

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF MADISON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN EDWARDSVILLE, IL

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of the Madison County Historical Society in the Edwardsville, Illinois area.

Edward Coles was the second Governor of the State of Illinois. Born in central Virginia in 1786 to a wealthy father who grew tobacco and was a slave owner, Coles would later in life decide that owning slaves was not the right thing to do. It is thought that this idea was instilled in him when he studied at William and Mary College in Williamsburg, VA. He did not support the philosophy that people could own other people when a professor raised it at the school.

Coles father died in 1807 leaving Edward a 782-acre farm and 23 slaves. He decided that freeing the slaves would be the right thing to do, but that would have been impossible because of the strict provisions in Virginia. The law stated that any freed slave must leave the State within a year of emancipation, which insured the failure of the slaves as free citizens. On top of that the other slave owners in the area would have surely hung Coles for his betrayal of their highly prized trade.

In 1810 Edward became Personal Secretary for President Madison in Washington DC. He was very successful in the world of politics, but still wanted to free the slaves under his control. After President Madison's first term Coles quit the White House and went west looking for a place to free his slaves. He came back from his excursion with a plan and an idea.

After a brief stint as a diplomat to Russia, Coles bought 3,500 acres in Illinois and accepted an appointment as land Registrar in Edwardsville, Illinois. He packed up his belongings and 22 slaves and headed towards Edwardsville. Coles waited until he was West of the Ohio River before he let anyone know his plan to free the slaves that worked for him. After he told them that they were free to go 5 went to Kentucky, 7 to Missouri, and 10 followed Coles the rest of the way. It is said that Edward provided the slaves that followed him with land of their own. He also provided all of his former slaves with money and supplies, as they needed them.

Later in life Coles was Governor of Illinois for one term. He ran for Congress in 1832 and lost, which is when he came to the conclusion that he wanted to move back to the East Coast. He moved to Philadelphia where he married a lady named Sally Logan Roberts, and had three children with her.

Some people do not only look for reward in the form of offices or titles, but in gratification for doing the right thing. Mr. Edward Coles

was one of these people, and without his support and belief in the abolitionist movement many more people would have been sold as property and treated as less than human. Mr. Coles was a man who did the right thing when the challenge presented itself.

I want to commend the Madison County Historical Society for their efforts to keep the Coles Legacy of freedom and decency alive.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE MILITARY TRIBUNALS ACT OF 2002

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker:

SEPARATION OF POWERS

Our great nation was founded on the basic principles of liberty and justice for all. And one of the founding principles of our government is a separation of powers, and a system of checks and balances.

We set up our government this way for a reason. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention faced a difficult challenge—to create a strong, cohesive central government, while also ensuring that no individual or small group in the government would become too powerful. They formed a government with three separate branches, each with its own distinct powers.

Without this separation of powers, any one branch of government could have the power to establish a tribunal, decide what charges would be covered and what due process would be afforded, and also serve as judge and jury. The intent of the framers was to avoid these kinds of imbalances of power—to provide checks and balances.

That is why Congress must have a role in setting up military tribunals.

THE ROLE OF MILITARY TRIBUNALS

As the United States and its allies continue to engage in armed conflict with al Qaeda and the Taliban, military tribunals provide an appropriate forum to adjudicate the international law of armed conflict. While it may sound incongruous to have a justice system to deal with crimes of war, this process ensures adherence to certain international standards of wartime conduct. In order to garner the support of the community of nations, military trials must provide basic procedural guarantees of fairness, consistent with the international law of armed conflict and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

CONSTITUTIONAL JUSTIFICATION

Congressional authorization is necessary for the establishment of extraordinary tribunals to adjudicate and punish offenses arising from the September 11, 2001 attacks, or future al Qaeda terrorist attacks against the United States, and to provide a clear and unambiguous legal foundation for such trials.

This power is granted by the U.S. Constitution, which gives Congress the authority to

constitute tribunals, define and punish offenses against the Law of Nations, and make rules concerning captures.

While Congress has authorized the President to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons that he determines to have planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks or harbored such organizations or persons, Congress has yet to expressly authorize the use of military tribunals.

CRAFTING THE BILL

In November, 2001, the President issued a military order which said non-U.S. citizens arrested at home or abroad could be tried by military tribunals. In March, 2002, the Department of Defense announced rules for military trials for accused terrorists.

