

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE LAO-HMONG PEOPLE FOR THEIR LOYALTY AND FRIENDSHIP

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the Lao-Hmong American Coalition to thank my colleagues in both the House and Senate for their unanimous vote in favor of a National Lao-Hmong Recognition Day. Mr. Yang Chee, president of the Lao-Hmong American Coalition, has asked me to relay his own deep gratitude to the United States Congress for passing this historic proclamation.

During the Vietnam War, the Lao-Hmong people were one of this country's most loyal allies. They fought alongside U.S. soldiers against the communists and the North Vietnamese, sacrificing their lives for freedom and democracy. Many of these brave people now call the United States their home, becoming an integral part of American society. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Chee and all of the Lao-Hmong people for their dedication to this country and its ideals.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution proclaiming National Lao-Hmong Recognition Day was passed unanimously through both houses of Congress. Once again, I thank my colleagues for their support, and it is my hope that President Bush will join us in expressing the gratitude of this nation to the Lao-Hmong people.

This long-overdue day of recognition will take place in July. May it promote a sense of understanding and appreciation for the sacrifices made in the name of freedom and democracy. I urge all Americans to take a moment on this day to thank our brave and loyal friends, the Lao-Hmong.

RECOGNIZING THE SUCCESS OF HMSHOST OF BETHESDA, MARYLAND

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the expansion of HMSHost in Bethesda, Maryland, and to commemorate its commitment to the State of Maryland. This 100-year-old company is the fifth largest company by revenues in Montgomery County, Maryland, and it is greatly expanding its operations in the County.

HMSHost's presence in Maryland remains strong despite the travel slowdown resulting from events related to September 11th. Operating in 74 airports worldwide, HMSHost is the world's largest food, beverage, and retail concessions provider to the travel industry with revenues of \$1.6 billion and a total of 26,000

employees. The company serves 350 million customers a year and is top ranked by the International Air Transportation Association for concessions programs.

The success of HMSHost is due to the hard work of its associates, the leadership of John J. McCarthy, and the outstanding service that the company provides to travelers throughout the world. In its operations at Baltimore-Washington International Airport and Maryland Turnpike travel plazas, the company has delivered quality food, beverages, and merchandise to more than one hundred and fifty million travelers.

Our state is well served by the presence of HMSHost.

H.R. 4737

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 4737 in its current form. The bill the proponents have brought to the floor today is totally inadequate in regard to family child care. H.R. 4737 puts families in an entirely untenable position between their desire and need to work, on the one hand, and their need for quality child care during their working hours, on the other hand. In addition, the bill places very costly, unfunded mandates on the states.

Currently, an estimated 15 million children in America who are eligible for child care assistance lack coverage because states do not have the financial resources. Many states are facing budget deficits arising from the recession of 2001–2002. In my home state of Connecticut, for example, the government is already experiencing a deficit in excess of \$500 million dollars, and, accordingly, child care assistance for low-income families who have been off welfare for 2 or more years has already been frozen. Even worse, as of June 1, Connecticut will no longer be able to provide child care assistance to families just leaving welfare. Regardless of income, they will not receive any child care assistance at all.

The unfunded mandates created in this bill add to the states' child care burden without providing the resources required to meet this critical need. Indeed, the child care funding in H.R. 4737 is barely enough to keep up with inflation, never mind provide for the roughly 35 percent increase in work hours called for in this bill.

CBO estimates that the unfunded mandates in this bill will require states to spend an additional \$11 billion dollars over the next 5 years. Of that \$3.8 billion dollars is mandated for child care—four times more than the proponents are willing to provide. Connecticut's share will be \$66.5 million over 5 years, substantially adding to Connecticut's deficit.

The bill's proponents may say that they support child care, but their rhetoric is meaning-

less when they don't provide the necessary resources.

Without providing more money for child care, this bill will:

Keep families and states from meeting the new welfare requirements.

Keep children from reaching school ready to learn.

Keep families from getting and keeping jobs.

Keep increasing state deficits and financial problems.

And, most regrettably, keep families from getting off and staying off welfare—defeating the very purpose of this legislation.

Work is critically important, and I support strengthening the welfare work requirements, just as I supported the original passage of welfare reform in 1996. That's not the issue. The issue is: more work requires more child care. All working parents know that you can't keep a job without also having child care. Yet that's what the proponents of this bill ask families, and our states, to do.

My motion to recommit would help more working families afford quality child care, so that parents can be employed and their children can learn. Specifically, this motion to recommit adds an additional \$11 billion over 5 years to meet the unfunded mandates of this bill. This will allow states to provide child care for the approximately 80 percent of eligible families who are currently on waiting lists, and it will allow states to provide child care for the families who will be moving to work or expanding their work hours under this legislation.

I support strengthening work requirements, but we must provide families with appropriate child care resources to allow parents to increase their time at work without leaving a child home alone.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes on this motion to recommit, so that the bill can be returned to us containing the child care funding it, our families, and our states, so clearly need.

HONORING DR. ELLEN CAMPBELL FOR A LIFETIME OF ACHIEVEMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, It gives me great pleasure to rise today to join the Marymount College family in congratulating Dr. Ellen Campbell as she is honored with their Lifetime Achievement Award. An outstanding educator, dedicated colleague, and dear friend, this award is a reflection of her many contributions both professionally and personally.

This year marks her fiftieth reunion year as an alumna and you will find many who remember Dr. Campbell in at least one of the many roles she assumed at Marymount. Whether at the Tarrytown campus or in London with the Study Abroad program, Dr.

• 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.

Campbell touched the lives of thousands of Marymount students. An alumna myself, I have many fond memories of Dr. Campbell when I was studying in London. An educator and administrator, Dr. Campbell willingly dedicated her time and energy to ensure that her students obtained the knowledge and skills they needed to succeed in their adult lives.

A professor of English, Academic Dean and Coordinator of the London Study Abroad program, Dr. Campbell was the driving force behind many of Marymount's successful programs. In England, she dedicated much of her time to establishing the college's connections with the University of London and developing the drama program in cooperation with the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. Upon her return to the States, she involved herself with the programs for working adults, quickly becoming a strong and vocal advocate for their causes.

After leaving Marymount, Dr. Campbell assumed a position with Woodbury University in Burbank, California. Realizing that adults wanting to return to college needed some flexibility, her time in California was spent coordinating and establishing Weekend Colleges at Woodbury University and Mount Saint Mary's College. Her efforts, in New York and California have allowed thousands of working adults to obtain degrees in higher education.

Even retirement has not stopped Dr. Campbell's seemingly tireless energy. She has continued as a consultant for Woodbury University, has been active in arranging study/travel programs for schools and colleges, and frequently teaches short courses in the Weekend College at Mount St. Mary's College. An active member of the Beaumont Public Library, she used her background in education to the community's benefit by establishing a literacy program. She is a tremendous asset to her community and for those of us who have known her—whether professionally or personally—we consider ourselves fortunate indeed.

I am deeply honored to rise today and join the friends, alumni, faculty and administration of Marymount College in extending my sincere thanks and appreciation to Dr. Ellen Campbell for her unparalleled commitment and dedication—past, present and future—as she is awarded this year's Lifetime Achievement Award. What an indelible mark she has left on us all.

IN RECOGNITION OF TOP STUDENT HISTORIANS

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding history program in Colorado and throughout the United States. National History Day is a year-long nonprofit program through which students in grades 6–12 research and create historical projects related to a broad theme, culminating in an annual contest. This year's National History Day theme, "Revolution, Reaction, Reform in History," encompasses endless possibilities for exploration. Each year more than 700,000 students participate in this nationwide event that encourages students to delve into various facets of world, national, regional, or

local history and to produce original research projects.

By encouraging young Coloradoans to take advantage of the wealth of primary historical resources available to them, students are able to gain a richer understanding of historical issues, ideas, people and events. Students in this program learn how to analyze a variety of primary sources such as photographs, letters, posters, maps, artifacts, sound recordings and motion pictures. This significant academic exercise encourages intellectual growth while helping students to develop critical thinking and problem solving skills that will help them manage and use information.

I want to congratulate the outstanding accomplishments of the following students that will represent Colorado at the National History Day national contest, June 9–13 at the University of Maryland: Barbara Braglia, Darcy Evans, James Norton, Megan Fong, Emily Gu, Lili Mundle and Masha Godina.

Their respective teachers also deserve our respect today. They have proven that excellent teaching must go beyond the 8 to 3 school day. Leigh Campbell-Hale of Fairview High School and Andy Aiken of Boulder High School are fine examples of the best in the teaching profession. Their encouragement and dedication has encouraged these students to strive to excellence and be successful in their endeavors. I would also like to thank Nancy Brown, State Coordinator of Colorado History Day, for all her hard work on behalf of these students.

These impressive students represent educational excellence in America. Every student in Colorado should have the opportunity to participate in this enriching experience. I commend the coordinator of our state program and the Department of History at the University of Colorado at Boulder for their commitment to expanding History Day in Colorado. The National History Day program is truly a great asset to Colorado educators for instilling academic curiosity in our youth.

AFTER 57 YEARS, BOB BRAEGER TO RECEIVE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 23, 2002, my friend, Robert Braeger, will finally be presented with the Distinguished Flying Cross that he was awarded, but never received, over 57 years ago.

As a student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, he and a group of friends were shocked when the December 7, 1941 Green Bay Packers and Chicago Bears game was interrupted with news of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Bob knew at that moment that he wanted to serve and defend his country.

Enlisting in the Army Air Corps, Braeger was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant and assigned to the 34th Bombardment Group in continental Europe as a navigator on the B-24 Liberator Bomber, "Bambi."

Bambi's crew of ten guided her through thirty bombing missions over enemy-occupied territory. On his thirtieth mission, Bambi's crew crashed into a French field after the plane lost

an engine. After returning to Paris with the help of French citizens, and due to their courageous and dedicated service in the European Theater, Bambi's crew was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. When he was discharged, Bob returned with a treasure chest of awards, but the DFC was not included.

When Bob is not with his wife Deanna or his seven children, he has remained active in recognizing the achievements and actions of area veterans since his days in the Army Air Corps. A co-chair of the Wisconsin Veterans War Memorial/Milwaukee, he led the fundraising campaign to refurbish the memorial for veterans and their families.

The 7,875 homeless veterans in Wisconsin have also found a friend in Bob Braeger. He has been involved with the National Coalition of Homeless Veterans, an organization that works to end homelessness among veterans by shaping public policy, educating the public, and building the capacity of service providers.

During his service, Braeger developed a deep sense of appreciation for the contributions of minority soldiers. He now volunteers his time to recognize these distinguished men and women by working with the National Association of Black Veterans.

Over half of a century later, it is a pleasure to see this patriotic citizen receive the long overdue, and thoroughly deserved, Distinguished Flying Cross. Congratulations, Bob Braeger!

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 212, H.R. 4664, final passage, had I been present, I would have voted "yea".

DEMOCRATIC SUBSTITUTE ON H.R.

4737

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 4737 in its current form.

The Republican bill provides strong work requirements, which I support. However, the bill is fatally flawed as it abandons families' needs to take care of their primary responsibility—their children. As I said during the debate on my related motion to recommit, this bill also imposes an unfair, unfunded mandate on the states—at a time when many of our states, including Connecticut, are experiencing significant budget deficits. Due to the lack of child care resources in the underlying bill, and the financial burden imposed on our states, I am unable to vote in favor of the work requirements I prefer.

The Democratic Substitute would have provided the appropriate child care resources to allow parents to work full time. It is critically important that children are taken care of while their parents are at work. It is equally important, however, for parents to achieve full time

employment that will allow families to become self-sustaining. Although the Democratic proposal strengthens current work requirements, the requirement is not sufficient. TANF families, given the necessary resources, should engage in full time employment like other working Americans. For this reason I cannot support the Democratic Alternative.

HONORING PETER C. YOUNG ON
THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding member of our community, Peter C. Young, as family, friends, and colleagues gather to celebrate his retirement after a thirty-five year career in education.

Peter has been the Executive Director of Area Cooperative Education Services for over three decades. His commitment and hard work has brought a number of important programs and services to the twenty-six school districts located in South Central Connecticut. ACES is one of six educational service centers that were formed under Connecticut State Statute in 1970. A result of recognizing that school districts must work together to meet the ever-changing needs of local education systems, these centers provide an environment where quality programs can be planned, developed and implemented—giving our young people access to the best educational opportunities possible. In addition to his leadership of ACES, he has also implemented programs to benefit local school district teachers and administrators.

Education is the cornerstone of success and the most critical link between our young people and their future. Throughout our country, we look to our towns and cities to provide these invaluable skills to our children. Throughout his professional life, Peter has embraced this responsibility and diligently worked to ensure that our school districts have had the resources to succeed. Working closely with the ACES Governing Board, made up of representatives from each of the member school districts, Peter's unparalleled leadership has benefitted our most precious resource—our children.

Peter's work extends far beyond his career with ACES. His work with a myriad of local, state, and national organizations and associations has and continues to enrich the lives of many. As a member of the Branford Interfaith Housing Cooperation Board, the Connecticut Hospital Association, and the Association of Educational Service Agencies—just to name a few—Peter has used his talents in a variety of areas to make a real difference in the lives of others. His generosity, compassion and commitment is reflected in the many awards and commendations he has received. We have been fortunate to have such an individual working so diligently on our behalf.

Through his many contributions both personally and professionally, Peter has touched the lives of thousands. It is my great honor to join his wife, Judith; daughters, Elizabeth and Kristin; family friends, and colleagues in ex-

tending my sincere congratulations and very best wishes to Peter Young as he celebrates his retirement.

RECOGNIZING DR. MARIE ETHEL
COLLART

HON. PATRICK J. TIBERI

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Marie Ethel Collart and her dedication to the Central Ohio Breathing Association.

Dr. Collart began her education and career at The Ohio State University College of Nursing in 1963. It was during this time that she committed her energies to providing lung health care to individuals who were often overlooked by the medical system, due to poverty, inadequate insurance, lack of transportation or access to physicians. She went on to earn masters of Science and Doctorate degrees while working as a surgical nurse and instructor.

In 1981 she became the President and CEO of the Central Ohio Lung Association, a United Way agency providing direct health care services to people with chronic lung diseases. Through the Central Ohio Lung Association, renamed the Central Ohio Breathing Association in 1996, she has dedicated her life to assisting those with asthma find a better quality of life.

She is a well-published medical author, sought after speaker, and dedicated community professional. The list of her achievements, awards, and honors is long and impressive, and they reflect the passion of her commitment to providing lung health care for all individuals. A champion in providing free lung health care for the underserved in central Ohio, Dr. Marie Ethel Collart continues to lead the fight against asthma and lung diseases. Additionally, she has worked tirelessly as an advocate for smoking prevention and cessation programs.

I congratulate Dr. Marie Ethel Collart for her many accomplishments and outstanding service. She is truly an asset to the people of Central Ohio.

MILWAUKEE CHAPTER OF THE
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
TO HONOR FRANKLY GIMBEL

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 20, 2002, the Milwaukee chapter of the American Jewish Committee, AJC, at their 58th annual meeting will present Mr. Franklyn M. Gimbel with the 2002 Community Service Human Relations Award.

This award recognizes outstanding individuals in the community who have dedicated their lives to the Jewish commitment of "tikun olam" or repairing the universe.

Frank is regarded as one of Milwaukee's most distinguished attorneys and community leaders. His legal career began in 1960 with graduation from Marquette University Law

School. He served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney from 1963–1968 and received the Superior Performance Award from the U.S. Attorney General in 1967.

He is the founding partner of the law firm Gimbel, Reilly, Guerin & Brown and his illustrious career is punctuated by many awards including the Milwaukee Bar Association Lawyer of the Year in 1989 and 1998 and the Leadership Award from the Wisconsin Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers in 1987. He has also been named as one of the Best Lawyers in America for criminal defense for nearly 15 years.

With all the energy he directs towards his professional career, Frank still manages to make time to work on projects in the community. Mr. Gimbel has served as Vice-Chairman of the Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission from 1977–1982. He was appointed as director of the Wisconsin Center District Board of Directors by Governor Tommy G. Thompson in May 1994, and has served as its chairperson ever since.

In 1998 he was awarded the Lamplighter Award from the Greater Milwaukee Convention and Visitors Bureau in recognition of his outstanding leadership in the community. In 2001 he received the Charles Goldberg Distinguished Service Award for his lifetime achievement in the legal profession from the Wisconsin Law Foundation.

So I am pleased to join with the Milwaukee Chapter of the American Jewish Committee to recognize Frank M. Gimbel's many years of service to the legal profession and the community at large.

THE WEATHER SAFETY ACT

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, the Weather Safety Act is legislation to help the many towns across America that face recurring threats from severe weather. Whether it is tornados, hurricanes, droughts, or floods, the threats to life and property require a response. Farmers in my home state of Oklahoma have suffered years of severe drought. The federal government must help these farmers and communities assess their vulnerability to the losses that often accompany severe weather, and develop plans to improve their resilience to such events and reduce the economic impacts.

