 1,000, food and clothing, which they had collected, to Mayor Larry Martin at the Keystone Town Hall for distribution to the flood victims. It is clear that the communities of Keystone College and Keystone, West Virginia, share more than a common name. They share a bond which was formed out of adversity and need.

Community service is part of the curriculum taught at Keystone College. It is one thing to be taught an idea or concept, such as community service, but it is through its implementation that true learning occurs. The students and faculty are to be commended for their thoughtful and giving deeds. But the story does end with this one finite act. This fall, a group of Keystone students will travel to Keystone, West Virginia, to help with the repair and recovery efforts.

Truly, community service is the "keystone" which brings all our communities closer together. It is through such selfless deeds and acts that we see our true reflection.

IN HONOR OF THE 25TH ANNUAL JOSÉ MARTÍ STUDENT AID FUND AWARD DINNER

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 25th annual José Martí Student Aid Fund Award Dinner, which was held on May 18, 2002, at the Radisson Hotel in Secaucus, NJ. Two important individuals were honored at this event, Carmen Pardo and Clara Garcia, for their many years of dedicated service to the José Martí Student Aid Fund.

In 1975, Mrs. Carmen Pardo and Mrs. Clara Garcia began recognizing students who excelled in the study of the Spanish language. In 1978, the resulting scholarship fund was legally registered as a nonprofit organization. Today, it is a scholarship for high school students graduating from Union Hill, Emerson, and Memorial High Schools, which promotes the understanding and appreciation of the Spanish language, heritage, and culture.

Thanks to charitable contributions, and various civic and social activities organized by the institution, the José Martí Scholarship Fund has awarded over \$120,000 in scholarships. Over two hundred outstanding students have been honored.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the José Martí Student Aid Fund Award for its positive influence and the important role it plays in celebrating our Nation's Hispanic heritage.

RECOGNITION OF SBC COMMUNICATIONS FOR RECEIVING THE RON BROWN AWARD FOR CORPORATE LEADERSHIP

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, today it is my privilege to recognize SBC Communications for receiving the Ron Brown Award for Corporate Leadership. This award highlights SBC Communications' commitment to South Texas and many other communities it serves. It is a tribute to SBC's desire to expand small business and volunteer opportunities in America.

Few companies have matched SBC's efforts to foster economic development in the communities it serves. By creating and maintaining relationships with diverse companies, the Supplier Diversity Program, an initiative developed to ensure minority-owned companies are an integral part of SBC's supply chain, has been extremely successful in integrating local minority entrepreneurs into its economic development strategy. In 2001, SBC spent \$2.8 billion, or 23.5 percent of all procurement, the companies highest level of diversity spending ever, with companies owned by minorities, women, and disabled veterans. SBC continues to be a model of corporate responsibility.

SBC has not only been recognized by Commerce Secretary Donald L. Evans with this Presidential award, but it has also been recognized by the Women's Business Enterprise Council, the National Minority Business Council, Working Woman magazine, Fortune magazine, and the National Minority Supplier Development Council, NMSDC, for its tireless efforts to provide opportunities for minorities. The company has set the standard for minority involvement and has never shied away from its responsibility to facilitate community involvement and service.

As evidence of this commitment, SBC spends more than \$1 billion annually with diverse businesses and was one of 10 companies inducted into the Billion Dollar Roundtable, an initiative of the publishers of Minority Business News U.S.A. and Women's Enterprise Magazine to recognize corporations that make investments in minority owned enterprises a priority. In addition, SBC challenged its fellow telecommunications companies to improve their supplier diversity and, because of that challenge, 70 telecommunications companies have pledged to do so.

We should all commend SBC for its 30 years of dedication to creating opportunities for minority business owners. I am proud that SBC calls San Antonio home. The city is a better place because of SBC's efforts, and our

communities across America are stronger because of its service. I wish SBC Communications the best in its future endeavors and urge it to continue to reach out to minority communities.

THE PROMPT COMPENSATION ACT OF 2002

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to my colleagues' attention an issue that is extremely important to all of our constituents: private property rights. We have all heard from constituents in our districts who are frustrated with the process by which the federal government provides compensation to landowners for property it obtains through condemnation proceedings. While the federal agencies obtain land for a variety of reasons, the acquisition process often takes years to complete. Though legally the property owner may develop their property during this process, realistically they are discouraged from doing so. In essence, they are being held at the federal government's whim. It is for this reason that I have introduced The Prompt Compensation Act of 2002.

Currently, the federal government has two available procedures for obtaining property. The first is "straight condemnation," wherein a federal agency requests that the Justice Department file a "complaint in compensation" with a district court. It is the court's responsibility to ascertain the value of the land. Once the court has come to a decision, the federal government has the option of compensating the property owner with the adjudicated price or moving for dismissal. However, the landowner is compensated only if the federal government accepts the adjudicated price. While the federal government forfeits its interest in the property if they move for a dismissal, the property owner has been deprived of time, revenue, and in some cases, the overall value of their land.

The second and more expeditious procedure is commonly referred to as "quick take." In this procedure, the United States assumes title of the property immediately by simply filing a "declaration of taking" along with the complaint in condemnation and depositing with the court an amount of money equal to the estimated value of the land. Normal protocol is then followed with the court ascertaining the value of the property and the balance being issued to the landowner.

The Prompt Compensation Act will ensure that private land holders are not held in limbo by the federal government during a land purchase. My bill will require the government to obtain land only through the "quick take" procedure. The Prompt Compensation Act will make a significant impact in curbing the abuses of the federal takings proceedings, while at the same time strengthening the private property rights of America's landowners. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to cosponsor this important legislation and take the power from the federal government and place it back in the hands of the private property owners.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY,
WORK, AND FAMILY PROMOTION
ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 16, 2002

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, welfare rolls have been cut in half. In 1996 we had over 5 million families on welfare. Today, there are about 2.2 million families on welfare. The work requirement has forced over 3 million families to leave welfare. Most States will advise that they are not certain whether these parents are working. The guess is that about half are not. We are not sure how these families are doing. Just getting off welfare does not mean that the family is no longer in need. We certainly don't know whether the children have adequate food, clothing, or shelter. Reports tell us that most are still in poverty.