These rules made no provision for the writ of habeas corpus, or an adequate appeals process. In addition, there was no accounting of persons who were being detained.

Believing that Congress should play a critical role in authorizing military tribunals, I began discussing this issue with legal organizations, military law experts, and legal scholars. The result of these discussions is the Military Tribunals Act of 2002, which I am introducing today.

WHO IS COVERED

My bill will give the President the authority to carry out military tribunals to try individuals who are members of al Qaeda or members of other terrorist organizations knowingly cooperating with or aiding or abetting persons who attack the United States.

UNLAWFUL COMBATANTS

The Geneva Conventions limit the ways regular soldiers who surrender or are captured may be treated, but there is a very clear distinction made between lawful enemy combatants (a member of a standing/recognized army), who would not be subject to a tribunal, and unlawful enemy combatants (civilians who take up arms) who would.

Currently, there are more than 500 persons who are being detained at Guantanamo Bay. They have been classified by the Department of Defense as unlawful enemy combatants, and each one could potentially be subject to a military tribunal. But without legislative backing, any military tribunal adjudication of guilt may later be challenged on the basis that the tribunals were not authorized by Congress. Congressional action would make it abundantly clear that military tribunals are an appropriate venue for trying unlawful enemy combatants. Spelling out the requirements for a military tribunal would ensure that sentences, when they are handed down, could be defended from judicial invalidation.

DUE PROCESS

My bill would ensure that the basic tenets of due process are adhered to by a military tribunal. The tribunal would be independent and impartial. The accused would be presumed innocent until proven guilty, and would only be found guilty if there was proof beyond a reasonable doubt. The accused would be promptly notified of alleged offenses. The proceedings would be made available to relevant

• 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.

parties in other languages as necessary. The accused would have the opportunity to be present at trial. The accused would have a right to be represented by counsel. The accused have the opportunity to confront, cross-examine, and offer witnesses. The proceedings would be expeditious. The accused would be afforded all necessary means of defense. A conviction would be based on proof that the individual was responsible for the offense. A conviction could not be upheld on an act that was not an unlawful offense when it was committed. The penalty for an offense would not be greater than it was when the offense was committed. The accused would not be compelled to confess guilt or testify against himself. A convicted person would be informed of remedies and appeals processes. A preliminary proceeding would be held within 30 days of detention to determine whether a trial may be appropriate. The tribunal would be comprised of a military judge and not less than five members. The death penalty would be applied only by unanimous decision. The accused would have access to evidence supporting each alleged offense, except where disclosure of the evidence would cause identifiable harm to the prosecution of military objectives, and would have the opportunity to both obtain and present exculpatory evidence, and to respond to such evidence.

HABEAS CORPUS

Finally, the writ of habeas corpus would not be infringed, as it is a critical tenet of our justice system. Every person should be entitled to a court determination of whether he is imprisoned lawfully and whether or not he should be released from custody. This basic tenet dates back to 1215 when it stood in the Magna Carta as a critical individual right against arbitrary arrest and imprisonment.

Courts have referred to habeas corpus as "the fundamental instrument for safeguarding individual freedom against arbitrary and lawless state action." Without judicial review, the police can arrest people without warrants and jail people without trials.

U.S. Senator ARLEN SPECTER has noted, "Simply declaring that applying traditional principles of law or rules of evidence is not practical is hardly sufficient. The usual test is whether our national security interests outweigh our due process rights, and the administration has not made the case."

A careful reading of the President's military order reveals that "military tribunals shall have exclusive jurisdiction, and the individual shall not be privileged to seek any remedy or maintain any proceeding, directly or indirectly . . . in any court of the United States or any state thereof, any court of any foreign nation, or any international tribunal."

APPEALS PROCESS

Another critical protection we must retain in these trials is that of an appeals process. My bill calls for the Secretary of Defense to promptly review convictions by such tribunals to ensure that the procedural requirements of a full and fair hearing have been met. It also calls for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces established under the Uniform Code of Military Justice to review the proceedings, convictions, and sentences of such tribunals. Finally, the Supreme Court would review the decisions of the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces. This is the most appropriate system of judicial review, especially since the U.S. Court of Ap-

peals for the Armed Forces would not have to appoint special masters or magistrates to do the necessary fact finding.

PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS

We gain the confidence of our citizenry by ensuring that trial proceedings are open to the public. My bill would require trial and appeal proceedings to be accessible to the public, while securing the safety of observers, witnesses, tribunal judges, counsel, and others. Evidence available from an agency of the Federal Government, however, may be kept secret from the public if such evidence would harm the prosecution of military objectives or intelligence sources or methods.

DETENTION

The bill allows for the Secretary of Defense to detain a person who is subject to a tribunal consistent with the international law of armed conflict. However these detentions would only be authorized while a state of armed conflict continues, or while a prosecution or a post-trial proceeding is ongoing. Under the Military Tribunals Act of 2002, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia would have exclusive jurisdiction to ensure that the requirements for detaining an accused are satisfied.

And while an accused is held, the detainee shall be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction based on race, color, religion, gender, birth, wealth or any similar criteria. Adequate food, drinking water, shelter, clothing, and medical treatment shall be provided. Finally, a detainee's right to the free exercise of religion would not be infringed.

REPORTS TO CONGRESS

Without protections and reporting requirements in place, persons detained for an indefinite amount of time would have no recourse. Currently in America, the total number of persons detained by both the Department of Justice and the Department of Defense is unknown. In many cases, there is little information, if any, available about who has been detained and why. My bill requires the President to report annually to Congress on the use of the military tribunal authority. Each such report would include information regarding each person subject to, or detained pursuant to, a military tribunal, and each person detained pursuant to any actual or planned act of terrorism, who has not been referred for trial in connection with that act of terrorism to a criminal court or to a military tribunal. With this provision, we can significantly reduce the danger that due process might be evaded by simply failing to bring detainees before a tribunal for trial.

CONCLUSION

There is some debate about the necessity of Congressional input in the establishment of military tribunals. But there is no doubt that legislative branch input can provide indispensable safeguards, such as an appeal to an independent entity, that the executive branch simply cannot provide on its own. By exercising Congress' role in the process, we will ensure that our justice system remains a beacon for the rest of the world, where due process is protected, and the accused are afforded basic protections.

We are living in an extraordinary time, a difficult time. But we are defined as a nation by how we handle these difficult times. Our government's words and deeds are important, not only for the legal precedents we set, but also

for the message we send to our global neighbors. During this, the most significant international crisis of our day, we have an opportunity to show the world the true meaning of justice, liberty, and the freedoms upon which America was founded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was unavoidably absent and missed rollcall votes Nos. 283 and 284. If present I would have voted "yea."

HONORING THE CENTENNIAL OF LOCAL 309 INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 100th anniversary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 309.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) is as old as the commercial use of electricity itself. It is the oldest, as well as the largest, electrical union in the world. IBEW Local 309 will mark 100 years of pride for its members who have been leaders in producing the most highly trained and skilled workers in the country.

Various histories of labor record no attempts to organize electrical workers during the experimental days of electricity. In 1844 the first telegraph wires were strung between Washington and Baltimore carrying that famous message of Samuel Morse, "What hath God wrought?" This was the first electrical accomplishment of commercial importance. It changed the whole aspect of electricity, which most people believed to be an interesting but dangerous experiment. In 1848 the first telegraph station was built in Chicago. By 1861 a web of telegraph lines crisscrossed the United States, and in 1866 the transatlantic cable was laid. Linemen to string the wires became a necessity, and young men flocked eagerly to enter this new and exciting profession.

With Edison's invention of the first successful incandescent lamp in 1879, the general public became aware of the possibilities of electricity. The electric power and light industry was established with the construction of the Pearl Street Generating Station in New York in 1882. Where once only a few intrepid linemen handled electricity for a thrill, many now appeared on the scene, and wiremen, too, seeking a life's work. As public demand for electricity increased, the number of electrical workers increased accordingly. The surge toward unionism was born out of their desperate needs and deplorable safety conditions.

Beginning in 1870 many small, weak unions organized, and then disappeared. However, by 1880 enough telegraph linemen had organized

to form their own local assembly and affiliate with the Knights of Labor. A few more locals soon organized, and a district council was formed. In 1833 this council called a general strike against the telegraph companies. The strike failed and broke up the first unknown attempt to organize electrical workers. The urge to unite was strong, however; and another attempt was made in 1884, this time with a secret organization known as the United Order of Linemen. Headquarters for this union was in Denver, and the group attained considerable success in the western part of the United States.