While current federal research on global climate change focuses on long-term trends, we must also develop understanding and strategies that can be put to immediate use in dealing with severe weather. Creating an Office of Vulnerability and Resilience Research to coordinate and advance short-term climatic research will put us on track toward this goal. A unique "Vulnerability Scorecard" system will permit systematic evaluation of regional vulnerabilities, as well as providing a benchmark against which future improvements can be measured.

Call this a "no-regrets" strategy. It is a climate policy that can be enacted right now, in the absence of scientific agreement on the magnitude and extent of the impact of increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide on climate.

And it is a strategy that recognizes that many things can contribute to a community's vulnerability, including changing demographics and shifts in the nation's wealth distribution.

As a result of this program, I foresee a stronger partnership between scientists at the cutting edge of climate research and city planners who are on the front lines of the battle with nature's violent side. I challenge our best scientists to turn some of their attention to shorter-term climate and weather variations and produce the kind of assessments and resiliency research that can help all of our citizens, from elected officials and first-responders to farmers and families. Strengthening our communities makes America stronger, and that is what this bill is all about.

INVESTING IN AMERICA'S FUTURE
ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House of the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4664) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2003, 2004, and 2005 for the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes:

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 4664, the Investing in America's Future Act, which authorizes the National Science Foundation (NSF) and places the foundation on a track to double its budget in five years and to bolster undergraduate science, math, and engineering education. This measure authorizes a 15 percent increase in funding for the NSF for the next three years, starting with \$5.5 billion in FY 2003, increases funding for major research equipment, and requires NSF to submit reports to Congress that will aid in the management of the foundation.

The NSF has the mission of supporting science and engineering in general and funding basic research across many subject areas. The majority of the research supported by the NSF is conducted at our nation's colleges and universities. The monies from NSF help with scholarships, fellowships, and the recruitment and training of our next generation of researchers and scientists. This funding ensures that America's scientists are competitive in the global marketplace.

NSF funding is a critical factor in determining whether students pursue postgraduate degrees in science and engineering. Doubling the NSF's budget will strengthen science research, development, and education. America's future directly depends on research conducted at our nation's schools. In fact, just this morning I meet with a group of researchers in my district, from Johns Hopkins, that rely on grants from NSF to conduct research. Many medical and technology breakthroughs have occurred because of the NSF funded basic research.

Millions of dollars have been given to schools and school districts in my state of Maryland and across the nation. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) and minority education and outreach programs will benefit

from the across-the-board increase in NSF's budget. Two HBCU's, Morgan State and Coppin State, in my district, will be able to continue and expand programs at their institutions because of NSF support. Additionally, the Maryland State Department of Education has used NSF funds to improve school curriculum and encourage bright and talented students to pursue careers in the sciences.

I would also like to thank the Science Committee and Congresswoman EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON for all of her hard work and her unflinching support of NSF. She has been a champion for the doubling of NSF's budget.

Being the leader in math, science, and engineering research is important for our nation and the world. In order to achieve this goal, federal investment is imperative. This is a good bill because it does invest in America's future and deserves the support of all of my colleagues.

TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH
RICHARDSON

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Elizabeth H. Richardson, a citizen of Colorado, who for the past 38 years has been a vital member of our State's political, educational and social fabric.

Elizabeth has recently retired from Colorado Open Lands, where she served with distinction for the past ten years, working to preserve Colorado's open space for future generations. Her commitment to Colorado's environment continues today with her service on the Colorado Coalition of Land Trusts. Elizabeth has also served on the Board of Thorne Ecological Institute and was a member of the Denver Chamber of Commerce's Energy Legislation Task Force. Her interest in public lands and open space was also enhanced by her service as a director on the Colorado Open Space Council. It is through these outstanding commitments to Colorado's environment and her devotion to the protection of our Western lands that Elizabeth has set a shining example for all who choose to serve their country and their communities.

A native of Massachusetts, Elizabeth graduated from Radcliffe College and completed graduate studies at the University of Southern California and the University of Denver, as well as studying ecology at Metropolitan State College of Denver.

Elizabeth came to Colorado in 1963 where she quickly became a political force to be dealt with. A member of The League of Women Voters since 1963, she has chaired their Environment Committee, served as the League's Metro Denver President, and lobbied on environmental and transportation issues at the Colorado State Legislature.

Colorado's public servants have also benefited from Elizabeth's commitment to their campaigns and staffs. She has served as a House District captain for more than 20 years, was a county campaign coordinator for Democratic National Committeeman Ray Kogovsek, served on the transition committee for Governor-elect Richard D. Lamm, has been a campaign manager for Denver City Council

member Doug Linkhart, served as the Issues Coordinator for Josie Heath for U.S. Senate, has been the treasurer of Colorado House of Representatives member Andrew Romanoff, and served on the senior policy staff of Governor Richard D. Lamm. Elizabeth also was twice a candidate for the Colorado House of Representatives, in 1976 and 1980.

Her commitment to lifelong learning and teaching began in 1959 when she was an assistant biology teacher in Australia and continued as a drama teacher in Concord, Massachusetts in the early 1960's. She has since served on the Denver Public Library Friends Foundation and has been a steadfast member of the Simon's Rock College of Bard Board of Directors for more than a decade. Elizabeth's passion for learning continues today with her 20 years of leadership on the Board of the Rocky Mountain Women's Institute, guiding this outstanding regional organization which supports and promotes women artists, writers and scholars.

A writer, a reader, a teacher, a community activist, a proud mother and grandmother, an adventurer and world traveler, but most importantly, a role model for us all. Colorado—its lands, its schools, its public servants and its citizens—owe Elizabeth Hall Richardson gratitude and appreciation for her dedicated service.

I wish her well in her future endeavors as I am sure she will continue to improve the quality of life in Colorado.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE SUSSEX
COUNTY REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S
CLUB

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to a praiseworthy group of women from my home state of Delaware, the Sussex County Republican Women's Club.

Fifty years ago, in 1952, the Sussex County Republican Women's Club began its many years of service to the community on the Federal, State, and local level. Today, I join the club in celebrating their 50th anniversary, and applaud the impact their organization has had on our State.

Revered and respected by their peers, these women have spent the last 50 years working to promote a diverse base of political activism in Sussex County. From the beginning, they focused on promoting the tradition of a two party system, encouraging civic participation in the county and throughout the state and educating voters about the Republican message of low taxes and individual empowerment.

They have been instrumental in electing Republican candidates in Delaware and maintaining a unified base for party activity in the state's most rural county. Through work on various campaigns, fundraisers and get-out-the-vote efforts, the Women's Club has always remained a strong advocate for both the needs of Sussex County citizens and the goals of the Republican Party.

I would like to acknowledge the dedication and resolve that the Sussex County Republican Women's Club has maintained over the

last fifty years. Their continuous efforts to uphold the standards and integrity of the Republican Party are an asset to all Delawareans.

I would like to join my colleagues in congratulating the Sussex County Republican Women's Club on their 50th anniversary and to thank them for their immeasurable support and dedication.

HONORING JIMMIE RODGERS, THE
FATHER OF COUNTRY MUSIC

HON. RONNIE SHOWS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a favorite son of Mississippi who many call the "Father of Country Music." I speak of the Singing Brakemen and America's Blues Yodeler of Meridian, Mississippi, Jimmie Rodgers, who 75 years ago this year recorded his first country song. That first song sold over a million records the first year. He was a platinum artist before these singers today could even imagine such an accomplishment.

Sadly, Jimmie Rodgers contracted tuberculosis in 1920 and this young man would only live six years after recording this first song. But think of the profound influence he had on the world. He was the first artist inducted in the Country Music Hall of Fame and he is also in the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. He recorded over 110 songs and literally recorded the last ones on his deathbed.

I want to address a side of this artist that few may know. In 1931 Jimmie Rodgers teamed up with Will Rogers and the two toured England and the South of the United States raising money and addressing the plight of the poor during the Depression Era. I appreciate those that will speak up for the farmers, and I feel today that rural areas too often are ignored. These two men were involved with Charitable Choice before that name was coined.

This man was the Father of Country Music and, of him, it is said, "he started it all," and yet he took time to be concerned about those around him. It would have been easy to have used excuses such as his illness or his poverty or, once his hard work had produced great wealth, to simply ignore the problems of everyone else. But instead he gave of himself to help those around him. He was socially concerned with a "do something" attitude.

Jimmie Rodgers' life reflects the nature of the people I serve. They are hard-working people who care about one another and give of themselves to help each other. They are attracted to faith—Jimmie married a preacher's daughter, Caroline Williamson. It is no accident that so many singers come from Mississippi. It is the way we overcome our problems as we sing through them; it is the manner in which we celebrate life.

Jimmie died a young man of 36 on May 26, 1933, but on this Diamond Anniversary of Country Music we continue to celebrate his life and the many blessings he shared with us. I am proud to read this statement into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and will make sure a copy of this RECORD is placed in the Jimmie Rodgers Museum in Meridian, close to his gravesite.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 211, Woolsey Amendment to H.R. 4664, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES H. MURPHY,
JR.

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of Arkansas's finest citizens, Charles H. Murphy, Jr. I am proud to recognize Mr. Murphy in the Congress for his invaluable contributions and service to his profession, his family, his State and this Nation.

Mr. Murphy was born in El Dorado, Arkansas on March 6, 1920, and became head of the Murphy family enterprise at the age of 21 after his father suffered a stroke in 1941. Mr. Murphy served in the armed forces for three years during World War II, and returned to El Dorado in 1946 to begin expanding the family business which was subsequently incorporated in 1950.

Under his leadership, Murphy Oil grew from a small oil and gas operation in southern Arkansas into a publicly-held, integrated oil company with international operations and scope. Mr. Murphy served as President of Murphy Oil from 1950 to 1972, Chairman and CEO from 1972 to 1986 and Chairman from 1986 to 1994. He retired from the board of directors in 2001 and was named director emeritus of the Company.

As a leader and spokesman for the oil industry, Mr. Murphy lectured widely in the United States and Europe where his audiences included OPEC oil ministers and the heads of national oil companies. He debated then-Senator Mondale on national television on the issues of price controls and divorce in the oil industry. He also debated Lord Kearton, chairman of the British National Oil Corporation, on the role of national oil companies.

He served as chairman of the National Petroleum Council and as a director of the American Petroleum Institute where he also served as president of the 25 Year Club of the Petroleum Industry. For his work in bringing together oil industry leaders and national leaders of the environmental movement, Mr. Murphy was honored by both. He received the National Wildlife Federation's citation for outstanding individual service, and was a 1999 winner of the Chevron Conservation Award. In 1999, Mr. Murphy was one of the first honorees of the University of Arkansas School of Business Hall of Fame.

Educated in the public schools of Arkansas and by private tutors, Mr. Murphy received doctor of laws degrees from the University of Arkansas in 1966 and from Newfoundland Memorial University in 1995. Keenly interested in education issues, Mr. Murphy served 17 years on the Arkansas Board of Higher Education, 10 years as trustee of Hendrix College and

established the Murphy Institute of Political Economy at Tulane University. He also served as a director of the Smithsonian Institution and was a trustee of the Ochsner Medical Institutions. He was a member of the Arkansas Business Council and served as chairman of its K-12 subcommittee.

The Arkansas Democrat-Gazette called him "a kind of one-man renaissance, a man of Arkansas and the Caribbean and the world." I couldn't agree more. Charles Murphy was my friend, and I forever will be honored by that friendship.

On behalf of the Congress, I extend sympathies to Mr. Murphy's family, and gratitude for all he did to make Arkansas and the world a better place.

TRIBUTE TO ANGELINA SOSAYA
BIDDLE

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. TOM UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today I honor the memory of a delightful New Mexican, Angelina Sosaya Biddle, who recently passed away. All those who knew her will forever remember her fondly.

Angie was known as one of Santa Fe's most wonderful and lively characters. Angie was a common sight to many clothing stores and people along the Plaza and Acequia Madre Street. She loved to visit with store owners and discuss the latest fashions. Angie had worked with clothing designer Agnes James and at Suzette's at the La Fonda Hotel. While working for Agnes James, Angie designed the Buffalo Hunter shirt and the Bustle-Back broomstick tier. Her sister, Stella Montoya, continues to still use the original patterns.

In her twenties, Angie enjoyed going out with the crew of the movie Santa Fe Trail. Her beauty was well known, and she was often used as a model by many of Santa Fe artists in the 1930's and 1940's. Angie enjoyed regaling her family with stories of when she and her cousin Fray Angelico Chavez were young, and would accompany her parents on the long drives to Albuquerque. She would tell how she and Fray Angelico often found it necessary to get out of the car and help to push it over La Bajada Hill.

Throughout her life Angie remained interested in fashions and kept that desire burning in her sisters and nieces. She always let her nieces know that they could wear pearls at anytime and with anything, and many of them still wear their pearls just that way. Angie had a love for anything French and had enjoyed her visits to France. The first time she traveled to Europe was with her mother aboard the Queen Mary. She was often seen at this French Pastry Shop at the La Fonda Hotel, where she loved to indulge in the crepes. She also loved to drive her "French" cars—her Renault and her beloved Peugeot.

While her nieces and nephews attended Acequia Madre elementary school, Angie would be a common sight, always stopping by to bring them treats and small gifts.

Born in 1910 to Augustin and Victoria Sosaya, she was preceded in death by her parents, her sisters, Mary, Consuelo, Delores,

and Florence, her husband Martin Biddle, and her son Michael Biddle. She is survived by sisters Anita Nelson, of California, Stella Montoya and husband Eloy, Monica Sosaya Halford and husband Richard, of Santa Fe, and her brother Augustin Sosaya and wife Priscilla, of California. Numerous nieces and nephews also survive her.

Mr. Speaker, Angie will be missed not only by her family and many friends, but by her community as well.

OUTSTANDING HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, the following high school students from the First Congressional District of New Mexico have been awarded the Congressional Certificate of Merit. These students have excelled during their academic careers and proven themselves to be exceptional students and leaders with their scholastic achievements, community service, and participation in school and civic activities. It is my pleasure to be able to recognize these outstanding students for their accomplishments. Their parents, their teachers, their classmates, the people of New Mexico and I are proud of them.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AWARD WINNERS 2002

Stacey Atma, New Futures High School
Emily Arzate, West Mesa High School
Jonathan Berg, Temple Baptist
Sean Blackshear, Mountainair High School
Nathan Bogue, Menaul School
David Cooper II, Cibola High School
Patrick Furlong, St. Pius High School
Leroy Garley Jr., Moriarity High School
Sean Gill, Freedom High School
Eva Gonzales, Rio Grande High School
Anthony Herrera, Bernalillo High School
Kelsey Jackson, Del Norte High School
Heather Kaiser, La Cueva High School
Russell A. Ligon, Manzano High School
Julia Maccini, Sandia Prep High School
Katie Marconett, Albuquerque High School
Sonia Marinelarcena, Career Enrichment
Eric Miller, Evangel Christian Academy
Jordan Miller, School on Wheels
Mitchell Eric Nelson, Hope High School
Chelsea Perino, Sandia High School
Joni Pinckard, Mountainair High School
John Reidy, Albuquerque Academy High School
Daena Richter, Eldorado High School
Solomon Romney, Valley High School
Brenda Solano, Evening High School

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 2002 U.S. PHYSICS OLYMPIAD TEAM

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the achievements of the members of the 2002 United States Physics Olympiad Team. The 24 young men and women who make up this team are remarkable and dedicated students with extraordinary talents.

Landing a spot on this prestigious team is extremely difficult. Initially, about 1,100 highly qualified students across the country are nominated by their high school teachers to take a national exam. The top 200 scorers on this test then advance to the next round of competition. Results from the second round of testing are used to select the 24 members of the team who then go on to attend an eight day intense training camp that features studying, testing and problem solving.

Members of the 2002 team include: Jared A. Bass, Peter S. Behroozi, Immanuel D. Buder, Steven J. Byrnes, Bryan G. Chen, Craig J. Fratrik, Daniel R. Gulotta, Chintan Hossain, Jennifer H. Hou, Joanna N. Huey, Patrick A. Hummel, Daniel M. Kane, Chen Li, Andrew M. Lutomirski, Sean P. Markan, Pavel G. Matrachenko, Paul J. Miller, Cristina Moldovan, Lydia W. Ng, Gregory N. Price, Emily R. Russell, Benjamin M. Schwartz, David W. Simmons-Duffin, and Albert Z. Wang.

Mr. Speaker, as a nuclear physicist, a former physics professor, and a strong proponent for math-science education, I have worked extremely hard to draw national attention to the need for and the importance of math-science education. After reading the accomplishments of the members of this team, I am proud to see students embrace the world of physics and the many challenges it presents. I am hopeful that the enthusiasm these students have shown toward learning more about physics will spread to other students. I personally want to thank all of the students who made an effort to become a part of this team for showing others that science is and can be fun. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting these future leaders of our country.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MAMMOGRAPHY QUALITY STANDARDS (MQSA) REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2002

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Mammography Quality Standards Reauthorization Act of 2002. This is a companion measure with my esteemed colleague, Senator MIKULSKI, who introduced an identical bill in the Senate yesterday. In 1992, Senator MIKULSKI and I introduced the original Mammography Quality Standards Act (MQSA). The primary objective of this law is to ensure that mammography is safe and reliable and that breast cancer is detected in its earliest, most treatable stages. The act was reauthorized in 1998 and now it is time for us to reauthorize it again.