Welfare should be about children. But sadly this debate is not about what is good for children in poverty. Congress and the White House have turned welfare into a hardball game aimed at the single moms. Few have turned their questions to the children.

There is no real dispute that preschool age children are better off if they can be cared for by their own mothers. If their mothers must work then these children must be placed in quality child care programs. Secretary Tommy Thompson says they must be provided with child care. Anticipating this work requirement Congress has provided some child care funds under this program, but not nearly enough. A child care program is made available for all low income working families. Currently there are over 15 million preschool age children eligible for federally funded child care programs. But only 1.8 million are actually provided with help.

Welfare mothers mostly have to fend for themselves in finding child care. They ask neighbors or family to help if they live close by. It is a myth to say that welfare mothers are made to work and that child care is provided. Any wonder that 30 percent of these moms work nights and another 30 percent work weekends to make their work hours as required under TANF. They obviously have to work these odd hours because they can't find child care and by working nights or weekends they can leave their small children in the care of the older children in the family or with acquaintances in the building. This is a far cry from quality child care.

Poor children are already at risk. Keeping them apart from their mothers is pushing them further into harm. If welfare is about children, we need to pay special attention to the fragile frames upon which their lives are built.

When children are of school age, it is reasonable to expect that the mother could use her free time to work or to improve her chances of getting a good paying job by stepping into various education career-building opportunities.

Legislation must be designed to make this possible. Education must be considered a work activity. As such, it would qualify for child care support. The parent could qualify for a Pell grant, work study program, or a subsidized student loan.

The reports indicate that 42 percent of welfare recipients today lack a high school di-

ploma. Their first priority must be to get a GED diploma. After that further post secondary options should be considered.

Any reauthorization of TANF must provide for educational opportunity. If Welfare to Work is about ending poverty, education is the best tool to make that happen.

It is important to recognize that many on welfare come for help because of the dire circumstances they face. Personal problems like divorce, husbands sent to prison, serious illnesses in the family, substance abuse, domestic violence, severe depression and mental illness in the family are some of the reasons families have been forced into welfare. All of the above are barriers to getting a job and to holding on to one. With good intentions they find a job, but find that they can't keep it. Without work, they soon find themselves pushed off of welfare.

We should be helping these families. We should be referring them to other programs that can help them recover, offer treatment, counseling, etc. The Republican bill provides only three months of treatment once in two years. Without help these families will be locked into poverty and the children will pay the price of our neglect. Those that cannot be helped should be moved into permanent assistance programs like SSI.

In the long run, if we help them overcome these barriers, they will be able to hold down a job, and support their families as society expects them to.

All we are talking about today is continued eligibility for cash assistance for a welfare family. Current law says the longest they can stay on welfare is 5 years. But please note that 21 States have enacted much lower time limits. Texas for one has a limit of 1 to 3 years, Tennessee is 18 months, Connecticut is 21 months, Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Nebraska, Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Virginia, Oregon, and South Carolina all have 2-year time limits. Delaware, Ohio, and Utah have a 3-year limit and Georgia is four.

And what about the cash assistance?; 24 states pay a family of three \$141 to \$291 a month. At \$291 a month that's not even \$3,500 a year that a family of three would receive.

Under current law that welfare family is expected to work at least 30 hours a week. At minimum wage the total monthly income would be about \$700 a month.

Often the states will reduce the cash benefit when the single mother finds a job, or drop her entirely.

There are two ways to reduce the welfare rolls: the single mom gets a minimum wage job or fails to find or hold a job and is sanctioned. That is basically how the rolls were so dramatically cut in half in the past 5 years.

Yet the Republican bill complains that the States have not done enough. They haven't kicked the welfare families off fast enough. They complain that of the current case load 57 percent are not working. Consequently their new bill increases the work participation rate to 70 percent in 5 years. This means that the heat will be on, and the States will have to press harder for the welfare mothers to find work or be pushed off of welfare.

The 70 percent work rate is an unconscionable demand upon the States who all have made good faith efforts up to now. This pressure coupled with the increased hours to 40 of

approved activity leaves little room for any mother to nurture and care for her children.

Two weeks ago, in Missouri, a 9-year-old girl died a horrible death in a fire caused by a lit candle. Her mother could not pay her electric bill. Without electricity, she used candles to light her apartment that housed 11 people.

This tragic end of a child's life, because the family was too poor to pay the electric bill is a reminder that we must think of our children as we write laws that purport to benefit them.

Sadly I had prepared four basic amendments to offer for this debate which the Rules Committee refused to allow.

The first would have provided services for single mothers who were victims of domestic violence so that they could comply with the work requirements, and while being treated would not be sanctioned. Reports advise that perhaps as many as 60 percent of the women on welfare have suffered from domestic violence at some point in their lives, and that 30 percent report abuse within the last year. Many live in shelters and are still in danger for their lives.

The second amendment would have prohibited sanctions against mothers who could not work because they could not find child care.

The third amendment would have allowed all education programs as a work activity.

The fourth amendment would have included participation in services and programs to help recipients with barriers to employment as allowable work activity. The barriers are mental and physical illness, substance abuse, literacy and learning disabilities. A GAO report states that 38 percent of the adult welfare recipients have severe physical impairments. Further it reports that 20 percent of the families have a child with a disability, and that 20 percent have a substance abuse problem. Four out of ten mothers report severe clinical depression. Help for all these conditions are prerequisites for successful work experiences.

Until we face the reality of why people apply for welfare, and help them we are not fulfilling our responsibility to provide a safety net for the neediest of this country.

I urge a "no" vote against H.R. 4737.