The nucleus of the Brotherhood formed in 1890. An exposition was held in St. Louis that year featuring "a glorious display of electrical wonders." Wiremen and linemen from all over the United States flocked to Missouri's queen city to wire the buildings and erect the exhibits which were the "spectaculars" of their era. The men got together at the end of each long workday and talked about the toil and conditions for workers in the electrical industry. The story was the same everywhere. The work was hard; the hours long; the pay small. It was common for a lineman to risk his life on the high lines 12 hours a day in any kind of weather, seven days a week, for the meager sum of 15 to 20 cents an hour. Two dollars and 50 cents a day was considered an excellent wage for wiremen, and many men were forced to accept work for \$8.00 a week.

There was no apprenticeship training, and safety standards were nonexistent. In some areas the death rate for linemen was one out of every two hired, and nationally the death rate for electrical workers was twice that of the national average for all other industries. A union was the logical answer; so this small group, meeting in St. Louis, sought help from the American Federation of Labor (AFL). An organizer named Charles Cassel was assigned to help them and chartered the group as the Electrical Wiremen and Linemen's Union, No. 5221, of the AFL. A St. Louis lineman, Henry Miller, was elected president of that union. To him and the other workers at that St. Louis exposition, it was apparent their small union was only a starting point. Isolated locals could accomplish little as bargaining agencies. Only a national organization of electrical workers with jurisdiction covering the entire industry could win better treatment from the corporate empires engaged in telephone, telegraph, electric power, electrical contracting and electrical-equipment manufacturing.

The founders of the union met in a small room above Stolley's Dance Hall in a poor section of St. Louis. The name adopted for the organization was National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The delegates to that First Convention worked night and day for seven days drafting the first Constitution, general laws, ritual and emblem the well-known first grasping lightning bolts.

Today the IBEW remains strong with approximately 750,000 members. The IBEW is united through more than 1,100 local unions established over the length and breadth of the United States and Canada. It is one of the largest unions in the world, and their wages and working conditions are second to none in any comparable field. IBEW members enjoy better health and welfare coverage, improved pensions, longer vacations and more holidays, as well as a shorter workweek.

They stand where they are today because strong, intelligent and loyal men and women

created, protected and preserved the union. They cared about what happened to them and to their children. They remained loyal to the organization that gave them protection and strength. Each era writes its own history. The IBEW's union heritage, vibrant and strong, has been passed on to people today. As IBEW International President Barry said during the opening of the 35th International Convention:

We in the IBEW want a world where a man can go to a safe workplace, earn a fair wage and use his skills to do a good day's work. We want a world where a woman can develop her talents to the fullest and have a wealth of opportunity before her . . . where workers can retire with dignity, with the security of knowing their healthcare is affordable and available . . . where children are treated like the precious treasure they are—nurtured, educated and loved so they can carry the torch into the future, . . . and where workers can organize and bargain collectively to achieve all these things in fairness and in justice.

For 100 years, Local 309 has helped build and shape the metro-east as well as the surrounding counties of Southern Illinois with its expertise and craftsmanship. Local 309 is prepared to continue being a leader in the Electrical industry with advancements in training, organizing, market recovery and service to its members.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Centennial of IBEW Local 309 and to congratulate their membership on the occasion of this anniversary and to wish the 1100 members and their families the very best for the future.

RECOGNIZING ACHIEVEMENTS OF
BOY SCOUTS FROM TROOPS 27
AND 36 IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLI-
NOIS AREA

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of Boy Scouts from Troops 27 and 36 in the Springfield, Illinois area.

I have received notification that these Scouts completed all necessary requirements to earn the Citizenship in the Nation Merit Badge. These requirements include items such as a basic understanding of our nation's governmental structure, a tour of the state or national capital, and a formal letter to their congressional representative concerning an issue that they would like to see resolved.

It is reassuring to know that the youth of our country are aware of the issues that stand to affect their future. The Scouts have made suggestions on a wide range of topics that are currently on the congressional agenda.