We have a breast cancer epidemic in this country. An estimated 203,500 new invasive cases of breast cancer are expected to occur among women in the United States this year alone. Every 3 minutes a woman is diagnosed with breast cancer, and every 13 minutes a woman dies from this disease. This year in my home State of Michigan, about 6,500 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer, and the disease will kill 1,600.

Breast cancer is a progressive and systemic disease, in which our ability to treat and cure

a small tumor is much greater than our ability to treat and cure a large tumor. For this reason, it is vital that we ensure the safety, accuracy, and accessibility of mammograms for all women. Our top health institutions, including the Department of Health and Human Services, the National Cancer Institute, and the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality, recommend screening mammography every one to two years for women ages 40 and over.

MQSA is a federal law that establishes a number of requirements aimed at strengthening and ensuring high quality standards for all mammography facilities. The MQSA program requires all mammography facilities in the United States to meet stringent quality standards, be accredited by a Food and Drug Administration-approved accreditation body, and be inspected annually. The 2002 reauthorization legislation continues all existing requirements.

It is simply not enough to have mammography screening facilities; we must demand and ensure that these facilities are responsible, reliable, and precise. MQSA requires that the FDA establish quality standards for mammography equipment, personnel, and practices. These standards apply to the following people at the facility: the technologist who takes the mammogram, the radiologist who studies the mammogram, and the medical physicist who tests the mammography equipment. All of these people must have special training and education, and must meet continuing education and experience requirements.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this important and beneficial bill which will help to ensure that women receive improved, accurate, and complete information with regard to their mammography screening. High quality mammography, while not a perfect tool, is currently the best available tool for the early detection of breast cancer and MQSA provides our best assurance of that quality.

IN HONOR OF ROBERT "BOB" SASSAMAN, WHO RETIRES AFTER 40 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE WITH CALTRANS

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Robert W. "Bob" Sassaman, District Director for Caltrans District 7, who will celebrate his retirement from public service after an exemplary 40-year career at Caltrans.

Sassaman, an outstanding engineer and able administrator, was appointed as District Director on October 19, 1999, responsible for overseeing a vast and immensely complex transportation system in District 7, including 27 freeways and state highways spanning Los Angeles and Ventura counties. Sassaman, who had served as Chief Deputy for four years prior, had served as interim District Director since March of 1999 after Governor Gray Davis tapped then-District Director Tony Harris to serve as Caltrans Chief Deputy Director in Sacramento.

Prior to his tenure as Chief Deputy, Sassaman was Deputy District Director for

Project Management at Caltrans District 8 in San Bernardino, a post he held since 1988. In that capacity, he was responsible for directing a professional engineering staff in the development, design and delivery of highway projects totaling in excess of \$100 million a year. Sassaman was a member of a team that helped develop the project management concept at Caltrans, and later helped implement the system in District 8. The district was the first one in the state to use "single hat" project managers to streamline the process of delivering transportation improvements. He also was a facilitator at the project management academies that taught the system to Caltrans supervisors.

Among Sassaman's other career highlights are supervising the design of the complex Simi Valley/San Diego Freeway interchange—now named the Ronald Reagan Freeway 118/405—in the San Fernando Valley area of Los Angeles.

Sassaman was born in Neptune, NJ, but grew up in Phillipsburg, on the Pennsylvania border. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from Lafayette College in Easton, PA, and a Master of Science degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Southern California. He also completed course work at California State University, Long Beach, and Mount San Antonio College in Walnut, CA, in business management. He holds a certificate in real estate from Mount San Antonio College.

Sassaman was hired at Caltrans District 7 as a junior civil engineer in July 1962; and held a variety of positions within the district over the next 26 years. They included Design Project Engineer of the 118/405 Freeway interchange; Resource Management Section Chief, Project Management Section Chief, Hydraulics Section Chief, Management Services Branch Chief; and Deputy District Director for Administration.

Sassaman is registered as a Professional Engineer in California (Civil), and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Project Management Institute.

There are few tasks as monumental in southern California as overseeing our regional freeway system with a commitment to responding to local needs and concerns, and for his dedication to better serving the commuting public of southern California as well as Caltrans employees, I ask all Members of Congress to join me in congratulating Bob Sassaman upon his retirement.

MENTAL HEALTH PARITY NOW!

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, The National Mental Health Association's, NMHA, powerful vision for our country is to be a just, humane and healthy society in which all people are accorded respect, dignity and the opportunity to achieve their full potential free from stigma and prejudice.

Today, June 6, 2002, Americans are rallying on Capitol Hill to send Members of Congress a clear and unified message: Mental Health Parity Now! We must do more than simply hear what they are saying; we must persevere until we make it a legal reality.

Passage of a Mental Health Parity Bill would be a major step toward realizing the vision of the NMHA. Specifically, it is my hope that this Congress will pass the Mental Health Equitable Treatment Act of 2002, which will address the critical need of assuring that insurance coverage for physical ailments and mental ailments are comparable. Mental illness is real and widespread, but fortunately it is often very treatable and manageable.

Unfortunately, a parity amendment to the fiscal year 2002 spending bill for the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, which was passed by the Senate, failed in conference on a party-line vote. The amendment would have closed the loopholes of 1996 Mental Health Parity Act and given true parity to the American people. Instead, Congress extended the existing flawed mental health parity provision up until December 31, 2003. This leaves this important issue in pressing need of a resolution.

Over 54 million people in the United States experience some form of mental illness in their lifetime, but many go without the much-needed treatment a mental health professional could provide. In fact, almost half of the people of our nation with severe mental illness never seek or receive treatment. This in large part is due to stigma.

Throughout our nation's history, we have viewed mental illness with ignorance, fear and misunderstanding. We would not stand by while insurance companies put up barriers to cancer treatments, nor should we turn our backs on those suffering from mental health problems.

Many health insurers opposed to parity laws are concerned that overall health care costs will be significantly increased, due in part to the fact that treatment is sometimes more expensive and longer lasting than many physical ailments. However, access to mental health care often reduces medical claims for physical illness.

Recent studies show that full parity can be implemented without causing significant cost increases for managed care. In states that have enacted parity laws, many consumers use mental health care more efficiently. In the great state of Maryland, after a small rise of less than one percentage point in the first year of parity, mental health costs held steady in year two and declined in year three.

As millions of suffering Americans go without medical assistance, it costs the nation upwards of \$150 billion each year. Vital human capital is lost and medical bills skyrocket as ailments worsen until even more expensive management is inevitable. The most damaging effect, however, is the pain and suffering that untreated individuals and their loved ones must endure.

The events and the aftermath of September 11 have exemplified the need to provide mental healthcare to all sectors of the population, including our youngest generation. Children, who are exposed to violent and threatening experiences, such as the September 11th attacks, may need special attention in order to heal emotionally.

If a child with a mental health problem is left untreated, the results can be devastating. Victims may repeatedly relive a traumatic event, which can cause anxiety and depression, impair concentration and learning and ultimately perpetuate a cycle of aggressive or violent behavior.

This vicious cycle can be lessened by strengthening families through programs and understanding, breaking down misconceptions of mental illness and providing people access to mental health professionals and vital treatment. All of these factors will help give millions of Americans the opportunity to recover and live healthy and productive lives.

I am proud that Congresswoman ROSA DELAURO and I were successful in securing \$20 million in funding for fiscal year 2002 for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative, administered through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration. Presently, we are working to secure an additional \$50 million for fiscal year 2003 to continue this highly-regarded program.

I would like to commend the National Mental Health Association and the other organizations and individuals here today, who are pushing for mental health parity. This call for parity in the coverage of costs for mental and physical ailments through insurance programs merits our serious attention. Let us make their vision a reality in the 107th, Congress.

HONORING PATRICIA BARELA RIVERA

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the District Director of the Small Business Administration, SBA, in Colorado, Patricia Barela Rivera.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., once said that the true measure of a person's character is how they handle themselves in times of adversity. By this gauge, Patricia Barela Rivera's character is worthy of our admiration.

Ms. Barela Rivera certainly knows a great deal about overcoming adversity, shrugging off disappointment and competing against unfavorable odds. She built a successful business in Colorado when Latina entrepreneurs were few and far between. She volunteered countless hours on behalf of minority non-profits, and eventually became the Director of the Governor's Advocate Corps in Colorado, where she swiftly built a reputation for inspirational management and was recognized as a leading voice on behalf of diversity in the Romer administration.

Tragically, just weeks ago, Ms. Rivera's condominium burned down just days before the SBA's biggest event of the year. Ms. Rivera lost her home and all of her possessions. This kind of blow would level many, but not Patricia Barela Rivera. She picked herself up, bought something to wear, attended the event and served gracefully as the Master of Ceremonies. That kind of dedication is worth our attention. At a time when many question the determination and quality of public servants, I find Ms. Barela Rivera's example inspiring.

Reflecting on the fire, she reasserted her belief that "everything happens for a reason and eventually shows itself to be something good". On her choice of attending the event in the midst of her personal chaos she said simply, "I had to be here. It's about strength. It's about surviving when we have devastation in our lives."

Patricia Barela Rivera, or "PBR" as she is affectionately known to her friends, is clearly a

dedicated public servant. She also is a remarkable human being. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ms. Barela Rivera.

58TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 58th Anniversary of D-Day. It was June 6, 1944 when American and Allied forces landed on the beaches of Normandy, France, which began the continental campaign against Hitler's Nazi Germany. The 1st Infantry Division chaplain, Major Kovach, recently offered this prayer regarding the sacrifices American fighting men made on that effort some 58 years ago. The prayer is set out in text as follows:

Almighty, eternal God, we bow before you during this solemn moment of remembrance. we find ourselves standing on hallowed ground... ground consecrated by the blood of those who have made the ultimate sacrifice for the cause of freedom, and their families gathered to honor the memory of their loved ones.

58 years ago, men of extraordinary courage fought for this very ground upon which we stand today. it is nearly impossible to conceive of the enormous price exacted to insure liberty's light would never grow dim. Only by the grace of God, the determined spirit of men like those memorialized here was freedom won and peace preserved.

But keep us mindful Lord that freedom is not free. That it takes men and women of valor to win it, and a people committed to character and principle to keep it. May we stand firm to keep the peace others have given their lives to win and may it call us to a renewed appreciation for the liberty and opportunities which have been safeguarded by their sacrifice.

As we walk by this memorial and countless graves, may we never again entertain thoughts of indifference or forgetfulness. May we pause and rededicate ourselves to the highest ideals our fallen comrades lived and died for. And, following their example, commit ourselves this day to the ultimate virtue of self-sacrifice in service to God, to country, and to our fellow man, that the memory of those who fought and died be properly preserved, and their lives not sacrificed in vain.

In Your most holy name we pray. Amen.

IN SUPPORT OF PITTSBURGH'S TELEVISION STATIONS AND THEIR COMMITMENT TO THE FUTURE OF DIGITAL TELEVISION

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer support to the local Pittsburgh television stations in my district that are moving into the digital future. These stations: including WPXI, a Cox owned station, WTAE a Hearst-Argyle station, KDKA of CBS Television, and WPGH and WCWB which are both Sinclair Broadcasting Group stations have demonstrated a commitment to the future of free over-the-air

television. By investing in digital television, they are preparing to offer their viewers—many of whom are my constituents—exciting services like High Definition TV, interactive television, datacasting, and expanded programming content.

The digital television transition is happening now, and I am proud that stations in Pittsburgh are leading the way.

Today, record players and cassettes have in many cases been replaced by CDs. Analog VCRs are being replaced by digital VCRs and DVD players. Similarly, consumers will soon be swapping their analog television sets for digital television sets. Of course for digital television to move into its next exciting next stage and fulfill its great promise, it will be important that all of these digital devices are capable of working together.

This concept—called interoperability—will enable a cable set-top box to be plugged into a digital VCR, which could in turn be plugged into a digital television set and all of the different devices will be able to communicate with each other. While there may be some discussion about the best way to achieve this end. It seems that everyone can agree that the final goal of interoperability will greatly benefit all consumers.

Like any new technology, the digital television transition can go only so far without the full support of the American consumer. Clearly, their support will increase significantly when these different devices work together easily enough for the average consumer to understand.

As we continue forward, let me reiterate: I am proud that Pittsburgh stations are leading the way in this exciting transition and I am confident that their investment in digital television will produce benefits for all consumers.

IN HONOR OF J. FRANK MOORE III

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of J. Frank Moore III, President of the International Association of Lions Clubs. Deeply involved in the community and sincerely committed to service, President Moore brings a unique passion and spirit to his duties, and truly lives the mission of Lions International: "We Serve."

Lions have a strong commitment to community service, and are recognized internationally for their service to the blind and visually impaired, as well as their commitment to helping youth throughout the world. An educator by profession and former Superintendent of Education for the Daleville, Alabama city schools, President Moore brings a wealth of experience as well as a unique perspective to the Association's service work.

A member of the Daleville Lions Club since 1975, President Moore has held many positions within the organization, and received numerous awards in recognition of his commitment and service to the organization and its mission. President Moore has won two Lion of the Year Awards, a 30 Member Key Award, the Henry W. Sweet Outstanding Past District Governor Award, two International President Leadership medals, seven International Presi-

dent's Award, and the Ambassador of Good Will Award, the highest honor the Association bestows upon its members.

In addition to his Lion activities, President Moore is active in numerous professional and community organizations. He is Chairman of the Daleville City Planning and Zoning Commission, a member of the Board of Directors of the Army Aviation Center Federal Credit Union and a member of the Army Aviation Museum Foundation executive committee. As you may be able to tell by now, President Moore is a busy man. More importantly, however, President Moore is a well-respected, hard-working, and dedicated individual.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Oak Cliff, Texas Lions Club myself, I have seen firsthand how tirelessly President Moore works on behalf of the International Association. I know my colleagues, many of them Lions themselves, will join me in honoring a remarkable man and a tireless advocate. I salute President Moore today, and wish him continued success in all of his endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN THORP STREET

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Helen Thorp Street, a citizen of Colorado. Helen died on May 6, 2002 and left a legacy of public service and dedication to the field of law and community leadership.

Helen was born in Marion, Kansas in 1912, and at nine years old, moved to Colorado when her widowed mother took up residence at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver. These were adventurous times for Helen and she was inspired to branch out on her own and run away from home. Given streetcar fare by the hotel's bellman, she traveled for about an hour, had a change of heart and returned to the safety of her historic residence and its protective staff.

Helen graduated from The Kent School for Girls in 1929 and traveled east by train to study at Vassar College, where she received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1932. She was also a student at the Sorbonne in Paris. She returned to Denver, and in 1936, began her legal studies at the Westminster College of Law at the University of Denver, above the Mapelli Meat Market, where she graduated with honors in 1939. She received the top score on the Colorado bar examination in 1940, but no firm in Colorado would hire her. Law was a man's profession and no one would give her a job.

In 1940, Helen joined the University of Denver's law school faculty, becoming the first woman in the United States to teach at an accredited law school. She represented indigent clients at the Legal Aid Society of Denver and after World War II, began a solo practice in the estates and trusts field.

Helen married John Campbell Street, a West Point graduate and attorney from Alabama in 1942, and their daughter, Kimbrough Street Schneider, an estates and trusts attorney in Seattle, Washington, survives them.

For over 50 years, Helen was an active volunteer for many of Denver's charitable and

civic entities. She served on the Board of the Legal Aid Society of Denver. She also served on the Board of the Community Chest, the predecessor of the United Way, was an active volunteer of the Margery Reed Mayo Nursery and helped reorganize the Denver Orphans' Home into the Denver Children's Home, serving on its board for six years.

Her longest and most significant association was with the Denver Symphony Association. She joined the Board in 1964, serving in many leadership roles. She became president and chairman of the Board from 1979–1982. One of her most significant symphony contributions was never known or recognized by the public. When the Symphony's founder, Helen Black was ready to retire, the orchestra did not have the money to give her a pension. Helen Street picked up the telephone and in one afternoon raised sufficient monies to fund Miss Black's pension.

Helen also served on the Board of the Children's Hospital, was active in the Central City Opera House Association and recorded law books for Recording for the Blind.

Among her many awards and honors for community service were the Distinguished Service Award conferred upon her by the Denver Rotary Club Foundation in 1983 and the Mary Lathrop Trailblazer Award in 1991 from the Colorado Woman's Bar Association. Never one to withhold her opinions, in her acceptance speech to the event's attendees, she was bluntly critical of lawyers and their emphasis on billing. "Your fees are much too high!" she told the Bar's members.

Colorado is a better place because of Helen Thorp Street. I applaud this remarkable woman and the legacy she has left our state, the practice of law and the example she set for community activists throughout our country. She will be missed by us all.

**SALUTE TO THE DETROIT
ARSENAL TANK PLANT**

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the placement of an historical marker at a most significant site in Warren, Michigan. Especially now, as we reflect on our appreciation for our country's military strength and ability, it is fitting to mark the place in our community that has played a pivotal role in our military success in World War II and since. The Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant, dubbed the heart of the "Arsenal of Democracy," was an archetypical project that brought together government and business united in a joint cause to modernize the U.S. Army.