TRIBUTE TO HONORABLE
KATHLEEN O'FERRALL FRIEDMAN

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Honorable Kathleen O'Ferrall Friedman whose legal career and civic works have made life better and safer for all Marylanders.

A 1962 graduate of the College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Judge Friedman received her LLB from the University of Maryland School of Law and was awarded an MSW from the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work.

She began her legal career in January 1971 as a staff attorney at the Legal Aid Bureau. For the next six years, she specialized in domestic law, becoming the Managing Attorney of the Domestic Law Unit. In private practice from 1977-1985, she specialized in domestic law, and was named in the Seaview/Putnam Book *The Best Lawyers in America*.

Active in professional and civic organizations, Judge Friedman is a founding member of both The House of Ruth, Inc. Baltimore, and the Women's Law Center. As a member of the Women's Law Center she wrote the first manual for battered women and her work on domestic violence became the foundation for Baltimore's House of Ruth.

From 1975–1978, Judge Friedman was the Chair of the Governor's Commission to Study Implementation of the Equal Rights Amendment in Maryland. As Chair, she led and organized effort to improve the legal status of both men and women with the enactment of major legislation in criminal law, domestic law, employment, education, insurance, credit and house.

March 1, 2001, marked Judge Friedman's 16th year as an Associate Judge of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City. For nine years between 1987 and 1996, she served as the Judge in Charge of the Domestic Dockets. During this period, Judge Friedman sought to continue efforts to create a Family Court in Maryland. As Judge in Charge, she instituted a variety of innovative projects, including a Domestic Violence Project, Parenting Seminars, and Differential Case Management. Judge Friedman's visions of a family court was realized on Oct. 18, 2001 with the dedication of the Circuit Court Family Division.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in wishing Judge Friedman a well deserved retirement and thanking her for her commitment to justice and to public service.

HONORING COMMUNICATING FOR
AGRICULTURE AND SELF-EMPLOYED ON ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, one of our country's leading rural organizations, Communicating for Agriculture and the Self-employed, is celebrating their 30th anniversary this year.

In the beginning, CA stood for Creamery Association and was made up largely of dairy farmers in cooperative creameries in western Minnesota and eastern North Dakota. In 1972 Milt Smedsrud founded the modern CA in Fergus Falls, Minnesota and the organization has since grown into a highly-respected national non-profit association representing tens of thousands of members, including farm, ranch, small business and self-employed members nationwide.

CA is a non-partisan organization known for legislative advocacy of common sense public policy, support of the private market system, dependable information, and for effective service programs for its members.

One example of CA's advocacy work is their push for rural Americans' access to affordable, quality health care. In 1976, they were a lead supporter of legislation passed by the Minnesota legislature that established one of the first two state high-risk health insurance pools. Today, 30 states have passed legislation to establish health insurance risk pools guaranteeing that every one of their citizens has an opportunity to purchase health insurance pro-

tection. CA continues to work with several states to provide reliable information about risk pools.

As a strong voice for family agriculture, CA continues to work for an effective farm economic safety net. In particular, they've been known for work on federal and state finance programs helping beginning farmers and ranchers. Sixteen states operate Aggie Bond tax-exempt beginning farmers programs today, largely with CA's efforts. More than 6,000 young farmers and ranchers have been assisted through these programs since the first program was started in Iowa in 1981.

Throughout their history, CA has been a forceful advocate for small business, and a particularly strong voice for fair tax policies for the self-employed, small business and agriculture.

CA has also been a strong supporter of the education of young people. In 1985, the CA International Exchange Program was initiated to provide young people the opportunity to train and experience life and personal growth overseas. Today, CA exchange program has become the largest program of its kind in the country. Through CA's Scholarship and Education Foundation, more than \$1.5 million has been raised and distributed to help young rural Americans throughout the country to further their education or take part in the international exchange program.

Mr. Speaker, In the recent past, there's been a simple slogan used to describe CA's mission—"Good Ideas for Rural America." I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the past achievements of Communicating for Agriculture and the Self-Employed and wish them continued success in the future.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE AND
ACHIEVEMENTS OF WILLARD B.
SIMMONS

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished constituent and colleague, a leader in the pharmacy profession, who passed away earlier this year just two weeks shy of his 96th birthday, Mr. Willard B. Simmons. Mr. Simmons' 96 years in this world were spent serving his profession, his community, and his family.

Simmons was born in Myrtis, Louisiana, on February 22, 1906. His father, Hardy A. Simmons, Sr., was a pharmacist who owned his own drugstore, a profession the younger Simmons chose to follow. He graduated from the Little Rock College of Pharmacy in 1924 and was licensed to practice in both Arkansas and Texas. He worked in his father's pharmacy in Bloomburg, Texas, for several years, and then the two formed a partnership and bought a store in Texarkana, naming it the Modern Simmons Drug Company.

In his career, Simmons assumed a position of leadership on committees in the Texas Pharmaceutical Association, serving three times as president of the Texarkana Retail Druggists Association. He served as vice president of the Arkansas Pharmaceutical Association and was a two-time president of the Texarkana Chamber of Commerce.

Willard Simmons is best remembered for his work as executive secretary and general manager of the National Association of Retail Druggists (NARD), the former namesake of National Community Pharmacists Association (NCPA). He assumed this role in 1961, and over the course of his tenure, helped the association overcome many challenges facing the pharmacy industry in the 1960's and early 1970's.

Simmons also left his mark on our Nation's Capital. He established both the NARD annual legislative conference in Washington and the NARD Political Action Committee, with its motto "Get Into Politics or Get Out of Pharmacy." Simmons seemed to live that motto and became personal friends with then Representatives Wright Patman and Jake Pickle, as well as former President Lyndon B. Johnson. He was a frequent visitor to the White House and was responsible for extending the association's lobbying efforts throughout Washington. His work influenced legislation and fair trade issues affecting not only the pharmaceutical industry, but small businesses just like his across the Nation.