The boys of Troops 27 and 36 truly exemplify the ideals upon which the Boy Scouts of America was founded here in Washington, D.C. some 92 years ago. Their accomplishments commend great pride upon themselves and the Boy Scouts of America.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TAIWAN
PRESIDENT CHEN SHUI-BIAN

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, Taiwan President Chen Shui-bian has successfully completed his first two years in office. His performance as leader of his country has received widespread praise around the world. In terms of Taiwan's relations with the People's Republic of China, President Chen has, on many occasions sought to assuage Beijing's anxieties about Taiwan's declaration of independence. In his inaugural address two years ago, President Chen promised that he would not seek independence as long as the PRC would refrain from using force against Taiwan. Furthermore, President Chen has taken concrete steps to reduce tension in the Taiwan Straits. Travel between Taiwan and the Chinese mainland has been made much easier, officials from Taiwan and the Chinese mainland having been visiting one another across the Straits. We hope that Taiwan and the PRC will soon resume their dialogue on reunification and other commercial issues affecting them. Peace in the Straits is in everyone's interest.

President Chen was also instrumental in making Taiwan's admission to the World Trade Organization a reality. We hope that President Chen will continue his efforts in making Taiwan a more visible global player; we understand Taiwan has been trying to gain observer status in the World Health Organization and other international bodies, including the United Nations. We applaud President Chen's leadership and wish him every success.

Relations between Taiwan and the United States have been steadily improving. Taiwan has been buying all types of American agricultural and consumer products and the United States has agreed to sell more advanced weaponry to Taiwan, including Kidd-class destroyers, twelve Orion antisubmarine surveillance aircraft and eight diesel-powered submarines.

Domestically, President Chen has been trying to reinvigorate Taiwan's economy, to eliminate corruption and gangster influence in politics and the economy, and to gain his people's trust and support in making Taiwan a complete democracy.

At the midway point of Mr. Chen's presidential term, we salute him for his many accomplishments such as maintaining stability in the Taiwan Strait, improving Taiwan's visibility in the international arena and its relations with the United States, and reinvigorating Taiwan's economy. Congratulations, President Chen, you have done a good job.

HONORS GAYLORD HOSPITAL AS
THEY CELEBRATE THEIR 100TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, for one hundred years Gaylord Hospital of Wallingford has

provided care and comfort to those most in need. It is an honor for me to rise today to congratulate the Gaylord community, both past and present, on this very special occasion. As we celebrate its history it is easy to see what has made Gaylord such a success—the spirit of compassion and generosity which is at its core.

At the turn of the 20th century, Connecticut faced a tuberculosis epidemic and was lacking a facility which specialized in the care and treatment of this devastating disease. Recognizing this rapidly increasing problem, the New Haven County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, which later became the Gaylord Farm Association, negotiated the purchase of the Gaylord Farm. This association, one of the first organized in the United States, quickly began to fulfill their mission to “establish a non-profit sanatorium and hospital for the care and treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.”

Under the leadership of the renowned Dr. David Russell Lyman, who was the first director of the hospital and served in that capacity for a full fifty years, Gaylord Hospital flourished, becoming internationally recognized for its work. Dr. Lyman, who himself has been stricken with tuberculosis in his first years as a practitioner, had developed his own personal crusade against the “great white plague” and used his determination and commitment to make Gaylord a success.

In its earliest days, Gaylord Farm Sanatorium, as it was first named, was run almost solely by Dr. Lyman and head nurse, Florence Rudolph Burgess. Though its full capacity was only twenty-two beds, this was quite an undertaking. Over the next fifty years the efforts of Dr. Lyman and Mrs. Burgess culminated in the expansion of the campus from two hundred thirty-nine acres to six hundred, from six buildings to fifty-five, from a staff of two to one hundred fifty, and an increased bed capacity from twenty-two to one hundred forty-four. Even more importantly, more than six thousand people, including American playwright Eugene O'Neill, sought and received the medical care they needed and were restored to health. In fact, my father, Ted DeLauro was a patient there from the summer of 1942 to the early spring of 1943. It is this legacy of care and dedication that continues to live within the walls of Gaylord Hospital today.