"Enough and On Time," was the motto for the tank plant since the first M3 tank rolled off the line on April 24, 1941. The Tank Plant lived up to that motto during World War II with its production of 22,234 tanks, closely matching that of Great Britain and Germany. During the first years of existence, the Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant became the center for coordinating the Army's wheeled vehicle supplies with the establishment of the Tank-Automotive Center.

The Tank-Automotive Center's function was to ensure that the Army's needs for wheeled and tracked vehicles and spare parts was met

as quickly and as cheaply as possible. When first formed, the Center had a complement of forty officers and about six hundred civilians. By war's end that number had ballooned to five hundred officers and over four thousand civilians.

Since the end of World War II, and through the Korean, Vietnam, and Gulf Wars the Tank Plant evolved to meet the growing technological and functional needs of an ever-modernizing United States Army. In 1967, the Tank Plant became the Tank Automotive Command (TACOM). TACOM's reach now spreads over five states and eighty-one countries. The TACOM family manages and supports over 3,000 systems and 281,000 vehicles all over the world.

In 1992, the Department of Defense established the National Automotive Center, headquartered on the Tank Plant site. It serves as a conduit between the Army, industry, academia and federal agencies to share and develop technologies that have both commercial and military applications.

TACOM will continue to play this vital role for our nation's military, even as the site of the former tank plant assembly facility continues the transition to private use. The re-use of this property brings economic re-vitalization to the City of Warren and southeast Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the remarkable history of the Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant, and saluting the workers and leadership, both past and present, who continue the most important mission of keeping our Army well prepared for any challenge.

**REMEMBERING OUR D-DAY
VETERANS**

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the brave sailors and soldiers of D-Day. Fifty-eight years ago on this date young Americans joined by Allied forces undertook the most massive amphibious assault in the history of modern warfare, code-named "Operation Overlord". This direct assault on Hitler's Atlantic Wall was the first step in liberating occupied Europe.

Led by General Dwight David Eisenhower, more than 150,000 men along with thousands more providing air and artillery support invaded the beaches of Normandy and although suffering heavy casualties pressed on into the heart of occupied France.

We can only imagine what went through their minds as these brave men watched the gates open and they stepped into the cold Atlantic and onto those beaches. There were mortars' exploding all around them; sounds of bullets and planes flying overhead, but these men pressed on, while many around them fell and they helped secure the eventual Allied victory.

I am here today to pay tribute to those brave Americans, ones who came home and those who remain there, buried, overlooking the beaches. It was these men who answered the call of duty and saved liberty from the jaws of unspeakable evil.

Never had the world seen citizen soldiers come together and fight as brave and loyal as

these men did. They left the comfort of home and were sent halfway around the world to preserve freedom, democracy, and liberty for the free world. These men showed the utmost courage in taking up the call of duty to defend freedom and for that our country is eternally grateful.

So today, as we confront a new tyranny in waging the war on terrorism, let these brave men be our model. I am honored to have the opportunity to commend them and I pray that we will never forget the sacrifices that these men put forth so that they and generations to come could live in freedom.

TRIBUTE TO ED CORYELL

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a great American and a great labor leader, Ed Coryell.

A veteran of the Viet Nam war, Ed joined the Carpenters Union in 1967. He worked his way up from apprentice to the leadership of Local Union 8. After serving as Business Representative and Health and Welfare Board Trustee, he was elected President and Business Manager of the Metropolitan District Council of Carpenters of Philadelphia and Vicinity. He has also served as a Trustee of the Carpenters' International pension fund and serves as President of the Pennsylvania State Council of the union.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Coryell has not limited his activities to our union. He is also a member of the Boards of Philadelphia Independence Blue Cross and the Philadelphia Housing Authority. Our Governor appointed him to Team Pennsylvania, which is charged with bringing jobs to the Keystone state.

Ed Coryell built his union into a strong and united body of skilled craftsmen who have changed the skyline and the infrastructure of our city. Over the many contracts he negotiated, he won great improvement in the wages and benefit packages his 10,000 members enjoy. He established the finest training program for Carpenter apprentices and journeymen in the country. Because of Ed and others like him, Philadelphia's unofficial slogan is "if it's not built Union, it doesn't get built."

Mr. Speaker, the members and leadership of Unico will be honoring Ed Coryell for his years of service to his union, his city, his state and his nation. I join them in that honor. And I know that my colleagues stand with me as I salute my president, my mentor and my friend, Ed Coryell.

**TRIBUTE TO SUPERIOR COURT
JUDGE CARLOS CAZARES**

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague, Representative BOB FILNER, to mourn the passing and recognize the

contributions to the legal profession and the community of Superior Court Judge Carlos Cazares.

The oldest of 11 children who came from a hard-working Mexican family, Judge Cazares distinguished himself as a trailblazer serving in the Army during the Korean War and later attending college at night through the GI Bill, earning an accounting degree. He subsequently earned a law degree, becoming one of the first Mexican-American lawyers in San Diego County.

In 1972, then-Governor Ronald Reagan appointed him to a Municipal Court judgeship. Five years later, Gov. Jerry Brown elevated him to the San Diego Superior Court, an event witnessed by his parents, Carlos and Norberta Cazares.

In addition to his accomplishments on the bench, Judge Cazares was instrumental in ensuring that people have the highest quality of care and respect, both personally and professionally. For example, he helped establish the San Ysidro Health Clinic and was a member of the Knights of Columbus and a lay minister at St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church, ministering to the sick at hospitals.

He was a dedicated son, father, grandfather, brother and uncle.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Carlos Cazares was a hard-working community leader. It is our great pleasure to recognize his selfless commitment to the betterment of our community and our fellow citizens. We urge our colleagues to join in honoring his achievements. He has truly served our society with relentless dedication, and his community contributions distinguish him as an example for us all.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY HONORS
REVEREND RICHARD MILLER

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize, honor and thank Reverend Richard Miller, Pastor of The Stanton Reformed Church in Stanton, New Jersey since 1965, and dedicated community leader.

In a span covering four decades Reverend Miller has provided more than religious services. He has long been a dependable and reliable listener, who has always taken a personal and heartfelt interest in all of the community.

In fact Reverend Miller and the Stanton Reformed Church provide an example of what a community church should be. Ten years ago, when a member of the community was diagnosed with leukemia, Reverend Miller opened the doors and initiated a bone marrow drive. The program was subsequently supported by Merck & Co and has resulted in several matches.

This is but one example, however, of the many lives he touched. Reverend Miller has also served as the Chaplain to the Hunterdon County Jail and the Readington Township PBA. Furthermore, he has served as a role model to our youth as both an Assistant Scoutmaster and Scoutmaster of the Boy Scouts of America since 1969. The Stanton Grange recognized this distinguished service in 1975 with a Community Service Award.

It is with great pride that I join the members of the Reform Church in recognizing the thirty-seven years of service that Mr. Miller has given to the people of Stanton. He has been the ear that listens, the shoulder to lean on and the modest individual who gave all he had to his community. Reverend Miller is truly a treasure in New Jersey's cultural heritage. His example is an inspiration to all Central New Jerseyans.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, again, I rise to celebrate and honor this true New Jersey treasure. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Reverend Richard Miller of the Reformed Church in Stanton, New Jersey.

MARITIME TRANSPORTATION
ANTITERRORISM ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to express support for H.R. 3983, the Maritime Transportation Antiterrorism Act. I also want to mention a couple of areas where the bill needs to be improved during Conference Committee consideration. According to the Economist magazine, last October, a discovery at the southern Italian port of Gioia Tauro shook the foundations on which world trade has grown so rapidly in the past half century. A suspected al-Qaeda terrorist was found inside a container. The Egyptian suspect, who later disappeared while on bail, was equipped in comfort for the duration of the container's intended sea voyage from Italy to Halifax in Canada. He carried plans of airports, an aviation mechanic's certificate and security passes. Intelligence sources say other containers similarly outfitted were found at the Italian port.

Had this container actually reached an American or even Canadian port, this suspect would likely have escaped into the interior of the United States. Why? Because many terminal operators have abandoned the practice of inspecting so-called empty containers to ensure that the container is actually empty. They have also abandoned the practice of inspecting container seals, to ensure that no tampering of the container has taken place. It is time for Congress to step in and demand that every terminal operator do their part to enhance the security of American ports, containers, and our communities.

The International Longshore and Warehouse Union testified before the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and made a compelling case for legislation to mandate security checks of containers. Port workers can inspect the outside seal of every container moving through our ports. A broken seal would alert the port facility that the container has been tampered with and that it needs to be carefully inspected before entering a facility or being placed on a vessel. A systematic check of container seals also provides authorities with a record of the parties responsible for placing the seal on any container that may contain a terrorist or contain the means of a terrorist act.

Another equally necessary security measure is the mandatory inspection of so-called empty

containers, which regularly move on and off ships each day. Many countries, including Japan, require such inspections because of the increased risk that these "empties" pose for the placement of bombs, weapons and contraband. In fact, inspection of empty containers on American docks was the customary practice up until a few years ago when companies decided it cut into profits. We can no longer allow our port facility operators to place profits over the security needs of our country.

H.R. 3983 is a good bill, but it is weak on container security solutions. I hope that provisions providing for security checks of empty containers and the integrity of container seals are considered by the Conference Committee.

A TRIBUTE TO PASTOR ED JOHNSON OF FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF ROSEMOUNT, MINNESOTA, FOR 35 YEARS OF INSPIRING MINISTRY AND DEDICATED SERVICE

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Pastor Ed Johnson, Senior Pastor of First Baptist Church of Rosemount, Minnesota, who will soon become Pastor Emeritus.

Pastor Ed and his loving wife, Ellie, have been doing the Lord's work in our state and nation for 35 years and have truly made a difference in the lives of thousands of people.

Pastor Ed has been a special friend and spiritual mentor since the day we first met in the spring of 1990—over 12 years ago. From my first major vote on "Operation Desert Storm" to coping with my mother's Alzheimer's disease, Pastor Ed has been there for my family and me. His wise counsel, friendship, support and prayers are deeply appreciated.

Mr. Speaker, many of our colleagues remember Pastor Ed Johnson from his service as Guest Chaplain for the House of Representatives several years ago, when he made a lasting impression on all of us.

That's Pastor Ed—always serving the Lord in a loving, kind and gentle way. Whether he's motivating young missionaries on the mission field, encouraging young preachers, supporting Sunday school teachers and bus drivers, counseling families, teaching new members and students or reaching out to the community to build a growing flock for his remarkable church, Pastor Ed has been there for all of us the past 35 years.

Pastor Ed has been repeatedly recognized by local, state and national religious organizations for the phenomenal growth of his church and his many other accomplishments. It's easy to understand his success once you meet him.

Pastor Ed Johnson's First Baptist Church has been successful because of its family-oriented approach centered firmly on the Bible. No one escapes the reach of Pastor Ed's inspiring motivational tools: a warm heart, an unyielding resolve and an eloquent speaking style.

Pastor Ed's dynamic approach to building faith is based on what he learned at Tennessee Temple University and Temple Baptist

Theological Seminary in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker, Pastor Ed doesn't just encourage people to come to church, he goes out and gets them! He has assembled an armada of buses to go out into a 15-mile radius from Rosemount and bring people to his church and Sunday school. Then he sends the members of his congregation out into the world to spread the gospel and do good works to help people in need.

Under Pastor Ed's visionary leadership, First Baptist Church of Rosemount has developed a missionary program that oversees 46 missionaries in countries throughout the world, 7 Christian schools and colleges and numerous full-time Christian ministries right here in the U.S.

Also, Pastor Ed founded the First Baptist Church Christian School in 1971. Today, that school has produced 400 graduates, many of whom have entered the ministry full time throughout the world, as well as many other callings.

Pastor Ed has been recognized for his accomplishments time and again, and he has been honored with Doctor of Divinity Degrees from Hyles-Anderson College and Baptist Christian University.

A past President of the Minnesota Association of Christian Schools, Pastor Ed is now that group's Executive Director. He also serves as a member of the Board of Directors of both the American Association of Christian Schools and the General Council of Baptist Mid-Missions.

In these positions, he has traveled throughout the nation in recent years, spreading faith with an evangelistic and Biblical conference ministry.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Pastor Ed Johnson has made a difference in politics and government both in Minnesota and our nation. From our work together in the Minnesota Legislature to save the option of home-schooling for Minnesota families to my very first and most challenging endorsing convention for Congress, Pastor Ed has been a key ally and loyal friend. I treasure his wise counsel and consider his friendship a true blessing.

Mr. Speaker, as Pastor Ed Johnson retires from his active ministry, we wish him and his wonderful wife, Ellie, all of God's blessings and thank him for the great impact his ministry has had on countless people in Minnesota and around the world.

May God bless you, Pastor Ed and Ellie, and may God bless America!

CONGRATULATIONS TO
BELLEFONTE AREA HIGH
SCHOOL MOCK TRIAL TEAM ON
WINNING THEIR DISTRICT CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. JOHN E. PETERSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the accomplishments of a dedicated group of young students from Bellefonte Area High School in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania. I wish to pay tribute to those students on the Mock Trial team and their advisors who participated in the Mock Trial pro-

gram sponsored by the Pennsylvania Bar Association. This is the second year in a row that Bellefonte Area High School Mock Trial team has won the competition against other student teams in their district.

The Mock Trial program gives young students an opportunity to learn about the law, legal strategies, and courtroom etiquette and procedure. This is accomplished by "trying" a fictitious court case in front of an actual judge and jury. Student participants portray both the witnesses and the attorneys on both sides of the case. Members of the Bellefonte Area High School Mock Trial team were Erika Dillon, Karen Stringer, Jeremy Winn, Alex Henderson, Katey Glunt, Jon Judiech, Tim Williams, Sara Waugh, Justin Kirk Houser, and Joe Putnam. Their advisors were Ed Fitzgerald, Gregg Kohlhepp, and Assistant District Attorney Lance Marshall, who donated his free time to help these dedicated students.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Bellefonte Area High School Mock Trial team who brought deserved recognition to their school and community. Their enthusiasm and desire to learn the judicial system should be commended and encouraged by all. Their success demonstrates that today's youth are our leaders of tomorrow.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE TOWN OF FREEDOM

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today before this House I recognize and honor the Town of Freedom, a Wisconsin community that exemplifies the American dream in its past, present and future.

On June 5, Freedom celebrates the 15th anniversary of its founding.

Freedom has a rich history. Its first inhabitants were Indians that called the area Sagola, which means "good morning." Some of Freedom's first settlers were James Jackson, an ex-slave, and his Native American wife. In recognition of his release from slavery, Jackson named the place "Freedom" in the years that followed, the demand for lumber from northeastern Wisconsin brought a number of Irish, German and Dutch immigrants to Freedom.

In 1848, Wisconsin gained statehood, putting Freedom one step closer to its formal foundation. In June of 1852, Ethan Powers, Albert Cook, and James Taylor met for the first time as the town's Board of Supervisors, marking Freedom's beginning that we celebrate this year.

Throughout the 19th Century, Freedom continued to build and prosper, growing along with the area's burgeoning timber industry. As the 20th Century arrived, and agriculture began to replace logging, the citizens of Freedom also began to change with the times. Like its Indian name, Sagola, meaning "good morning," today the citizens of Freedom have woken to the glory of a new day and continue to march forward toward a bright future ahead.

On this sesquicentennial anniversary of the inception of Freedom, I offer my congratulations to the town and its residents. Since its

founding, Freedom has lived true to its name, welcoming every newcomer and providing all with the liberty and independence to prosper.

A TRIBUTE TO JIM AND MISTY JOHNSON OF LAVACA, ARKANSAS

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to pay tribute to a young woman and colleague of mine, a pharmacy technician from Lavaca, Arkansas, along with her husband, Jim, and three-year-old daughter, Shea Nicole, who lost their lives in the Interstate 40 bridge collapse on May 26, 2002.

Misty Johnson was only 28 when she was so tragically killed, but in those 28 years she brightened the lives of friends, family, even her customers at Rose Drug Store in Paris, Arkansas. Her coworkers say Misty was fun to work with, always on time, and always ready to work hard.

Six years ago, she married Jim, her high school sweetheart. Their friends say no one can remember either of them having dated anyone but each other. Jim worked as a route sales representative for Wonder Bread, and started work at 3 am. He had to go to bed earlier than the rest of his family, and he made sure he kissed his daughter Shea every night before doing so. The two lived for their young daughter and always put her first in their lives. In fact, they were headed to Tulsa for a day at the zoo when their lives were unexpectedly taken.

My heart goes out to Misty's and Jim's parents, Hursel and Linda Henson and Juanita Brown Johnson, and their families. I know this is an extremely difficult time for them, and for all families who lost loved ones on that terrible day, and I keep them in my thoughts and prayers. While Misty, Jim, and Shea are no longer with us, their spirit lives on, in the lives of all those they touched.

COMMENDING STATIONS ON MAKING THE TRANSITION TO DIGITAL TELEVISION

HON. CHRISTOPHER JOHN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. JOHN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the ongoing efforts by our Nation's broadcasters to make the transition to digital television. This exciting new technology will open the door to a new world of possibilities like High Definition TV, interactive television, and expanded programming options.