The NCPA has fittingly recognized Willard Simmons' outstanding career and exemplary life by establishing the Willard B. Simmons Independent Pharmacist of the Year award, which recognizes an independent pharmacist for exemplary leadership and commitment to independent pharmacy and to the community.

While Willard Simmons may no longer be with us, his legacy and spirit will live on in all whose lives he touched. I wish to extend my continued sympathies to his wife, Eloise, his son Willard, Jr., his granddaughter, Savannah, his brother and sisters, Hardy Simmons, Dorothy Simmons, and Mary Blizzard, and all his family and friends. They can take great pride in his lifetime of accomplishment and service to the pharmacy profession and his fellow citizens.

IN RECOGNITION OF DONALD W.
JONES

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Donald Wallace Jones, and his brother Jack V. Jones, both veterans of World War II. The Jones brothers both left high school early to join the Navy and fight for the United States during World War II. After the war, Donald Jones continued his education by receiving a GED, taking courses at the University of Houston, and completing a 5-year apprenticeship program in plumbing, but he never received his high school diploma. That will change on June 1st, 2002, as a result of a Texas Senate bill, passed in May, 2001, that authorizes certain WWII veterans to apply for and receive a high school diploma. Donald W. Jones will participate in graduation ceremonies and receive his high school diploma from Davis High School in the Houston, Texas Independent School District, along with his brother, Jack V. Jones. The two brothers will share their proud moment with friends and family who are arriving for the ceremony from all over the country. Two of Donald Jones' granddaughters work in my office in Washington, DC, and will fly to Texas to see their

grandfather receive his honorary degree. Jean E. and Laura Jones are extremely proud of their grandfather and great uncle and their service to the United States.

Donald Wallace Jones enlisted in the U.S. Navy in January, 1942, at the age of sixteen. His first mission was aboard the USS *Pennsylvania*, which participated in the Coral Sea–Midway Battle. In July, 1943 he was transferred to the newly commissioned Fred C. Davis 136, which eventually received high security radio control jamming equipment that was used during the Invasion of Sicily. Jones later served as gun pointer in Anzio and was responsible for shooting down 13 planes and one mini-submarine. He was next transferred to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba in 1945 and boarded the DE195-Thornhill. The Thornhill traveled through the Panama Canal headed to Pearl Harbor ready to engage again, but before the ship reached its destination, President Truman announced his decision to bomb Japan. When the second bomb was dropped on August 9, 1945, Jones had just reached his 20th birthday. He returned to the United States on a “victory ship” and was honorably discharged on October 17, 1945 from the U.S. Navy. Donald W. Jones volunteered almost four years of his life in service to his country.

Jack Jones enlisted in the U.S. Navy in January, 1941, at seventeen years of age. He went to Dearborn, Michigan to the Ford Motor Company to train as a motor machinist. Jack was then transferred to the USS *Tennessee* where he served over 2 years. He survived the December 7, 1941 Japanese invasion of Pearl Harbor, and had the difficult job of burial detail following the attack. He, along with his brother Donald, was in the Coral Sea–Midway Battle. He then continued to serve his country on a Troop Carrier ship during the European Theater in the Mediterranean. He also experienced the Sicily Invasion and Salerno, Italy Invasion. Jack was finally transferred to the *Viviane* in the Atlantic, where he served before he was honorably discharged in Jacksonville, Florida at the end of 1947. He proudly served his country for 7 years.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Donald and Jack Jones for their contributions during World War II, and congratulate them as they receive their honorary high school diplomas from Davis High School on June 1, 2002.

HONORING DR. WILLIAM D. LAW,
JR.

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to honor Dr. William D. Law, Jr., a constituent and more importantly, a good friend. Bill Law has served North Harris Montgomery Community College District and Montgomery College as a president and executive officer with unmatched energy and care since 1992.

Dr. Law created the vision and leadership for the founding and significant growth and success of Montgomery College; oversaw the planning, management and construction of the campus; directed a nationwide recruitment effort for faculty and staff; created the organizational structure and led the development of the college's academic programs.

Dr. Law's commitment to breaking the geographic barriers within Montgomery County to better serve its entire population—uniting the north and south, east and west of the county to create a better climate for economic prosperity for all—will leave a lasting legacy.

Bill Law has provided critical leadership in helping to establish The University Center adjacent to the Montgomery College campus and helping to provide increased access to higher education, including bachelor's and master's degrees.

Bill Law has participated in and provided leadership for many civic, business, political, and community development groups contributing important ideas and energy to all of his affiliations; serving with distinction on the boards of numerous organizations, including Montgomery County Youth Services, the Education for Tomorrow Alliance, The John Cooper School, and the Montgomery County United Way.

Bill Law has made significant efforts to reach the underserved populations in the area, including the growing number of Hispanics in the county, as well as the Tamina community. He created programs and services to better meet the needs of potential first-generation college students.

Dr. Law's success at Montgomery College helped by example to lead to the expansion of the North Harris Montgomery Community College District service area, with the successful elections of Splendor and Willis ISDs in 1996, Klein ISD in 1999, and Magnolia and Cy-Fair ISDs in 2000.

Bill Law has worked tirelessly to establish a much-needed, comprehensive technology training center for all the citizens of Montgomery County; partnering with business, industry and education to create the Center for Business & Technology Training, which will train workers for the kinds of careers on which they can raise a family.

Bill Law has earned numerous recognitions for his service to the community, and was twice selected as Citizen of the Year by the South Montgomery County Woodlands Chamber of Commerce, and Key Person of the Year by the Greater Conroe/Lake Conroe Area Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Law's vision for Montgomery College has resulted in significant achievements and recognitions for the college, including selection as a “Showcase College” by the Consortium for Community College Development, a “21st Century Learning College Champion” by the League for Innovation in the Community College, and various other honors.

Mr. Speaker, this statement shall serve as a permanent record in the United States House of Representatives of the esteem and respect accorded to Dr. William D. Law, Jr. by his colleagues, faculty, staff, students, and community. His many contributions to Montgomery College and the North Harris Montgomery Community College District will not be soon forgotten.