With the discovery of medications that stemmed the progress of tuberculosis, Gaylord turned its expertise to other forms of rehabilitation. Today, Gaylord is the premier rehabilitation center in Connecticut, well-known throughout the region. Continuing in its expanded mission, this private not-for-profit facility is making a difference in the lives of many—providing patients with the physical and emotional care they need to achieve their rehabilitation goals.

While we, as a nation, have been faced with numerous problems concerning our health care system, it is important to recognize that our medical facilities have not lost sight of their original mission. As they celebrate their centennial anniversary, I am proud to stand today to pay tribute to Gaylord Hospital for their invaluable contributions to our community and to the millions of people whose lives have been touched by their care, compassion and dedication.

IN HONOR OF JOHN ARCHIBALD
WHEELER

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of the 91st birthday of John Archibald Wheeler, one of the preeminent figures in twentieth-century theoretical physics.

John Wheeler was born on July 9, 1911 in Jacksonville, Florida. The son of librarians, John was an inquisitive child who started experimenting at an early age. At the age of sixteen, Wheeler entered Johns Hopkins University to study engineering. While studying at Johns Hopkins, Wheeler discovered a passion for physics and by 1933 had graduated with a Ph.D. in theoretical physics.

In 1938, Wheeler joined the Physics Department at Princeton University, where he remained until 1976 when he moved to the University of Texas, Austin, to become the Director of the Center for Theoretical Physics. He now resides in New Jersey.

Dr. Wheeler's contributions to the scientific community are numerous, as a scientist, a scholar, a mentor, and a teacher.

He was the first American to learn of the discovery of nuclear fission and he later worked with his former mentor Niels Bohr to write an article on nuclear fission.

He mentored and worked with future Nobel laureate Richard Feynman on a novel approach to electrodynamics.

Dr. Wheeler led the theoretical development of the hydrogen bond in the United States and worked on the Manhattan Project.

He worked with Albert Einstein and formulated new solutions to Einstein's gravitational equations.

He pioneered studies on gravitational collapse and coined the term “black hole”.

His many publications include the books “Gravitation” and “Frontiers of Time” as well as his autobiography “Geons, Black Holes, and Quantum Foam: A Life in Physics”.

Dr. Wheeler's accomplishments have been recognized with many awards and honors. He served as president of the American Physical Society. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1952. Wheeler received the Albert Einstein Prize of the Strauss Foundation in 1965, the Enrico Fermi Award in 1968, the Franklin Medal of the Franklin Institute in 1969, and the National Medal of Science in 1971.

Today, he is Professor Emeritus of Physics at Princeton University and the University of Texas, Austin.

Mr. Speaker, I commend John Archibald Wheeler on the occasion of his 91st birthday and for the contribution he has made to physics and American science.

TRIBUTE TO CARROLLTON FIRST
BAPTIST CHURCH ON ITS 175TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Carrollton First Baptist

Church and the Anniversary of its 175 years of service to the community of Carrollton, Illinois.

The people of the Carrollton First Baptist Church are truly good Samaritans. They have spent 175 years preaching the word of Christ to Carrollton and surrounding areas and participating in other good works. Since 1827, the church has served as a cornerstone for religious growth throughout Southwestern Illinois.

To such people as Reverend Stan Nichol and his congregation, the good deeds themselves are their own best rewards. Yet, on this special day, I think it is appropriate that they are recognized for their efforts. They are good Christians and good Americans, and remind us all of the compassion and energy that makes this country great.

To the people of the Carrollton First Baptist Church, thank you for your enduring dedication over the last 175 years; and may God grant you the opportunity to continue doing His work for many years into the future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 8, 2002, due to business in my District, I was unable to cast my floor vote on roll call numbers 283, and 284. The votes I missed include roll call vote 283 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 4609, the Rathdrum Prairie Spokane Valley Aquifer Study Act; and roll call vote 284 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as amended H.R. 2643, the Fort Clatsop National Memorial Expansion Act.

Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted “yea” on roll call votes 283 and 284.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY'S ROCKY FLATS MAN-
AGER

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my appreciation for the good work of Barbara Mazurowski, the Department of Energy's manager of the Rocky Flats Field Office in Colorado. Barbara will soon be moving to DOE's national headquarters from her post overseeing the complex and monumental cleanup of the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology site after more than two years of hands-on management.