I am proud that one of the broadcasters in my congressional district has taken a lead in making this advancement. KLFY, a Young Broadcasting station, currently serves residents in Louisiana's Seventh Congressional District with a digital signal.

It is no small accomplishment to make the transition to digital. Broadcasters across the country are making substantial investments in new transmitting facilities, new production

equipment, and in some cases new broadcast towers. Collectively, the broadcast industry has invested over a billion dollars into this new technology.

America's broadcasters have demonstrated their commitment to making the DTV transition, but they cannot do it alone. A collaborative effort by the FCC, cable operators, consumer equipment manufacturers and Congress is needed if we are to meet the timetable that has been established. Several issues must still be addressed to build on the progress that broadcasters are making in rolling out digital television to their viewers. In particular, we must work to overcome the economic and technical roadblocks that are currently preventing small broadcasters from successfully launching DTV.

Mr. Speaker, with the continued efforts of our Nation's broadcasters I am sure that we will overcome these obstacles and make a successful transition to DTV. I remain confident that the future of television is digital and I believe that future is bright.

EXPATRIATE LEGISLATION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to prevent tax avoidance through the device of renouncing one's allegiance to this country.

Citizenship in this country confers extraordinary benefits. Our citizens are able to enjoy the full range of political and economic freedoms that our government ensures. With the benefits of citizenship comes the responsibility to contribute to the common good. Avoiding that responsibility through renouncing citizenship should not be tolerated.

This country is fortunate in that it can depend on the voluntary compliance of its citizens to collect its taxes. In that respect, we are unique in the world. The willingness of our citizens to continue voluntarily to comply with our tax laws is threatened when very wealthy individuals can avoid their responsibility as citizens by turning their backs on this country and walking away with enormous wealth.

I reject any suggestion that my bill is a form of class warfare or motivated by class envy. It is true that my bill will affect only very wealthy individuals. Only very wealthy individuals have the resources necessary to live securely outside the borders of this country as expatriates. Closing a loophole that only the extraordinarily wealthy can utilize is not class warfare. It is a matter of fundamental fairness to the rest of our citizens.

Opponents of effective reform in this area have gone so far as to suggest that those reforms would be inconsistent with our Nation's historic commitment to human rights. I strongly disagree. The individuals affected by the bill are not renouncing their American citizenship because of any fundamental disagreement with our political or economic system. These individuals simply refuse to contribute to the common good in a country where the political and economic system has benefitted them enormously. Some opponents have gone so far as to compare the plight of these wealthy expatriates to the plight of the persecuted

Jews attempting to flee Russia. That argument is worthy of contempt. Our bill imposes no barrier to departure. Indeed, most expatriates have physically departed from this country before they renounce their citizenship.

For reasons that continue to puzzle me, there was a bitter partisan dispute in 1995 over this issue. The partisan nature of that debate obscured the fact that there was a genuine bipartisan consensus that tax avoidance by renouncing one's American citizenship should not be tolerated.

The dispute during 1995 involved an argument over the appropriate mechanism to be used to address tax-motivated expatriation. The Clinton Administration, the Senate on a bipartisan basis, and the House Democrats all supported legislation that would have imposed an immediate tax on the unrealized appreciation in the value of the expatriate's assets. The House Republicans supported a provision that imposed a tax on the U.S. source income of the expatriate for the 10-year period following expatriation. Armed with revenue estimates from the Joint Committee on Taxation that showed their version as raising more money, the House Republicans prevailed and, in 1996, enacted their version of the expatriation legislation.

There was an article in *Forbes Magazine* several years ago that summarized the effect of the 1996 legislation as follows: "It ain't workin'." Although the law appears to be draconian on its fact, there are plenty of loopholes. In the first quarter of 1999 alone, a grandson of J. Paul Getty; a son of the shipping magnate Jacob Stoll-Nielsen; and Joseph J. Bogdanovich, the son of the Star-Kist mogul, took advantage of those loopholes. The article suggests that many other expatriates deliberately have lost citizenship without formally renouncing it, believing that was a simple way to avoid the 1996 Act.

The 1996 legislation made several modifications to ineffective prior law expatriation provisions. It eliminated the requirement to show a tax-avoidance motive in most cases and eliminated one simple method of avoiding the rules, involving transfers of U.S. assets to foreign corporations. There were many other ways of avoiding those rules such as delaying gains, monetizing assets without recognition of gains, and investing indirectly through derivatives. Those techniques were left untouched.

The 1996 legislation made no serious attempt to prevent the avoidance of the estate and gift taxes, even though expatriation has been described as the ultimate technique in avoiding estate and gift taxes. Bill Gates, one of the wealthiest individuals in the world, has approximately \$90 billion in assets. If he were to die or transfer those assets to his children by gift, the potential liability would be substantial. If Bill Gates were to expatriate, he could immediately make unlimited gifts in cash to his children without any gift tax liability. If he expatriated ten years before he died, his entire \$90 billion stake in Microsoft could be transferred to his heirs with no income tax or estate tax ever being imposed on that accumulation of wealth.

Following is a brief summary of my bill.

SUMMARY OF BILL

The bill would impose a tax on the unrealized appreciation in the value of an expatriate's assets. The amount of that tax would be determined as if the expatriate has sold his assets for their fair market value on the

date that he expatriates. To the extent that those assets are capital assets, the preferential capital gains tax rate would apply.

The bill exempts the first \$600,000 (\$1.2 million for a married couple) of appreciation from the tax. It also exempts U.S. real property interests and interests in retirement plans.

The expatriate would be provided an election to defer the tax with interest until the property is sold.

The bill would eliminate the ability to avoid estate and gift taxes through expatriation by imposing a tax on the receipt by U.S. citizens of gifts or bequests from expatriates. The new tax would not apply in circumstances where the gift or bequest was otherwise subject to U.S. estate or gift taxes. In addition, the new tax would be reduced by any foreign estate or gift tax paid on the gift or bequest.

The bill would eliminate the ability to expatriate on an informal basis. It would require a formal renunciation of citizenship before an individual could avoid tax as a U.S. citizen.

Generally, the bill would apply to individuals formally renouncing their citizenship after the date of action by the Committee on Ways and Means. The provisions designed to prevent avoidance of estate and gift taxes would apply to gifts and bequests received after such date.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KANSAS CITY'S DIGITAL BROADCASTERS

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the broadcasting business is unique in that it provides its service for free. Most communication mediums, like high-speed Internet, satellite TV, and cable require a subscription. But anyone willing to purchase a TV set and rabbit ears can enjoy local TV.

Three stations in my district have already invested to see that this tradition continues into the digital era. I would like to thank Hearst-Argyle stations KMBC, ABC, and KCWE, UPN, for their recent conversion to digital broadcasting on April 30, 2002, and again praise KCPT, Kansas City's public television station which has been broadcasting a digital signal since November 9, 1998. Actions speak louder than words, and these stations, through their actions, have demonstrated a commitment to the future of free, over the air television. KMBC, KCWE, and KCPT should be commended for making digital television broadcasts available to homes in Missouri's Fifth District.

I look forward to the ongoing transition to digital television, and I commend my local stations for leading the way. Let me offer my thanks and congratulations to them for flipping the digital switch.

HONORING THE WOMEN VETERANS OF AMERICA

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest

gratitude to the millions of women who have donned the uniform of our armed forces and served proudly in the every military conflict in which this Nation has engaged. On Saturday, May 18, I spent some time with a group of ladies of whom we should all be extremely proud. I was honored to take part in the Harrisburg Armed Services Day celebration of Women Veterans organized by City Councilwoman Patricia L. Stringer and local veteran Barbara Lewis. I could not commend the women veterans attending that gathering enough then and cannot do so now. Nevertheless, it is only fitting that we should attempt to honor those who have sacrificed so much for our benefit.

The roughly 2 million women who have served with the military have served in every conflict since the American Revolution. Over 55,000 of these veterans have come from my home, the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. All have left a legacy of service, duty and patriotism. We would do well to remember their devotion to country, and to imitate their heroic sense of responsibility, especially as we find ourselves confronted with new enemies and a new war.

On Saturday, May 18, I spoke with veterans such as Sandra Mosten and Betty Curtis, a former WAC corporal, who served in the Army at a time coincident with my service in the early 1950s. Sandra and Betty served our country proudly, and perhaps without realizing it, have blazed a path for women who have come after them. Indeed, 90,000 women serve in the U.S. Armed Forces today, and all have been strengthened in their commitment to the military by the examples of the strong women who have gone before them—veterans like Sandra Mosten and Betty Curtis.

Mr. Speaker, the history of women in uniform moves me each time I recount their great accomplishments. The Army Nurses Corps, founded in 1901, served as the vanguard unit for official participation of uniformed women within the military. The Navy and Marine Corps soon followed suit and enlisted women into a variety of roles during World War I. By World War II, 400,000 women served in non-combatant military positions. Many of us will remember the Women's Army Corps organized by Oveta Culp Hobby, the first lady of Texas and, later, the first Secretary of Housing and Education. The WACs, as they were fondly dubbed, were joined by the Navy's WAVES, the Coast Guard's SPARS and Air Corp's WASPs. Their jobs may have been labeled noncombatant, the risk was often just as great as those faced by men in the front lines. For example, 87 military nurses fell into enemy hands as POWs during the war.

I personally remember the WACs and WASPs of Central Pennsylvania who instilled in the youth of the community a renewed sense of duty—a sensibility I carried with me, into my adulthood and which propelled me forward during my time in the Army during the Korean War. In fact, the years just prior to my enlistment were critical to the future of women in the military. In 1948, President Truman signed into law the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948. The Act granted women permanent status in the Regular and Reserve forces of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and newly created Air Force. Over 500 women then served in the combat zones of Korea. When America entered that long conflict in Vietnam, women again were an integral

part of military operations. Nearly 7,500 women served their country honorably during that conflict. Following their example, President Ford signed into law an Act admitting women into the service academies of the various military services. The WAC formally dissolved a few years later, marking in many ways the full integration of women into the military, free of segregated units. We only need to view the heroic exploits of women in Desert Storm and Afghanistan to see how far women have come in the military. I need look no further than the confines of my Congressional District.

I am reminded of the new traditions of women's military service that are being created each and every day when I look at the Headquarters of our Pennsylvania National Guard, located at Fort Indiantown Gap near Annville, Pennsylvania. There, the first woman to attain the rank of General in the Pennsylvania Guard commands the Army Guard with devotion and professionalism. I had the great honor of noting Deputy Adjutant General Jessica Wright's promotion to Brigadier General in this body last Congress. Let me also note the tremendous accomplishment of a young soldier I met just a few months ago, Krista Griffith of Hershey, Pennsylvania. Krista has recently become the first woman to attain the rank of Sergeant Major in the Pennsylvania Guard. Old enlisted veterans like myself will note that Sergeant Major is one of the non commissioned officers (NCO) in the Army. Sergeant Major Griffith, an intelligence specialist, will soon serve 6 months in Bosnia as part of the SFOR operations the 28th Infantry Division of the Pennsylvania Guard will soon undertake.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to know General Wright, Sergeant Major Griffith, Sandra Mosten, Betty Curtis, Barbara Lewis and so many other women veterans from Central Pennsylvania. We as a country should be honored to remember the 2 million women veterans who have served this country and the thousands who serve in uniform today during this time of war. We will never forget their sacrifices or their commitment to service. I thank them all on behalf of the people of my district. I know my colleagues will join me in thanking them on behalf of a grateful Nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, I was unavoidably detained and missed a vote on a motion to adjourn. Had I voted, I would have voted "no" on this vote—No. 213.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. FREDERICK J. STOKLEY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of an outstanding individual who has demonstrated a true commitment to education, Mr. Frederick J. Stokley, C.E.O. and

Superintendent of Schools in Ridgewood, NJ. Tomorrow, on June 7, 2002, the Ridgewood community will celebrate Mr. Stokley's 15 years of service to the Village of Ridgewood. Amid fireworks, plays, and tributes to Mr. Stokley, the community will thank him for his dedication. The results of his work are felt not only in the public schools of Ridgewood, but throughout our community. He is a wonderful example of the type of person who makes Bergen County such a wonderful place.

The Ridgewood school district is considered to be one of the premiere suburban school districts in the New York metropolitan area, and indeed the entire State of New Jersey. Much of this is because of the guidance of Mr. Stokley as Superintendent. The experience that he brought to the job has continued the strong tradition of excellence in Ridgewood's education system. When Mr. Stokley joined Ridgewood in 1987, he had already served as Superintendent of Schools in Massachusetts and Louisiana. Additionally, Mr. Stokley has taught at outstanding institutions such as Harvard University, Cambridge College, and Boston College. Ridgewood was lucky to have a man of such intelligence, experience, and devotion join its fine school system.

As a former member of the Ridgewood Board of Education and former educator, I can tell you first hand the importance of leadership and serious commitment to the public school system. And I believe, as the residents of Ridgewood will agree, Mr. Stokley has provided those very qualities for our community. I applaud his dedication and his service in the past 15 years in our community. And I wish him all the best for the years ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Stokley on his 15 very successful years with the Ridgewood Public Schools and thank him for his fine example for all of us committed to providing a quality education for our children.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF HOWARD EISENBERG

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the City of Milwaukee lost one of its most brilliant and compassionate citizens on Tuesday when Howard Eisenberg died of complications of a heart attack.

Dean of the Marquette University School of Law since 1995, Mr. Eisenberg symbolized the humanity and dedication to public service toward which all lawyers and jurists should strive. Hailed by members of the legal community across the country, Mr. Eisenberg earned praise for his efforts to give everyone access to the justice system. In Milwaukee, he owned a well-deserved reputation for offering help to those in need, giving advice to those who asked, and taking on pro bono cases on behalf of those with limited financial means.

Even Mr. Eisenberg's hobbies and leisure time activities reflected his drive to help those in need. He was, after all, a lifelong fan of the Chicago Cubs.

Mr. Eisenberg was as groundbreaking as he was compassionate. He served as Wisconsin's chief public defender from 1972 to 1978,

and in that role he wrote the state's public defender statute. Eisenberg, who was Jewish, also became the first non-Catholic dean of the Marquette Law School when he assumed the post at the Jesuit institution seven years ago.

Leaders from across the state sought out his special combination of legal prowess and commitment to the community on a range of issues. Mr. Eisenberg headed a community commission for the Archdiocese of Milwaukee that examined the Church's response to alleged sex abuse in the clergy, and Governor Scott McCallum selected Mr. Eisenberg to co-chair Wisconsin's Task Force on Ethics Reform in Government.

A member of the Bar in Wisconsin, Illinois and the District of Columbia, Mr. Eisenberg, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin—Madison School of Law, argued more than 300 appellate cases before state and federal courts, including two cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. He was widely recognized as a leader in the areas of criminal procedure, legal ethics, elder law, and civil rights.

I ask my colleagues in the House today to honor and recognize the illustrious career of Howard Eisenberg. His integrity, character, and legal expertise will be sorely missed.

RECOGNITION OF DAVE ZWEIFEL'S
40TH ANNIVERSARY WITH CAPITAL
TIMES

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Dave Zweifel's 40th anniversary working at the Capital Times newspaper in Madison, WI. Dave grew up in New Glarus, WI, and entered the University of Wisconsin in 1958. The day after Dave graduated with his degree in journalism, he went to work at the Capital Times. Except for 2 years serving his country in the U.S. Army as a field artillery officer, Dave has dedicated his journalism career to the Capital Times.

But the 40th anniversary of Dave at the Capital Times is only part of the story. Dave's story is much more than that. It is the story of a young boy having a dream and seeking out that dream through relentless dedication and hard work. As a boy growing up in the New Glarus area, Dave dreamed of becoming the editor of the Capital Times. As a high school student and the editor of a local paper, Dave went to meet with the editor of the Capital Times. That editor promised Dave that if he continued his hard work, and got a college education, he would have a job waiting for him at the Capital Times. Several years later, Dave showed up at the editor's door, diploma in hand, and the editor gave Dave that much sought after job as a cub reporter.

Dave worked his way up at the Capital Times as a reporter covering everything from agricultural issues to the political beat. In 1971 Dave's hard work paid off when he landed the city editor slot. Further dedication was rewarded when he became managing editor in 1978 and editor in 1983.

Dave's dedication to his newspaper is evident in every edition of the Capital Times. Everyday at 4:30 a.m. Dave arrives at his desk to go over that afternoon's paper and to en-

sure that the paper embodies the unique ideals of Wisconsin's Progressive movement.

In today's world of mega-media mergers it is refreshing to know that everyday, Dave Zweifel works to ensure that the Capital Times remains true not just to the ideals of journalism, but true to Wisconsin, the traditions of the Badger State, and the independent voice that Wisconsinites have depended upon since 1917.

TRIBUTE TO DR. BARBARA
HELLER

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, on June 20, 2002, Maryland elected officials, University officials, faculty, staff, students, alumni and friends will honor Dr. Barbara Heller for her many years of visionary leadership as Dean of the University of Maryland School of Nursing. After 12 years, Dr. Heller is leaving to accept a position as the first Executive Director of the newly formed Center for Health Workforce Development. She will also assume new responsibilities as the School of Nursing's first Rauschenbach Distinguished Professor, an endowment professorship dedicated to the improvement of nursing and nursing education.