Like many others, I consider Bill Law a good and true friend. He is as near to irreplaceable as a leader can be, and I speak for our entire community when I say that he is a well-loved and will be sorely missed. Bill Law enriched our lives by our mere association with this remarkable education leader.

THE SCREENING OF THE TURKISH
HOLOCAUST DOCUMENTARY
“DESPERATE HOURS”

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to mark a special occasion, the screening of the film documentary “Desperate Hours,” the story of Turkish assistance to European Jews seeking to flee the Holocaust. Produced and directed by Victoria Barrett, the film will be shown at 7:15 p.m. in room HC-7 in the Capitol. I am proud to be a co-sponsor of this event.

Mr. Speaker, I first visited Turkey as a young man in 1956. My wife Annette and I have returned to enjoy Turkish hospitality many times since. When I first visited Turkey, it was just a few short years after Turkey had made the crucial decision to join NATO, where it has always been a loyal Western ally, first against Soviet tyranny, later against ethnic cleansing in the Balkans, and now against global terrorism.

But what most ennobles Turkey for me is its role as a savior of so many Jews during the two greatest Jewish tragedies of the past millennium, the Inquisition and the Holocaust. During the Inquisition of the late fifteenth century, the Ottoman Sultan Bayezit invited the fleeing Jews of Spain and Portugal to find comfort in his realm. The 500th anniversary of this episode—both sad and redemptive—was marked by Turkish Jews and non-Jews alike in 1992.

The documentary “Desperate Hours” commemorates Turkey's rarely cited role in that other Jewish tragedy—the greatest crime of the bloody twentieth century—the Holocaust. Turkey's efforts were as important and dramatic as they are little known. Turkey offered refuge to hundreds of Germans—non-Jews as well as Jews—during the 1930s. Its diplomats in France, often without waiting for instructions from the capital, conferred Turkish citizenship on thousands of desperate Jews trapped in Nazi-occupied and Vichy France. In some cases Turkish diplomats, at great personal risk, stared down Gestapo officers to protect their new fellowcitizens, as was the case with the saintly Necdet Kent. All this, while Nazi troops stood poised on Turkey's borders.

My wife and I were saved by Raul Wallenberg. I am pleased that the Turkish versions of Wallenberg are at last receiving their due.

The intimate links between Turks and Jews continue, of course, to this day. A community of some 25,000 Jews thrives in contemporary Turkey. Tens of thousands of Turkish Jews living nearby in Israel cherish their links to Turkey. All of this is a testament to the Muslim-Jewish friendship that has been a hallmark of the Turkish historical experience.

In recent times, Turkish-Jewish friendship has been enriched and deepened by the close relations Israel and Turkey have forged in recent years. Journalists have focused on the security relationship—and that indeed is important—but the non-security aspects of this relationship are growing even more rapidly: burgeoning commercial trade now worth over a billion dollars a year, Israeli tourists by the hundreds of thousands flocking annually to

Turkey, and a vibrant intellectual exchange between Turkish and Israeli universities.

No other Muslim society rivals Turkey's record regarding the Jews; in fact, few societies of any type anywhere in the world do. I congratulate my dear friend former Ambassador Baki Ilkin, who so strongly supported this documentary project, and my dear friend the current Turkish ambassador Faruk Logoglu. I strongly commend all those associated with the film "Desperate Hours" for helping to elucidate and publicize one of the most important chapters in the long, dramatic, and mutually rewarding history shared by the Jewish and Turkish peoples.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on May 16, 2002, I was absent for rollcall Vote No. 167. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 167.

CONGRESS SHOULD CLOSE THE LOOPHOLE ON CORPORATE TAX DODGING

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I believe most taxpayers will share my deep concern at the ongoing practice of American corporations reincorporating offshore to avoid their tax responsibilities to state and federal taxpayers.

Several months ago, the New York Times broke the story that more and more American companies are avoiding U.S. corporate income taxes by reincorporating in tax havens like Bermuda and the Cayman Islands. This means they can keep their headquarters and all of their operations in the United States, continue to benefit from the "Made in the USA" label, but also pay a small fee to maintain a mail drop in another country (like Bermuda) and dodge tens of millions of dollars in U.S. taxes.

By dodging their tax responsibilities, these companies claim they are acting in the best interests of their shareholders. But now it turns out that even their investors—like taxpayers—are getting the short end of the stick.

Now the New York Times reports today that "the government's loss in taxes is the chief executives' gain." I am inserting for my colleagues a complete copy of today's article.

Top executives at Connecticut-based Stanley Works, for example, win take home up to fifty-eight cents for every dollar the company avoids in taxes. These executives will reap millions of dollars through huge bonuses and stock option windfalls, leaving workers, shareholders, and the rest of taxpaying America to pay the bill.

Today's article provides further justification for bringing to a vote in the House a bill by my colleagues JIM MALONEY of Connecticut and RICHARD NEAL of Massachusetts—the Cor-

porate Patriot Enforcement Act of 2002. There is no reason for Republican leaders to deny Congress—and the American people—the opportunity to correct this gross injustice.

We don't need a temporary prohibition to this practice, as some are suggesting. We need to end it immediately. If Stanley Works and other companies are indeed proud to be American companies, they should stay American—in both practice and in name and pay their fair share for the benefits of being an American company.

[From the New York Times, May 20, 2002]
OFFICERS MAY GAIN MORE THAN INVESTORS IN MOVE TO BERMUDA

(By David Cay Johnston)

The parade of companies that in recent months have proposed incorporating in Bermuda to reduce their American taxes usually provide the same rationale. They are doing it, they say, to increase their profits and, in turn, to benefit their shareholders.