During her tenure as Dean, Dr. Heller is credited with building a new state-of-art nursing school building to support the School's research, teaching and service mission. Another key milestone in Dr. Heller's tenure is the recruitment of nationally known nurse researchers and scientists, resulting in a 900% increase in grants and contact awards for the School of Nursing since 1990.

As Dean, Dr. Heller has guided the School of Nursing through many challenges, not the least of which is the national nursing shortage. With aggressive strategies of outreach, increased scholarship support, marketing and student recruitment, Dr. Heller's term has been marked by significant increases in enrollment and diversity. The School's minority student population has more than doubled in the past dozen years, from 15% to 35%.

U.S. News and World Report has consistently ranked the School among the top ten in the nation, and in 2000, accorded the same status to five of the School's graduate specialties. Recently, the School was designated a Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization Collaborating Center for Nursing in Mental Health Promotion, significantly expanding opportunities for international research and dialogue for faculty and students.

Dr. Heller's leadership in service to the community also deserves special notice. During her tenure, a new model of clinical instruction and health care service has expanded to include five Wellmobiles, 14 school-based wellness centers, a high-school based family support center, the Open Gates Health Center, and the Pediatric Ambulatory Care Center. The latter is managed and operated jointly by the Schools of Nursing and Medicine, providing primary care services to more than 400 children each week who would not otherwise have access to adequate health care.

Due in great measure to Dr. Heller's leadership, expertise, knowledge and determination,

the University of Maryland School of Nursing is well positioned to meet the challenges of the future. It has been a great privilege to work with Dr. Heller. I wish to congratulate her on her successful tenure as Dean and extend best wishes to her in her new position.

65TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
BATTLE OF THE OVERPASS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember not only those men and women who fought courageously and gave their lives to preserve the freedoms of our country, but also to remember the men and women who fought and gave their lives in the struggle for the rights of working men and women in America.

On May 27 we observed the 65th anniversary of an important and historic moment in the American Labor movement, the Battle of the Overpass. It was on May 26, 1937 that Walter Reuther, President of United Automobile Workers Local 174 and three fellow UAW organizers—Richard Frankenstein, J.J. Kennedy and Robert Kantor—organized what they hoped would be a peaceful distribution of union literature by the ladies' auxiliary of Local 174. At Reuther's request, several neutral observers were also present, including members of the clergy, reporters and photographers. At the suggestion of one of these photographers, they climbed the steps to an overpass leading to Gate No. 4, the primary entrance to the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge industrial complex.

Within minutes, Ford's "Servicemen" attacked them brutally, eventually throwing them down the two flights of iron steps leading up to the overpass. Dozens of the union's members were injured and one member died as a result of his injuries.

The Battle of the Overpass galvanized the organizing efforts among Ford employees, and the photographs taken that day brought national attention to not only the demands of working men and women, but also to the tactics employed by management to crush the early unions. It was a turning point for the labor movement. Ford had won the battle in the street, but ultimately lost in the minds of the public. In just a few short years, Ford officially recognized the UAW and signed its first contract with the union.

The right to safe working conditions, the eight-hour workday, the weekend . . . these are things that the men and women at the Battle of the Overpass fought, bled and even risked their lives for—and we should never forget that. Today, labor unions continue to negotiate for livable wages, decent health benefits, and ways to improve the quality of products and services they provide. They are striving to achieve fairer treatment for workers of color, working women, workers with disabilities and gay and lesbian workers, both on the job and in society. They continue to champion support for a strong public education system, along with the right of all children to receive quality education and opportunities for learning throughout adulthood. Unions continue to be on the front lines of promoting democracy across the globe.

It is right that we remember those that fought so hard for that first contract 65 years ago, and draw strength from their perseverance, so that 65 years from now our children will look back and see the great progress made by current generations.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "SAFE SLEEPWEAR AND BURN PREVENTION ACT OF 2002"

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague, Representative ED TOWNS, in introducing the "Safe Sleepwear and Burn Prevention Act of 2002." This legislation is important to thousands of children and their parents who face the dangers of sleepwear-related fires every day.

This legislation accomplishes three things. First, it repeals an ill-advised exception to our children's fire safety regulations created by the Consumer Product Safety Commission in 1996. This exception completely exempted sleepwear for infants age 0-9 months from the fire safety requirements. Second, the legislation repeals a similar regulatory exemption created for so-called "tight-fitting" sleepwear. Finally, our bill closes an egregious loophole in current law, which allows manufacturers of garments used by children to sleep in to avoid all fire safety requirements simply by labeling the garment as "daywear" rather than "sleepwear."

We owe a debt of gratitude to the Shriners Hospitals for Children for bringing this situation to our attention. Following the CPSC's 1996 decision, doctors at the Shriners Hospitals, which treat over 20 percent of all serious pediatric burn injuries in the United States, began to notice an alarming increase in the number of children suffering from sleepwear-related burn injuries. In the two years following the Commission's decision, the Shriners documented an alarming 157 percent increase in the number of children with fire-related injuries.

Last Congress, our subcommittee on Commerce, Trade and Consumer Protection held a hearing on this issue and received testimony from the Shriners and the American Burn Association, which represents all the Nation's burn centers and burn health care professionals. The evidence is compelling, and Congress must act quickly to ensure a burn-safe environment for children.

This legislation will reverse the Commission's ill-considered relaxation of the fire safety regulations and require that all garments used with regularity as sleepwear by children age 0-7 years must meet fire safety requirements. Mislabeling a garment as daywear or claiming that it is not intended to be used as sleepwear will no longer be an excuse for not meeting fire safety requirements, especially for the youngest and most vulnerable of our children.

We are also fortunate that we now have the technology available to create such a fire-safe environment for just pennies per garment. These new technologies are inexpensive, safe, do not wash out and do not alter the texture of the garment. We simply have no ex-

cuse for not ensuring that all garments used as sleepwear take advantage of this new technology.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will truly create a safer environment for children. We can prevent thousands of horrific burn injuries and lessen the severity of those that do occur by adopting this legislation. The agency charged with protecting our children has failed in its duty to do so, and now Congress must act.

TRIBUTE TO GUADALUPE S. RAMIREZ

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Guadalupe S. Ramirez for whom Los Angeles Mission College recently dedicated a new Collaborative Studies Building. Guadalupe was an outstanding community activist who died in January of 2000 at the age of 84.

Born in El Paso, Texas, Guadalupe had to end her formal education in the seventh grade to care for her ill mother. Soon after her mother passed away, Guadalupe relocated to California in the 1930's. She later married Manuel C. Ramirez. The couple partnered in many community efforts and they worked together to establish the San Fernando Valley chapter of the League of United Latin American Citizens. Even with their deep involvement in the community, the Ramirez's dedicated themselves to family, raising and caring for more than 35 children, including their many foster children. Guadalupe's many accomplishments involved helping found both the first Head Start childcare program in the Valley, and the Chicano Studies Department at Cal State University, Northridge. She also helped develop the North Valley Occupational Center.

In the 1970s Guadalupe led the campaign to place a proposed community college in the northeast San Fernando Valley. Her tireless effort proved successful, and in 1975 Mission College was founded in San Fernando. Dubbed as "the mother of Mission College" for her efforts on behalf of the community and the college, Guadalupe is remembered and loved by the greater Northeast San Fernando Valley community. The dedication of the Collaborative Studies Building in Guadalupe's name serves to acknowledge her role in bringing an institution of higher learning to the northeast San Fernando Valley while at the same time advancing the goals and values she held so dear.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to ask my colleagues to Join me in saluting Guadalupe S. Ramirez, whose life is an inspiration to all.

TRAFICANT TRIAL: A RAILROAD OF JUSTICE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, the government presented a ten-count indictment against

me on May 4, 2001. And convicted me on those ten counts, Thursday, April 11, 2002.

Count Two—David Sugar.

David Sugar was indicted for backdating invoices for his company, some of which concerned me and Mr. Sugar ended up getting caught up in making false statements about these invoices.

To avoid perjury, Mr. Sugar stated he was pressured into doing quid pro quo favors at the Traficant farm.

Be advised that David Sugar testified that he received \$1,400 in one payment and accepted a Steinway piano, appraised for between \$6,000 and \$7,000 and claimed the same on his tax records.

In my trial, the judge did not permit the testimony, or consensual taped phone call with Harry Manganaro, friend of David Sugar, in whom Sugar confided after being visited by the FBI for a second time. Clearly under the circumstances, Mr. Sugar's discussion with Mr. Manganaro should have fallen under the hearsay rule and been permitted as evidence.

On Sunday, January 27, 2002 I had the following conversation with Harry Manganaro regarding Mr. Sugar's situation:

JT: This is what, the twenty-seventh? Sunday, January twenty seventh? Okay now, Harry do you want to spell you last name?

HM: M-A-N-G-A-N-A-R-O.

JT: Manganaro. Yea. We've known each other for a lot of years, but you work for Dave Sugar right? You used to?

HM: I used to.

JT: And on or about the time that Dave ah, has gone through this ordeal with me, you were his employee?

HM: Yea, when I was there I was just a consultant on demolitions.

JT: Yea, you wanna move a little closer? And you realize we are taping this conversation?

HM: Yes.

JT: Okay. Ah, in fact, you mentioned, there, you came to me yesterday to my house at about what, 10:00? This is the first you divulged that information to me.

HM: Right.

JT: Okay. And you realize I represent myself, I'm my own attorney.

HM: I do.

JT: Now, I've asked you to meet me here today and you told me that basically Dave Sugar had made statements to you relative to this case. I want you to just in short, brief terms tell me what Dave Sugar said.

HM: Well first of all, he had people coming in, they came in two times.

JT: Who were the people?

HM: That was the FBI people. I don't know exact names.

JT: That's fine.

HM: The first time they came in they were questioning what he did for ah, you and (sounds like transport machinery) and ah, they didn't charge you for it. And Dave is bad on keeping some records and things like that. There was stuff on my desk where I didn't even bill people yet, but I got the bills. And he probably had your bill on there too. And they were aware of that, basically they left that time. Then they came back when Dave wasn't there and they went through the whole office, and ah (unintelligible).

JT: Well, what they did to him was they charged him with some offense involving me, quite frankly I'm not even up to date on his offense, but then at some point he said to you that he had to make statements.

HM: Right, basically they told him that if he doesn't cooperate with them, he was going to get his wife involved and ah, his son

involved with the business and everything like that so, he didn't want anybody else to get involved with business or he pleaded guilty, he doesn't want to get his wife involved and have problems. They gave him the opportunity.

JT: Who is they again?

HM: They is the FBI.

JT: Now, did ah..

HM: I know one thing, he has been nervous ever since then cause they've got the threat of going to jail over his head and ah.

JT: If he don't do what?

HM: If he doesn't cooperate.

JT: Did he tell you that, well what did he tell you, did he tell you he broke the law with me, what was the statements to you?

HM: Basically he don't feel that he broke the law because ah, your dad and his dad were friends for years and years. And he thought he was helping a friend but he did say that whatever he did for you, he was paid because he had gotten some money, I'm not sure of an exact amount, I don't know fourteen, eighteen hundred dollars, something like that, plus a piano that's worth more than what these people are saying.

JT: Well, he mentioned to you that it was an eighteen fifty-six Steinway that was registered in the book?

HM: Right, I moved it out of your house.

JT: Yea, and it was registered in the book only two made in eighteen fifty-six, but there was other antiques too. Did you help move those things from the barn and from the house?

HM: Yes I did, you had them in the barn, we went to the barn, we got stuff up in the attic.

JT: There were several other antique pieces that he had taken, but basically all he did there, was he laid, you guys spread the concrete, he did not have anything to do with paying for the concrete.

HM: No, he didn't buy the concrete. The concrete was bought by a guy in Struthers, I believe it was.

JT: T.C. Ready Mix delivered it. And ah, I paid T.C. Ready Mix and he had nothing to do with paying that. But the point I'm making is, did he say look, I had to lie or they were going to put me in jail, bring my son involved.

HM: Yep.

JT: Tell me exactly what he said.

HM: That's what he said. What your saying is that he was deathly afraid that they were going to bring his son in, his wife in, and ah, if he didn't cooperate with them, he was going to go to jail.

JT: And by cooperating, what does that mean?

HM: Well by cooperating, right now he is not in jail.

JT: Yea, by telling them...

HM: Whatever they want to hear, he had to tell them. And at this point, he is still worried about going to jail, because if he doesn't cooperate in the courthouse he has got that threat lingering over his head about going to jail.

JT: When did he tell you this, do you recall?

HM: Oh, it had to be after the second meeting with the FBI. I can't give you a specific date, but it was right after that. It was actually before he went to jail on ah, another offense, I think they had something with his old DUI.

JT: Against the father? Dave senior?

HM: Dave senior, yea he had one.

JT: Yea he had one too.

HM: And they pushed that issue.

JT: They were pushing that. But they indicted him on, was supposedly he backdated a bill to me and he supposedly said he didn't backdate the bill, and then they found that he did backdate a bill or whatever the hell it

was and they were going to get him for perjury, that was technically the count so, is that what you recall?

HM: Right, but the bill, as I said before, Dave was bad, he'll do work for other, and he even explained to the FBI people that he has done work for New Middletown and different things like that, and he'll forget to send a bill, or he'll have it out but he won't put a date on it and it might be a month later that he'll decide to put a date on it to send it for when he did the work. And it's backdated, but on the same token, ah, a lot of times its just forgetfulness.

JT: But ah, evidently Dave was concerned cause he knew they were after me so, he said that he didn't backdate the bill right?

HM: Right. Correct.

JT: And that was the technicality that got him indicted.

HM: Right that was just...

JT: Bull sh—?

HM: Him protecting an old friend, that's what it, amounts to. Myself, for the petty little thing that he did, I don't think that....

JT: But he said to you that he felt bad that he had to do this, because it wasn't truthful, and he and I did nothing illegal, is that in fact what he said?

HM: That's it. Because the point is that you know, he can't figure out why he can't help people and still get some money for it, which he did, and ah, get in trouble for doing something he didn't do.

JT: There were no intentions to do something for me because I was doing something or helping him.

HM: Right.

JT: That's exactly what he said?

HM: That's about the extent of it. And ever since then he has been really worried.

JT: I know he feels bad. Everybody is saying you can see he don't want to do what they are forcing him to do. But he is forced to this, is that what he told you?

HM: That's it.

JT: And were he not being forced with these technicalities, he would tell the truth in Cleveland, wouldn't he?

HM: Yea he would.

JT: And he's still real worried that he may tell the truth and if he does, they are going to send him to jail, don't they?

HM: That's the problem right now that Dave has. If he tells the truth, he goes to jail, if he lies about it he goes to jail. He's caught in a nutshell and he don't know which way to go.

JT: He has to go the way they want him though, don't he?

HM: You got that right.

JT: But he told you that explicitly?

HM: Yes he did.

JT: And you are willing to testify to that?

HM: Yes I will.

JT: Thank you Harry, I think today is Sunday, January, what's the date, the twenty-seventh?

HM: The twenty-seventh I think.

JT: Is there anything else you want to say Harry?

HM: Ah, not really, unless you want to hear about that ah...

JT: About the city of Youngstown and their deals they had going, no. That's something that, I got an investigation going on and I may go over that with you at some point, but right now, I'm more concerned about his case here and what they have done with witnesses.

HM: One more about Dave, you know that he doesn't need any trouble.

JT: He certainly doesn't need any trouble, is that what you said?

HM: No he's a very good guy, hard worker at times, and he's still a good guy.

JT I know that.

HM: I Don't believe that by him supposedly talking to you about out of town people at one time for a job, could justify all the problems that he has coming.

JT: Yea, and he in fact was right the rightful bidder. And there was some hanky panky in the city wasn't there?

HM: There definitely was.

JT: And he told it to me didn't he?

HM: Yes he did.

JT: And I looked into it.

HM: Yes you did, and there was nothing promised, anywhere along the line.

JT: And as soon as I looked into it, they changed the whole ball game down there didn't they?

HM: Right. They got some out of town firm that went bankrupt.

JT: The out of town firm did go bankrupt didn't they?

HM: Yea they did, I went to the auction.

JT: Well thank you Harry, I appreciate you coming to me by your own volition.

HM: Yes I did.

JT: Thank you and this is Sunday, January twenty seventh, approximately Eight fifty-five a.m., is that the time you got? Eight fifty-five a.m., alright.

There are also contract issues relative to Sugar and the city of Youngstown, in which the government maintained that I leveraged the City to give Sugar the contract.

I did try to help Sugar get that contract. There was no quid pro quo. David Sugar and his company pay more than \$100,000 in taxes into Mahoning County, where the city of Youngstown is located. And, because the need for employment in my district, I always support good quality bids from local companies, which hire my constituents and pays taxes into this community. The contract was eventually awarded to a company from Buffalo, New York for a difference of \$14,000.

The poor quality of the company that was granted the bid for the City is evidenced by it's bankruptcy auction, in which Harry Manganaro attended at the request of David Sugar. Additionally, the company's performance created a fire at the work site causing damage after smoldering for a lengthy period of time.

Did I help David Sugar? Answer—Yes. I helped thousands of my constituents in similar situations and David Sugar was paid for any services he may have provided at the Trafficant farm.