But left unsaid is another fact: the biggest beneficiaries could actually be the chief executives of these companies. At a minimum, these executives could pocket millions in additional pay. In some cases, they could well take home extra pay equal to half the company's tax savings or more. In effect, the government's loss in taxes is the chief executives' gain, in the form of higher pay, bonuses and profits on the sale of stock options.

While each company's Bermuda strategy differs in details, chief executives always profit because their compensation is based partly on the profitability of the company or its stock price. If taxes fall, both would be expected to rise.

But, in some cases, like that of Stanley Works, other shareholders may not fare nearly so well, because many would owe taxes that the chief executive does not.

Eugene M. Isenberg, of Nabors Industries; John M. Trani, of Stanley Works, H. John Riley Jr., of Cooper Industries; Herbert L. Henkel, of Ingersoll-Rand, and Bernard J. Duroc-Danner of Weatherford International are among the chief executives who stand to benefit.

At Nabors Industries of Houston, the world's largest operator of land-based oil drilling rigs, Mr. Isenberg could see his pay rise by tens of millions of dollars each year if shareholders approve on June 14 his plan to incorporate in Bermuda and establish the company's legal residency in Barbados, said Brian Foley, an executive compensation lawyer who analyzed Mr. Isenberg's employment contract.

Mr. Isenberg is already well paid. Over the past two years, he made more than \$126 million, including profits from the sale of stock options, from a company with \$2 billion in annual revenues. That is partly because his contract pays him 6 percent of the company's cash flow—a measure of profits before certain charges are subtracted—once cash flow exceeds a certain amount. The company's No. 2 executive gets 2 percent of this cash flow.

The company expects the Bermuda move to increase cash flow significantly. Mr. Foley and five other compensation lawyers said that beginning in the year after the Bermuda move, the related payments to Mr. Isenberg and his deputy also should begin rising.

What is more, Mr. Foley said, details of the Nabors stock option plan indicate that Mr. Isenberg will make an additional \$100 million on the exercise of his 10.3 million options of Nabors shares, currently at \$42.99, rise by \$9.72. The company has said that lower taxes and higher cash flow should increase share prices, but has not said by how much.

Mr. Isenberg owns 1.1 million shares outright, but it is not known how many of these are in retirement and charitable accounts, which would shield his gains from taxes. Mr. Isenberg declined to comment, as did a spokesman for the company.

At Stanley Works, the New Britain, Conn., tool maker, Mr. Trani stands to pocket an amount equal to 58 cents of each dollar the company would save in corporate income taxes in the first year after its proposed move to Bermuda.

Mr. Trani has estimated that, as a result of the tax savings alone, the company's stock should rise 11.5 percent. Corporate income taxes would fall \$30 million annually, while the value of his existing options would increase \$17.5 million if the stock rises as much as he expects.

In a presentation to Wall Street analysts, Mr. Trani estimated that 60 percent of Stanley shares are held in retirement and charitable accounts where no tax will be due. Investors holding Stanley shares in taxable accounts, however, would suffer losses during that first year. They would have to pay \$150 million in capital gains taxes, he estimated, on holdings worth \$1.6 billion, so the deal can go through. Even if their shares rise 11.5 percent, they will barely break even after taxes.

At the time of the move, Mr. Trani, however, would owe less than \$50,000, less than he earns each week in salary and bonuses, on his 16,688 shares where the gains are taxable. The rest of his holdings are in options and retirement accounts, neither of them taxable in the move. Mr. Trani has campaigned hard for the Bermuda vote, personally calling pension fund trustees and having executives call Stanley employees at home.

Mr. Trani, in an interview, said that, to avoid any taxes, he might give his taxable holdings to charity. He would then be able to reduce his federal income taxes by about \$300,000.

Mr. Trani has said that building wealth for all shareholders is his only motive in proposing the move to Bermuda.

The move is more likely to greatly benefit Stanley shareholders over the longer run, which is how Mr. Trani prefers to look at it. If the move to Bermuda doubles the company's stock price in eight years—a prospect that the company has no quarrel with—all shareholders will increase their wealth by about \$3.3 billion. The government will lose \$240 million of corporate income taxes.

Such an increase would no doubt mean a bigger salary and bonus for Mr. Trani. In addition, if he receives all the additional options he is eligible for under the company's current plan, he could gain at least \$385 million from exercising those options, or far more than the taxes the company would save.

On May 9, Stanley shareholders approved the Bermuda move by the slimmest of margins. But after union officials accused the company of rigging the outcome, and the state of Connecticut sued to throw the election out, the company announced a new election to be held later this year. The company denied any wrongdoing.

Spokesmen for Cooper Industries, Ingersoll-Rand and Weatherford International all said that increased pay for executives was the inevitable result of packages that reward executives for lowering costs, including taxes, and increasing share prices. John Breed, the Cooper spokesman, noted that none of the company's executives received bonuses last year.

Simply by changing their corporate addresses to Bermuda, which has no income tax, a growing number of large American businesses are saving tens of millions each in United States taxes on profits made overseas. Also establishing a separate legal residence in another tax haven, like Barbados,

allows companies to save on taxes on their United States profits as well.

By reducing their tax bills, companies can increase their profits and better compete against rivals both in the United States and abroad. Many American companies assert that some profits are taxed twice, at home and abroad, putting them at an unfair disadvantage against rivals in countries abroad with lower or no taxes.

But the corporate flight from taxes has raised concerns among some members of both parties in Congress. Bipartisan legislation to block such moves has been proposed, but House Republican leaders have refused to allow it to reach a vote.

Congress permits companies to move their headquarters outside the United States, but it requires shareholders to pay taxes on capital gains earned until that time. These taxes can be paid by the company or by the shareholders. The Stanley board decided that shareholders should foot the bill.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, over the next few days, I will be taking time to comment on legislation recently approved by the House of Representatives, H.R. 4546, the fiscal year 2003 National Defense Authorization Act.

I voted against this legislation because it perpetuates the misguided spending priorities and lack of accountability that is ingrained at the Pentagon.

In my upcoming series of floor statements, I will be outlining some of the reasons I opposed this bill. I will also be describing several common sense amendments I drafted to H.R. 4546 that were blocked from consideration on the floor by the House Rules Committee.

Before I get into some of specific reasons why I opposed this bill, I wanted to mention a few of the provisions I felt are worthwhile.

I am pleased H.R. 4546 continues the effort begun a few years ago to improve the pay and benefits for our men and women in uniform. This legislation includes a 4.1 percent pay raise, with other targeted raises of 6.5 percent for mid-grade and senior noncommissioned officers and mid-grade officers.

The bill also reduces out-of-pocket housing costs for military personnel by increasing housing allowances to cover 92.5 percent of all housing costs. The ultimate goal is to eliminate out-of-pocket expenses by 2005.

The bill extends the practice of authorizing special pay and bonus incentives for key personnel. These incentives will also be extended to National Guard and Reserve members.

H.R. 4546 also includes long overdue provisions to assist military retirees. For example, for individuals with a disability rating of at least 60 percent, the bill would eliminate the requirement that retirement pay be reduced by an amount equal to any disability compensation received through the Department of Veterans Affairs. Congress should now work toward repealing the disability compensation offset for all veterans.

Important enhancements to TRICARE were also included in the bill.

I was pleased these quality-of-life improvements for active duty and retired personnel

were proposed. I have consistently worked throughout my congressional career to ensure our military men and women are not forgotten in military budget debates. After all, having adequately compensated, fed, and trained troops is arguably more important to our national security than gold-plated weapons systems.

Unfortunately, these worthy provisions were heavily outweighed by the many problems in the rest of the bill.

The problems with the bill include the gag rule under which it was brought to the floor.

There were more than 80 amendments submitted to the Rules Committee for the defense authorization bill. Only 25 were allowed on the House floor. Of those 25, around half were noncontroversial amendments that were eventually rolled into a manager's amendment.

What would be the harm in providing 10 minutes of debate on all of the amendments submitted to the Rules Committee? That would allow approximately six amendments to be debated per hour, which would mean it would take 2–3 days to finish the bill, assuming we actually would work a full day. Is that really too much to ask—that we should have 2–3 days to debate Pentagon spending which, after all, accounts for \$1 of every \$2 available to Congress for discretionary spending?

This House used to debate the defense authorization bill for a week or more at a time. Apparently, the Rules Committee believes that Congress doesn't have the right to debate Pentagon priorities during a time of war. Stifling debate does a disservice to the American people and does not constitute national security readiness for our country.

Under the gag rule on H.R. 4546, Congress was authorizing \$833 million in spending for the Pentagon for every minute of debate. It was an expensive debate, but not an extensive debate.

So what type of issues did the Rules Committee and the House Republican leadership believe the American people did not deserve to have a debate about?

I offered five amendments questioning the merits of weapons systems like the Crusader artillery system, the Comanche helicopter, and the F–22 fighter jet. I also offered an important amendment with Representative RON PAUL to reinforce Congress' constitutional prerogatives relating to war.

The Rules Committee blocked all of these amendments from even being debated on the House floor.

Since the Rules Committee wouldn't allow a debate during floor consideration of the bill, over the next several days, I will take time on the House floor to explain my amendments and why the House should have adopted them.

Two of my amendments were offered on behalf of Secretary Rumsfeld to help him carry out his stated intention of terminating the unjustifiable \$11 billion Crusader artillery system.

Even President Bush has lambasted the program. During the campaign, when asked for an example of a wasteful Pentagon program that would be sacrificed in the name of military transformation, he said, "I'll give you an example—the Crusader Howitzer program. It looks like it's too heavy, it's not lethal enough."

Even soldiers on the front line know the Crusader is a turkey. I recently met the father of an Army artillery soldier. I asked him what

his son thought of the Crusader. He said his son considered it "a joke."

Despite universal support among independent military analysts as varied as the CATO Institute, the Center for Defense Information, and the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments for terminating the Crusader, some powerful Members of Congress have decided that they know best and included nearly half a billion dollars for the Crusader in H.R. 4546 as well as report language prohibiting the cancellation of this ridiculous program.

My amendments sought to overturn this misguided effort to keep the Crusader program.

One of my amendments would have cut the \$475.2 million from the Army's research, development, test and evaluation account that was provided by the House Armed Services Committee for the Crusader.

My other Crusader-related amendment would have prohibited the funds in H.R. 4546 from being spent on the Crusader program until the Secretary of Defense submitted a report to Congress certifying his continued support for the program as well as an analysis of a number of problematic aspects of the Crusader program.

Proponents of the Crusader claim it is faster and can fire farther than the system it's replacing, the Paladin. The Army even faxed talking points to some select members of the House Armed Services Committee with the disingenuous, outrageous claim that U.S. soldiers would be killed if the Crusader program was cancelled.

The Crusader is essentially a computer simulation. I think there have been a few laboratory tests. But, make no mistake, the Crusader essentially doesn't exist. It's still on the drawing board. It's not scheduled for deployment until 2008. For the Army to make the claim that terminating the continued development of a computer simulated artillery system threatens the lives of U.S. soldiers is pathetic and misleading, to say the least.

So, what's wrong with the Crusader? In short, everything.

Let's start with the mission. Planning for the Crusader began after the Gulf War when the Army discovered the Paladin system had trouble keeping up with our tanks and fighting vehicles. But, the Crusader's mission—blowing holes in massive lines of approaching soldiers—is irrelevant to the real world threats we face. The Soviet Union doesn't exist. There are not going to be lines of communist troops marching across the plains of Europe.

Further, in Kosovo and Afghanistan, the two largest post-Gulf War military engagements, it became clear that aircraft with smart bombs and, in Afghanistan, on-the-ground human spotters, can effectively take out enemy positions just as effectively as any artillery system. In fact, probably more effectively since the Crusader would likely have trouble negotiating tough terrain like that found in Afghanistan.