The sugar count has been manipulated so much it's more like NutraSweet©

Next week . . . Pinocchio, Attorney at Law.

A TRIBUTE TO CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY SPEAKER PRO TEM FRED KEELEY

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my friend, California State Assembly Speaker pro Tem Fred Keeley. In his years of service to the communities of the Central Coast and throughout California, he has earned a reputation for professionalism, and the ability to fairly balance competing interests and find common ground between them. His legacy of tireless work has been an inspiration to me, his colleagues in the California State Assembly, and many others.

Fred Keeley holds an unwavering conviction that Californians need, and deserve, a clean

and well-protected environment, and that it is not necessary to threaten or damage the environment to meet the energy needs of Californians. Fred has been a strong advocate of energy conservation and efficiency programs, in addition to developing programs to encourage households to generate their own electricity with renewable energy. In March 2000, Fred's bond measure, Proposition 12, the Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Act was passed. In drafting the Marine Life Management Act, Fred brought together sport and commercial fishermen, environmentalists, and scientists to address the question of how to be good stewards of our ocean resources.

Fred Keeley understands that the greatest of all of California's resources are its people, and that state, federal, and local governments should do all they can to invest in these people by investing in their education. The Central Coast is home to excellent institutions of higher education, many of which have formed partnerships with the research facilities located around the Monterey Bay. One of the ways Fred is helping college students and their communities is by addressing the need for student housing. Fred also works on behalf of younger students through his efforts to create a high school in Watsonville, and on behalf of our youngest students, through his efforts to improve availability of funding for the Healthy Start program.

Term limits will force Fred Keeley to leave the California State Assembly, and his talent and vision will be sorely missed. However, I know that he will continue an active contributor to the communities of Central Coast, as he did in his years as a Member of the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors, and as my Chief of Staff when I served in the California State Assembly. I am proud to call Fred Keeley a friend, and happy to honor him for his commitment to public service.

HONORING SUSAN PETERS

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Susan Peters as she retires from over 37 years of educating children of elementary grade levels one through three. Susan has taught at Neil Armstrong Elementary School in Diamond Bar, California for 30 years and has been in the Pomona Unified School District for 33 years. She has even had the rare opportunity to teach the children of former students. Formerly, her first four years were in the State of Michigan.

In her years at Neil Armstrong, she took the lead role in organizing the school library and bringing it into the 21st century. Susan, with her team teacher Toby Kahan, has instituted the AR reading program and set it up on computers for the entire school. She has always been available to serve on many different committees, both school and district-wide. Susan holds a Masters Degree in Education specializing in reading.

Susan's departure will be a great loss to her school and to the children she teaches. She

has stated that from the time she was a small child she knew that she was to be a teacher, and she succeeded in that dream. This is a great and very dedicated educator whom I congratulate for her years of outstanding commitment to our children as she goes into retirement.

HONORING REVEREND DR. ZAN
WESLEY HOLMES, JR.

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the career of one of Texas' most beloved and honored spiritual leaders, the Reverend Dr. Zan Wesley Holmes, Jr., who retires this month as Senior Pastor of St. Luke "Community" Methodist Church in Dallas. Reverend Holmes has been a friend and spiritual mentor to me—and to so many others in the world—throughout his decades of service to our community. This evening he is being honored for his extraordinary service with an Official Tribute orchestrated by the friends and family members he has touched over the years.

Reverend Holmes is a man of unshakable faith, great wisdom, and bountiful kindness. He has been a pillar of the Dallas community for more than 45 years, working tirelessly to stabilize and mobilize our neighborhoods and improve the quality of life for all North Texans. By giving of himself so generously, he has helped to strengthen our families and our spiritual faith, promoted justice and equality, and helped create economic opportunities that has made Dallas a more diverse city to live.

First and foremost, Reverend Holmes has been a spiritual beacon for the Dallas community. As a young man attending Huston-Tillotson College, he accepted his calling to the ministry and embarked on a path that has uplifted so many of us over the years. In 1956, Reverend Holmes moved to Dallas to attend Southern Methodist University's Perkins School of Theology. He became a professor in the same department in 1974, inspiring generations of ministers since that time.

Throughout his pastoral career, Reverend Holmes has achieved many milestones. He helped found Hamilton Park United Methodist Church in Dallas. In 1968, Reverend Holmes rose to District Superintendent in the West Texas Conference of the United Methodist Conference when segregation called for a separate African-American governing body of the United Methodist Church. After the Methodist Conference integrated in 1970, Reverend Holmes' term as District Superintendent carried over into the unified conference and he proudly served on behalf of people of faith of all colors.

Shortly thereafter, Reverend Holmes was appointed Minister of St. Luke Methodist Church in East Dallas. He came at a time when the church only had 50 members, and through his leadership, the congregation has grown to more than 5,000 members. He brought to St. Luke the desire to build a city-wide congregation that embodied a strong commitment to community outreach. After his

installation as pastor, the word "Community" was added to the church's name at his insistence. In keeping with this sense of community, Reverend Holmes has brought many of his seminary students to St. Luke for their pastoral internship, making it a training ground for many well-known pastors who preach around the world today.

Beyond his work in the pulpit, Reverend Holmes has been a tireless leader in the fight for fairness and equality in the Dallas-Ft. Worth Metroplex. While becoming one of Dallas' true visionaries, his work has helped to strengthen the voices and representation of African-Americans, as well as Hispanic Americans in many sectors of our community.

When I first considered running for the Texas House of Representatives in 1972, Reverend Holmes stood by my side and encouraged me. His wise counsel helped me to make the decision to run in that first election, which launched my 30-year legislative career. Throughout my career, I have been privileged to rely on Reverend Holmes for support and advice as well as for his friendship.

He has also played a pivotal role in bringing up other Texas African-Americans into elected office, and has met the call to office himself. Reverend Holmes worked on the campaign for the first elected African-American Texas State Representative Joseph Lockridge. After Representative Lockridge was killed in an airplane crash, Reverend Holmes was asked to fill his unexpired term. Reverend Holmes then ran for election and served two full two-year terms as a Texas State Representative. As an elected official, Reverend Holmes fought to create single-member districts, which ensured that African American and Hispanic voters would have more representation. Many, many other African American political leaders have ascended to public service from his guidance and teaching.

On any given day, hundreds of people in the Metroplex leave their homes to participate in programs spearheaded by Reverend Holmes. Believing that the church must be involved in the education of our youth, Reverend Zan Holmes and his late wife of 43 years, Dorothy, created the Zan W. Holmes, Jr. Scholarship Program, which has raised more than half a million dollars to help send deserving young people to college. At the end of each grading period, Reverend Holmes has reviewed the report cards of the children in his congregation. One by one, students have lined up outside his office to speak to Reverend Holmes about their grades and the challenges they are facing. These are the kind of personal touches that we have come to know from Reverend Holmes—and one of the great qualities we will dearly miss.

Mr. Speaker, for all of these accomplishments, and for so many others that are too numerous to list here, I am proud to rise in honor of Reverend Dr. Zan Wesley Holmes, Jr. and to express my gratitude for his many years of selfless public service. He is truly a role model and leader in our global community, and though we will miss hearing his words of wisdom and faith coming from the pulpit each Sunday, we congratulate Reverend Holmes as he moves on to new spiritual journeys.

TRIBUTE TO DR. CHARLES W.
ESTUS, SR.

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated educator and sociologist, Dr. Charles W. Estus, Sr., who has recently retired from his position as Director of the University Transportation Center at Assumption College.

Dr. Estus has had a long and distinguished career in academia. He has taught sociology since 1962, and he has spent 34 of those 40 years teaching at Assumption College where he was named Professor Emeritus in 2000. He has written on many subjects including the sociology of religion and the history of Swedish-Americans. Along with his study of Swedish-Americans, Dr. Estus sits on the Board of Directors of the Swedish-American Historical Society.

In addition to a long career in the classroom, Dr. Estus also worked to promote education through Assumption College's University Transportation Center, serving as its founding director. Created under the Transportation Equity Act in 1999, the Center's mission is to develop an understanding of the relationship between transportation and the environment. The affects of transportation on the environment are becoming increasingly clear in the 21st century, and Dr. Estus deserves praise for helping to bring this message to his community.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that the entire House of Representatives joins me in congratulating Dr. Estus for his work as an educator and wishes him the best of luck in retirement.

A SALUTE TO MAIMONIDES HEBREW DAY SCHOOL OF THE CAPITAL DISTRICT AND MRS. HOPE GOLDMAN BERGER NATHAN

HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, Monday, June 10th is the 22nd Anniversary of the Maimonides Hebrew Day School in my congressional district in Albany, New York. This year's recipient of the Dr. Morton Berger Memorial Award is Mrs. Hope Goldman Berger Nathan.

On Monday, the Maimonides Hebrew Day School of the Capital District, an exemplary pre-K through 12 educational institution affiliated with Torah Umesorah National Association of Hebrew Day Schools, will hold its Annual Scholarship Dinner marking 22 years of outstanding Orthodox Jewish education with outstanding secular education for Jewish youth of the Capital Region.

The School is named after Moses Maimonides, a sage rabbi, teacher, and physician who created the first comprehensive code of Jewish law—and serves a role model for excellence.

In this age of unprecedented challenges, especially in the wake of the catastrophic attacks

upon our nation on September 11, 2001, our young people need the optimal moral, religious, and secular education to prepare them for a challenging future.

As part of the Maimonides Dinner, Hope Goldman Berger Nathan will be presented with the Doctor Morton Berger Memorial Award. This award was established in loving memory of her husband, Doctor Berger (of blessed memory), in recognition of his outstanding leadership on behalf of Jewish education and Jewish communal life in the Capital Region and New York State, until his untimely death as a crime victim of a drunk driver.

Since arriving in Albany with Doctor Berger over 42 years ago, Hope Goldman Berger Nathan has raised three wonderful children, Linda, Howard and Allen—who themselves have excelled in Jewish and secular education and community service.

Mrs. Nathan has rendered invaluable service to Jewish education and communal life including but not limited to Maimonides Hebrew Day School of the Capital District, The Hebrew Academy of the Capital District, the "Vaad Hakashruth" (Board of Kosher dietary laws), Congregation Shomray Torah, Congregation Beth Abraham Jacob, Temple Israel and its Camp Givah, and Congregation Beth Emeth.

Mrs. Hope Goldman Berger Nathan, with her beloved husband, Tom Nathan, continues to play an active role in community service.

I also proudly extend my highest regard to Maimonides School President Yisroel Bindell, the School's Rosh Yeshiva, the esteemed Rabbi Israel Rubin, and all of the administrators, staff, teachers and students, and offer them my best wishes for continued success.

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT S.
HARGRAVES

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Robert "Bobby" Hargraves, a distinguished Arkansan, attorney, and life-long Democrat who died on June 1st at the young age of 55.

Bobby's notable career in law began after he graduated from the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville in 1973. He then moved to Hot Springs with his wife, Joanie, to begin a 29-year law practice. In those 29 years, he has served as an Arkansas Bar Examiner and has twice served as a Special Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court, in addition to serving as a special Circuit Judge and Chancery Judge.

But Bobby did much more for his community than uphold and defend the law; he was an exemplary citizen who cared a great deal for children, and he focused much of his work to better their lives and their futures. He served as Garland County's first Juvenile Referee and President of the Arkansas Juvenile Judges Association. He established the juvenile justice program in Hot Springs, and he founded the Ouachita Children's Center dedicated to providing emergency shelter and support services for abused, neglected, and troubled youth.

Bobby was an avid gardener and outdoorsman, a devoted family man and member of the Episcopal Church, and a pillar in the Hot

Springs community. He was a close, personal friend of President Bill Clinton.

I know this is a difficult time for Bobby's wife, Joanie, their sons, Lucas and Jacob, his mother, Jean, his brother and two sisters, and all of his many friends and relatives whom he loved dearly. I am keeping all of them in my thoughts and prayers.

While Bobby Hargraves may no longer be with us, his spirit and his legacy live on in the many lives of those he touched.

TRIBUTE TO RUBIN AND SHARON
PIKUS

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to recognize the outstanding service of Rubín and Sharon Pikus. They are exemplary members of the community, devoting much of their time to numerous volunteer organizations.

I would also like to recognize the accomplishments and service of their daughters, Andrea Hirsch and Marcy Katz, and their sons-in-law, Charles Hirsch and Jeff Katz.

The Nassau County Coalition Against Domestic Violence is honoring these exceptional individuals for their service to the community.

Sharon Pikus first became involved with the Coalition Against Domestic Violence while she co-chaired the Commission for Women's Equality of American Jewish Congress. The Commission helped countless women and children on Long Island by educating the community about the plight of abuse victims.

Rubin Pikus has been an activist in housing related issues on Long Island. He is also a Board Member of the Nassau County Coalition Against Domestic Violence. His involvement has brought a wealth of business and housing knowledge to the organization.

Charles and Andrea Hirsch, in addition to their duties as the parents of two children, commit time, energy, and resources to the Coalition.

Jeff and Marcy Katz, the proud parents of Miles Katz, have successfully balanced their personal and professional lives with involvement in the community.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Rubín and Sharon Pikus for their life-long service to their community. I also commend Charles and Andrea Hirsch and Jeff and Marcy Katz for ensuring the continuity of this unselfish commitment to the betterment of others.

D-DAY VETERANS

HON. JOHN B. SHADEGG

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, on this, the 58th Anniversary of D-Day, I address the House to honor 6 heroic Arizonans.

This past Monday I had the pleasure of awarding Don Benford, Joe Cicchinelli, Archie Dixon, Frank Kirinich, Mike Mills and Richard Thim the "Jubilee of Liberty" medal and a certificate of thanks from the French government for their outstanding bravery, valor and extraordinary service to the liberation of France.

Fifty-eight years ago they stepped to the doors of their C-47 transports and jumped into the dark, menacing embrace of the Normandy night. Fifty-eight years ago, the ramps of their landing crafts hit the pounding surf at Omaha and Utah beaches and they leapt forth into the teeth of terrible storm.

They were the elite of the American Army and Air Corps. They were the pride of our entire nation. They were what Tom Brokaw later came to call our "Greatest Generation."

As these gentlemen spearheaded the Allied invasion of France on that fateful summer night 58 years ago, they were taking an incredible leap of courage.

Steven Spielberg has said that his depiction of D-Day in *Saving Private Ryan* actually underplayed the ferociousness of the battle. That gives some measure of the superhuman heroism and valor of our D-Day vets.

It is no exaggeration to say they saved the world. And it is even less of an exaggeration to say they saved democracy for my generation—and future generations.

In his history of D-Day, Stephen Ambrose points out that Hitler thought that democracies were too weak to fight fascism, and that American soldiers—raised to believe in freedom and liberty—were soft and no match for his master race. But America's soldiers of democracy—you and millions of other World War II veterans—were anything but soft. The Taliban, by the way, are learning the same lesson about today's GIs.

These six Arizonans were able to storm the beaches of Normandy and win World War II precisely because they were fighting for liberty and freedom. They are the heart and soul of America.

In some ways, modern society is very different from the nation that the men and women of D-Day knew, and it is sometimes fashionable to take a cynical view of the world. But when the calendar reads the 6th of June, such opinions are better left unspoken. No one who has heard and read about the events of D-Day could possibly remain a cynic.

Army Private Andy Rooney was there to survey the aftermath. A lifetime later he would write, "If you think the world is selfish and rotten, go to the cemetery at Colleville overlooking Omaha Beach. See what one group of men did for another on D-Day, June 6, 1944."

Mr. Speaker, I remain eternally grateful to all of the veterans who stormed the beaches at Normandy in the defense of freedom. Every American soldier who courageously fought for freedom deserves recognition and thanks from this Congress.

ATTACK ON THE U.S.S. "LIBERTY"

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I speak to commemorate and recognize the tragic attack that took place against the U.S.S. *Liberty* on June 8, 1967. Although thirty-five years have come and gone since this historic event, the survivors of the U.S.S. *Liberty* are still struggling with the fact that their story has never been heard.

While there has never been an official investigation into this event, we have learned

from survivor accounts that for over 75 minutes the Israeli Defense Forces attacked the U.S.S. *Liberty*, killing 34 American soldiers and wounding an additional 172. With over 85% of the crew either dead or wounded, they somehow managed to keep the ship afloat after being hit by over 1000 rounds of rocket, cannon, machine gun, napalm hits, and even a direct hit from a torpedo.

This unprovoked attack took place in international waters, and by a trusted ally. The only explanation given to the survivors and their families as to why this attack took place was that it was an accident and that their ship was not identified as being American, regardless of the fact that our flag was proudly flown throughout the attack. Unfortunately, that explanation is not good enough for those whose lives have been impacted by this attack, and it should not be good enough for the American people. Let's not wait another thirty-five years before we provide the survivors of the U.S.S. *Liberty* an official investigation into why this attack took place and allow them to tell their story. We owe them more than a debt of gratitude for their sacrifice; we owe them the truth.

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, during the past recess, I joined with Representative CURT WELDON and other Members in traveling to Russia, Uzbekistan, China, and Korea for discussions with government officials in those nations. I think I speak for all members of our delegation in thanking Representative WELDON for his excellent leadership of this group. I think we all also would agree that this trip provided an invaluable and enlightening look at key nations we must deal with in a broad range of issues.