Besides, the Army is already developing the Future Combat Systems (FCS), a portion of which has the same artillery mission and deployment date—2008—as the Crusader. So, as the Crusader is being deployed, it is immediately made obsolete by its more high-tech successor, the FCS.

The Crusader also has a number of technical problems.

A June 1997 GAO report found the cannon cannot fire if the automated loading system fails. There is no manual backup system.

The automation of the Crusader has been one of its key selling points because it would allow troops to remain under the protection of armor. But, as GAO has noted, if the automated system fails, the crew will be forced to resupply the vehicle by a "time consuming hand process, making them more vulnerable to counterfire."

Another key selling feature—the Crusader's theoretical rapid rate of fire—would drop dramatically if the cooling system fails.

A lot has also been written about the weight of the Crusader. While the weight has been reduced from 60 tons to about 40 tons, as GAO reported in February 2002, "the deployability advantage gained does not appear significant." GAO also warns that development is not done and the weight could again increase.

Not exactly the faster, more mobile force the Pentagon says it wants.

At its current weight and size, the only possible way to load two Crusaders onto a single C-17 is back to back. But, that only leaves mere inches of room, not enough space to properly restrain them with heavy chains.

There is also some concern on how the Army has reduced the weight. The Army reduced the size and payload of the system. The Army also plans to remove the heavy armor and road wheel protection and turn them into kits that can be applied when needed in combat situations. Weight reduction by removing armor is probably not much comfort to the soldiers.

There have also been development problems.

For example, the cost of the Crusader program has increased by \$1.5 billion.

Testing to date has been restricted to modeling and simulation, hardly sufficient to determine if the Crusader can operate in real-world operational environments.

As GAO noted in its February, 2002 report, many critical Crusader technologies are not sufficiently mature to start product develop-

ment. GAO wrote, "If, after starting product development, the Crusader technologies do not mature on schedule and instead cause delays, the Army may spend more and take longer to develop, produce and field the Crusader system. Crusader performance goals may be at risk."

GAO also wrote, "Confining delays in maturing technology to a time prior to the start of product development . . . is critical to saving time and money . . . a delay during product development costs several times more than a similar delay that occurs before product development."

Despite all of these problems, and Secretary Rumsfeld's stated intention to kill the program, Congress fully funded the Crusader program in H.R. 4546.

The conference committee that will be created to resolve differences between the House and Senate versions of the DOD authorization bill should kill the Crusader program. If they don't, and if money is included in the upcoming DOD appropriations bill for the Crusader, I will do my best to eliminate its funding.

The Crusader is not necessary for our national security. Rather, it is a corporate welfare boondoggle for a well-connected defense firm.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
WEEKLY READER

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2002

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Weekly Reader, the nation's oldest and most widely-circulated periodical for school children.

The Weekly Reader dates to 1902, when Charles Palmer Davis visited his daughter's one-room schoolhouse and found only two students who knew William McKinley was the

President of the United States. After this experience, Charles Davis decided to create a children's newspaper.

Beginning with the first publication of Current Events on May 20, 1902, Weekly Reader has brought world and national news into classrooms in ways young people can understand. It has helped children learn to read and understand how events affect their lives and define their role in society.

I have a particular affection for Weekly Reader because my third grade teacher, Mrs. Kapella, encouraged me to become a member of the Weekly Reader Book Club. Over the course of the school year, I became the proud owner of seven books of my very own. This set me on a wonderful course of loving to read and sparked a lifelong interest in American history, how we became a nation, how we settled the West and how we became a world power.

The Weekly Reader's accessible style has helped students appreciate many of the important events that have shaped our world during the past century, including World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the Civil Rights Movement, the first Moon landing, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the tragic events of September 11, 2001.

Present in 90 percent of school districts in the United States, Weekly Reader is read by nearly 11 million students each week. Weekly Reader does more than report the news; it teaches tolerance and encourages children to speak their minds about important topics.

I applaud Weekly Reader for connecting our children to the world, encouraging them to become critical and imaginative thinkers and helping them grow into the leaders of tomorrow.

The longevity and popularity of Weekly Reader speaks volumes about its importance as a learning tool, and I join with others who cherish the publication in congratulating them on their centennial anniversary.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, May 21, 2002 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 22

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Business meeting to consider S. 2452, to establish the Department of National Homeland Security and the National Office for Combating Terrorism; and pending calendar business.

SD-342

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine the promotion of local telecommunication competition, focusing on greater broadband deployment.

SR-253

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine issues surrounding Parkinson's disease.

SH-216

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S.J. Res.34, approving the site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, for the development of a repository for the disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel, pursuant to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

SD-106

10 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1340, to amend the Indian Land Consolidation Act to provide for probate reform with respect to trust or restricted lands.

SR-485

10:30 a.m.

Judiciary

Crime and Drugs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine Federal cocaine sentencing policies.

SD-226

1 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the federal regulation of the sport of boxing and boxing regulation.

SH-216

2 p.m.

Conferees

Meeting of conferees on H.R. 333, to amend title 11, United States Code.

S-211, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the National Science Foundation budget, focusing on Federal research and development activities.

SR-253

Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on pending intelligence matters.

SH-219

MAY 23

9:30 a.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine equal opportunity in American schools.

SD-430

Aging

To hold hearings to examine challenges women face concerning retirement and security.

SD-628

Energy and Natural Resources

To continue hearings on S.J. Res. 34, approving the site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, for the development of a repository for the disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel, pursuant to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

SH-216

10 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Financial Institutions Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to examine banking and financial holding company engagement in real estate brokerage and property management.

SD-538

Judiciary

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

2 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine pending judicial nominations.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine voting representation in Congress for the citizens of the District of Columbia.

SD-342

3 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine disaster assistance issues.

SD-106

POSTPONEMENTS

MAY 22

10 a.m.

Foreign Relations

Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps and Narcotics Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the development of biological weapons in Cuba.

SD-419