Representative WELDON recently reported on our trip but today I want to insert into the RECORD my own most recent newspaper commentary, which outlines my own thoughts and assessment of our delegation's meetings. I ask that the commentary appear at this point in the RECORD.

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM

During the Memorial Day recess, I joined a 13-member bipartisan congressional delegation to meet with government leaders in Russia, Uzbekistan, China, and South Korea. One of the key goals of the delegation, led by Representative Curt Weldon (R-PA), was to visit North Korea. We wanted to express our interest in addressing food aid, agriculture, health, education, and other humanitarian assistance in a nation rampant with starvation and economic turmoil. Unfortunately, the North Korean government denied us entry at the last moment.

Traveling through three countries that were once part of the "Communist Bloc," we could see that democracy is now a growing force in these nations. Our delegation arrived in Moscow the day after the historic signing of the strategic arms reduction treaty by Presidents George W. Bush and Vladimir Putin. More good news came when we met with members of the State Duma, our legislative counterpart that once was a rubber stamp of the Kremlin, but now is a legiti-

mate policy institution. We presented the legislators with 108 recommendations for U.S.-Russian engagement, and the Members of the Duma stated their desire to work with us to bring the U.S. and Russia closer together.

We visited the Kurchatov Institute, initially established to design Russia's first nuclear weapons, but now transformed into a research center for safe and environmentally friendly nuclear power generation. We attended the ribbon-cutting for the new American University in Moscow, where we met students and faculty in the American Studies program.

Over the last decade of reforms, Moscow has changed from a gray and solemn city to a tourist destination. Gold-domed churches, colorful buildings beautifully lit at night, billboards and neon abound in the new Moscow.

At our next stop in Uzbekistan, a former Soviet Republic which is key to the stability of Central Asia, we found a strongly pro-American sentiment. In the capital of Tashkent, the Uzbekistan President, Islom Karimov, told us he wants to model his country after America.

Uzbekistan (about the size of California) is one of the few countries in Central Asia that shares this pro-American stance. We visited with our troops in the hot and dry desert base of Karshi-Khanabad on the edge of Afghanistan, and assured them of the complete support of the American people. We delivered letters from school children and homemade cookies as tokens of appreciation.

When we arrived in Beijing, China, I was stunned by its growth since I was first there in 1981. Now it is a bustling metropolis complete with high rise buildings, luxury hotels, and streets packed with cars rather than bicycles. We met with Chinese President Jiang Zemin, who stressed that China and the United States have more interests in common than differences.

China has been fairly successful in its economic reforms. The one major concern I have had with China is its human rights record. Our goal must be to find common ground, while supporting freedom, such as last year's approval by Congress of permanent normal trade relations. Reunification with Taiwan remains a central focus for China's leaders, and our delegation was adamant that this issue must be solved peacefully.

In Seoul, South Korea, our ally for over 50 years, progress and expansion are still taking place. As hosts of the World Cup, Seoul was filled with visitors from around the world, lending a festive air to this vibrant city. The traffic reminded us of Los Angeles. The delegation visited our troops at Yongsan military base and at the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) on the border of North Korea. In a last attempt to obtain visas to visit North Korea, we were denied entry by General Secretary, Korean Workers' Party Kim Jong-Il (he is also "Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army.") Unfortunately, his country is stuck in the dark ages of totalitarian communism. But we are hopeful that our efforts to open dialogue will lay the groundwork for future meetings.

It is heartening to report that with the leaders of the countries that we met had praise for America's war on terrorism and President Bush's conduct of our foreign policy. Everywhere we saw leaders, there was great respect for President Bush. Our travels provided insight into the progress and economic growth that has taken hold as a result of democratic reforms. Our congressional delegation brings home a more informed picture of this progress and a set of goals to help us continue improving our relations with these important countries.

REPORT CONFIRMS SUDAN'S USE
OF SLAVERY

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with you the findings from the report of the International Eminent Persons Group that was created out of the agreements negotiated by special envoy for Sudan, former Senator John Danforth. This group was invited to Sudan by both parties to the conflict in Sudan, the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army, to investigate the occurrence of slavery and abduction there.

The report indicates that the group found sufficient evidence during its investigation that the Government of Sudan uses slavery as a part of a "counter-insurgency strategy pursued by successive governments in Khartoum."

These actions include incidences of abduction and associated abuses that occur in conjunction with attacks by pro-government militias known as murahaleen on villages in SPLA-controlled areas . . . the Government of Sudan and its predecessors have been responsible for arming murahaleen groups, for using them as auxiliary military forces and for allowing members of such forces to enjoy impunity for a wide range of serious crimes committed in the course of attacks. They burn villages, loot cattle, rape and kill civilians, and abduct and enslave men, women and children.

As this report shows, the government in Khartoum has used slavery as a strategy and as a weapon for years. It is time for Khartoum to end this horrible practice and for the world to condemn Khartoum for this atrocity.

As the Bush Administration and the international community press for peace in Sudan, ending the form of slavery practiced by Sudan needs to be at the forefront of the discussions.

FINDINGS

Finding 1. Changes in the international environment and within Sudan itself have raised hopes for progress toward peace in Sudan.

Finding 2. The United States, other concerned governments and international institutions should engage this possibility with energy on the one hand and rigorous conditionality on the other. Progress in dealing with human rights abuses is a key element in the establishment of a just and durable peace in Sudan.

Finding 3. Many observers note an improved political climate in Khartoum, characterized by a renewed dialogue among political parties and the return of representatives of some northern political parties to Khartoum. The Sudanese Government's acceptance of, and cooperation with, the mission of Senator John Danforth, and with our own mission, may be regarded as reflections of this change. Recent initiatives by the SPLM/A to encourage the institutions of civil society are also examples of favorable political developments.

Finding 4. Despite these positive signs, the people of Sudan continue to be subjected to a range of serious and sustained human-rights-abuses. These abuses have been extensively documented in numerous human rights reports, including those of Human Rights Watch, Anti-Slavery International, the Special Rapporteur of the UN Commission on Human Rights on Sudan and other credible observers. They include denial of

rights of expression and association, restrictions on press freedom, harassment of certain opposition political groups and independent religious bodies, arbitrary arrest and detention, cruel and unusual punishment and arbitrary interpretation and application of laws.

Particularly serious abuses have occurred in connection with the current civil war. To one degree or another, all of the warring parties have engaged in such practices as the forced displacement of civilian populations, intentional attacks on civilians, abductions, the forcible recruitment of children and other civilians as soldiers and forced laborers, hostage taking, rape, looting, destruction of food supplies and the denial of access to humanitarian assistance. Women and children have suffered especially, both from abduction and sexual violence. All these practices are prohibited by international covenants and conventions.

The causes of these abuses are far-reaching and complex and must be understood and addressed as a whole.

Finding 5. Our Group's mandate called upon us specifically to examine slavery, abduction and forced servitude. We found a wide range of economic relationships between northerners and persons from the south who have either been displaced or have migrated to the north. Such relationships range from debt bondage to benign relations of sponsorship or adoption. The majority of these relations, while they may involve economic exploitation, do not fall under the rubric of slavery. However, we also found evidence of exploitative and abusive relationships that, in some cases, do meet the definition of slavery as contained in international conventions, which Sudan has signed. This evidence is confirmed in interviews conducted by the Group, which is consistent with reports and interviews carried out by other credible agencies and organizations.

Of particular concern is the pattern of abuses that occurs in conjunction with attacks by pro-government militias known as murahaleen on villages in SPLA-controlled areas near the boundary between northern and southern Sudan. These are characterized by: capture through abduction (generally accompanied by violence); the forced transfer of victims to another community; subjection to forced labor for no pay; denial of victims' freedom of movement and choice; and, frequently, assaults on personal identity such as renaming, forced religious conversion, involuntary circumcision, prohibition on the use of native languages and the denial of contacts with the victims' families and communities of origin.

Many of those who are abducted and enslaved remain with their abductors in the areas of South Darfur or West Kordofan; some escape or are returned; and others are sold or transferred to third parties. The Group was unable to establish the extent of the onward sale of slaves. It received no information that would confirm the existence of actual slave markets. The Group also found evidence of ways other than abduction in which persons are put into conditions of slavery, which include being lured by false promises of employment. There are reports, which the Group was unable to confirm, that some abducted children are detained in institutions misleadingly described as Koranic schools.

In Ed Da'ein the Group interviewed a number of Rizeigat men, women and children who had been detained after the SPLA capture of Yei. We concluded that these particular individuals were not victims of abduction.

Finding 6. The Group was not able to establish the number of persons who have been abducted and/or enslaved. There are vast

divergences among available estimates. (See table under Research Priorities in the Supporting Analysis section.) The Government of Sudan and the SPLM/A have obstructed efforts by independent organizations from within and outside Sudan to investigate the problem of contemporary slavery and related issues.

Finding 7. The resurgence of slavery in contemporary Sudan differs both from the historical slave trade of the nineteenth-century and from the small-scale inter-tribal abduction (or "hostage-taking") that is endemic among many pastoral peoples in East and North-East Africa. The pattern of slave taking that has developed since the start of the civil war is, to a substantial degree, the product of a counter-insurgency strategy pursued by successive governments in Khartoum. This strategy involves arming local militias from northern Sudan. These militias attack villages in SPLA-controlled areas, principally along the boundary between northern and southern Sudan. They burn villages, loot cattle, rape and kill civilians, and abduct and enslave men, women and children. Such attacks are frequently carried out by militia members while employed by the government as auxiliary guards on military rail convoys traveling through SPLA-controlled areas.

Finding 8. The government acknowledges that abduction of civilians occurs. Its 1999 decision to create the Committee for the Elimination of Abduction of Women and Children (CEAWC) was a significant step in its recognition of the problem and its effort to address the plight of abducted persons. (See the discussion of CEAWC, including concerns about its effectiveness, in the Supporting Analysis section.) However, the government has failed to acknowledge its own responsibility for acts committed by militias and other forces under its authority. The lack of judicial control and appropriate structures of military accountability means that militia members are able to act with impunity.

Finding 9. The challenges of dealing with the issues of slavery, abduction and forced servitude are made much greater by an absence of democratic institutions and practices, both in areas controlled by the government and in those controlled by the SPLM/A and other armed groups. Specifically, there is an absence of pluralism, the rule of law, freedom of the press and other means of exchanging information, accountability in government and public administration, and independence of the judiciary. In government-controlled areas, this lack of transparency and accountability has severely limited the ability of citizens to voice grievances or seek judicial redress for a range of abuses, including abduction, slavery and forced servitude. In SPLM/A controlled areas, the lack of democratic governance, the obstruction of free inquiry, and the constraints imposed on civil society have hampered the ability to learn, the truth about alleged abuses of human rights, and to obtain remedies for them.

Finding 10. The Group notes with alarm recent reports from credible sources, including the Special Rapporteur on Sudan of the UN Commission on Human Rights, regarding increasing levels of fighting in areas of oil development in Western Upper Nile. The Group, while not able to visit this area, interviewed persons displaced in 2002 from Western Upper Nile. They report a pattern that includes the use of militias, attacks on civilians, forced displacement of large local populations, abduction and associated abuses. (See Selected Bibliography).

Finding 11. Bringing about an end to the practices of slavery, abduction and forced

servitude will require Sudan's national political and military leaders to speak out forcefully and to act vigorously against these practices. Denials of the existence of slavery and rationalizations for its existence may be interpreted by some as indifference or, worse, license to continue these abuses.

**AUTHORIZING THE APPOINTMENT
OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS**

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would authorize the appointment of National Guard officers as commanders of units composed of both active duty military personnel and National Guard troops in nonfederal status.

As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, I support many of the transformation initiatives our military is undertaking. Through the vision and leadership of Secretary Roche and General Jumper, the Air Force has been a leading proponent of transformation. The Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System, or JSTARS, and the 116th Air National Guard unit at Robbins Air Force Base are a prime example of a transformational mission. These unique units are on the verge of becoming even more transformational as they blend Air National Guard personnel into the active JSTARS unit. Currently, the 116th numbers more than 1,100 Air Guardsmen dedicated to defending our country. The 116th has been and will continue to be an Air National Guard unit that is the pinnacle of professionalism and honor; and will continue to be ready Anytime-Anywhere.

The Air Force has long been the model of full and seamless integration of the Reserve Components. Its Guard and Reserve associate programs are long-term success stories that maximize weapon system utilization while leveraging the expertise of Guard and Reserve personnel. In addition, active duty officers have successfully commanded Air National Guard fighter units.

My bill will provide another mechanism with which to further integrate active duty and National Guard members into blended units. At the same time, it preserves the unique non-Federal status of the National Guard officer while enabling that officer to command a unit of active duty and National Guard troops. This legislation is another step on the road of transformation.

**REPEALING SUNSET OF ECONOMIC
GROWTH AND TAX RELIEF REC-
ONCILIATION ACT OF 2001 WITH
RESPECT TO EXPANSION OF
CERTAIN ADOPTION PROGRAMS**

SPEECH OF

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4800, a bill to repeal the sun-

set provisions in current law for adoption tax credit and adoption assistance programs. As a member of the Congressional Coalition on Adoption, and more importantly, as the father of two adopted children. I want to encourage my colleagues to support this meaningful legislation.

As an adoptive father, I know from personal experience that expanding opportunities for adoption is not only good tax policy, but good family policy. My own family was forever changed and enriched by the adoption of our two children from Korea. Through that firsthand experience, I am able to share with my colleagues my personal realization that adoption links children who need homes to families who will love them.

In the past, however, the prohibitive cost of the adoption process has threatened the opportunity to bring children in need together with would-be families who have modest incomes. It may come as some surprise to my colleagues to know that families can often spend between \$8,000 and \$30,000 in the course of adopting a child. Earlier this session, Congress recognized the importance of removing financial hurdles to adoption by raising the limit on the adoption tax credit to \$10,000 for all adoptions and, in effect, opening thousands more homes and hearts to the miracle of adoption. Mr. Speaker, incentives for bringing families together should not be time limited and that is why I support this bill to repeal the sunset provisions on these tax credits.

I think it is particularly fitting that we consider this bill after recently celebrating Mother's Day, and so close to Father's Day. These two days have been set aside for us to thank our parents for raising us, for giving us a sense of security and independence, and for offering us their unconditional love. I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to all parents who know that there is no more important, more difficult, and ultimately more rewarding undertaking than raising a child.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting adoptive parents today by repealing the provisions that would end these important tax incentives.

**URGING INCREASED FEDERAL
FUNDING FOR JUVENILE TYPE 1
DIABETES RESEARCH**

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Madam Speaker, as co-chair of the Congressional Diabetes Caucus I commend the House of Representatives for passing H. Con. Res. 36. This bill declares that Federal funding for diabetes research should be increased as recommended by the Diabetes Research Working Group, DRWG, so that a cure for juvenile diabetes can be found. Increasing funding for Type I diabetes research is vitally important to the well being of our country.

Like many Americans across the Nation, I have a personal attachment to diabetes—my

daughter has type I diabetes. This disease is one of the fastest-growing and most deadly diseases in the United States. Each year an estimated 800,000 new cases of diabetes are diagnosed. Diabetes currently costs the United States approximately \$100 billion and kills approximately 200,000 people every year.

With these severe economic and health costs in mind, I am pleased that the House of Representatives has supported this legislation to increase funding for Type I diabetes research. Diabetes research at the NIH comprises less than 4 percent of the NIH budget. Although, diabetes affects over 16 million Americans and individuals with diabetes account for one out of every four Medicare dollars spent. An investment in research that results in a cure for diabetes would save our Nation billions of dollars and would also prevent millions of individuals from ever acquiring the disease.

In 1997, I was proud to introduce legislation in the House to authorize the establishment of a Diabetes Research Working Group, DRWG. The DRWG was comprised of a group of outstanding scientists and experts knowledgeable about diabetes. As cochair of the Congressional Diabetes Caucus, I saw the need to permit researchers to take a step back and attempt to better focus the Federal Government's efforts to establish a long-term plan to put us on track toward curing diabetes.

We have fallen drastically short of the funding levels suggested by the DRWG. In FY 2001 the NIH devoted \$590 million to diabetes research, while the DRWG recommendation for funding was \$1.07 billion. H. Con. Res. 36, passed by the House yesterday, supports the recommendations of the DRWG for \$1.5 billion in research funding for FY 2003 at the NIH.

I fully support ensuring that all the recommendations of the DRWG are implemented. While we recognize the limitations of the budget, the momentum in the diabetes scientific community is too promising to slow our progress. Clinical trials involving the transplantation of insulin-producing cells into individuals with Type I diabetes has brought us within reach of a cure. Of the approximately 70 patients who have received these transplants, 80 percent no longer need to take insulin. As dramatic as these results are, several obstacles must still be overcome before this research can be made available to all individuals who suffer from diabetes.

H. Con. Res. 36 is a step in the right direction to support the NIH's extraordinary efforts and I urge the House of Representatives to consider the cost that diabetes inflicts on our Nation both in human and economic terms when considering funding for diabetes research and prevention later this year. The promise of diabetes research at this time is too great for us not to increase our commitment to the Americans who suffer from this devastating disease.