Barbara came on board during a critical time for Rocky Flats. The cleanup and closure were well underway, but concerns over worker safety, schedule and cost were ever present. She did not shy away from these challenges and met them head-on. As a result, she kept this project on track—within schedule and budget—so that we now have a good chance of seeing this site cleaned up and closed by 2006, our target date for closure.

But perhaps her most lasting legacy will be in the area of worker health and safety. When

concerns were raised about the commitment of the DOE to these critically important aspects of the cleanup work, Barbara elevated this as a high priority. A number of unfortunate safety mishaps had occurred, one of these involving serious exposures to a number of workers. Following these incidents, Barbara sent a lengthy and hard-hitting letter to Kaiser-Hill, the general contractor for the site, and insisted that the improvements be made in safety protocols. I understand such a letter was unprecedented at Rocky Flats. The end result of her intervention has been a measurable improvement in safety at the site.

These efforts and many others have earned her the respect and admiration of many, including the hard working employees at the site, both union and non-union—employees who put their health and safety on the line every day so that we can see the site closed in a timely manner. Her contribution to keeping work on schedule and her insistence on maintaining open channels of communication also have been appreciated by the local communities surrounding Rocky Flats.

Barbara also managed the site through two high profile milestones—designating the site as a national wildlife refuge upon cleanup and closure, and complications with the plans for shipment of surplus plutonium to DOE's Savannah River site in South Carolina. Both required long hours, extensive coordination and serious attention, and throughout both she demonstrated calm, dedicated leadership.

Her work on these issues and many others will be a standard by which to judge her successor managers. We have much more work ahead at this site, much of that involving the demolition of buildings and the extensive cleanup work that still needs to be done. I hope that we can continue the progress that has been accomplished during her tenure. I wish her well and continued success in her future endeavors and ask my colleagues to join me in thanking her for her dedicated public service to Colorado and the nation.

TRUDY AND PAUL PEUKERT CELEBRATE 80 YEARS OF MARRIAGE

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 22, 2002, Mr. and Mrs. Trudy and Paul Peukert will celebrate 80 years together as man and wife.

Trudy was born July 7, 1904 and this year will celebrate her 98th birthday. Paul was born February 26, 1901 and is 101 years old. He was one of 12 children, 6 boys and 6 girls, and is the only surviving member of his family. Both were born in Germany, and were married in Sandorf, Germany on July 22, 1922. Ironically, before they were married, Trudy's mother pulled her aside after assessing Paul's small stature—he had to compete with 11 other children for food and was quite skinny—and advised her not to marry him because he looked sickly and surely would leave her a young widow.

In 1923, at the relatively young age of 22, Paul left his new bride and infant daughter and immigrated to America. In 1925 he had worked and saved enough to bring Trudy and

their daughter Johanna to the U.S., and the family moved to Detroit, Michigan, where Paul worked for Chevrolet Motors for 30 years. They have been American citizens for over 65 years.

Paul and Trudy have been blessed with two daughters, four grandsons, eight great grandchildren and one great-great grandchild. For the last 17 years, the Peukert's have called Greenfield, Wisconsin home. They own and live in their own home, still enjoy tending their flower gardens and attribute their longevity to good, clean living. They are also active voters.

So it is with great pride that I congratulate Mr. & Mrs. Peukert on their longevity and unending commitment to each other. Their relationship is inspiring and stands as a testament to life-long love and enduring friendship.

COMMENDING 2002 GOLDEN APPLE SCHOLAR AWARD WINNERS AND MS. AMANDA WATSON

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to commend the 2002 Golden Apple Scholar award winners from my district. The Golden Apple Scholars program is to recruit talented high school juniors who want to become teachers.

I would like to take the opportunity to recognize Ms. Amanda Watson from Alton High School in Alton, Illinois. Teachers, like parents, have a unique opportunity—to touch the life of a child. I can't think of a more rewarding experience.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, I was a former high school teacher. I want to wish Amanda all the same joy and success that I shared in my teaching career.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI HERBERT JAY MANDL

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Rabbi Herbert Jay Mandl, who will be honored by Kehilath Israel Synagogue of Overland Park, Kansas, at a dinner on Sunday, August 25, 2002.

Rabbi Mandl, who has been Senior Rabbi at the synagogue for 25 years, is a graduate of Baltimore City College and Johns Hopkins University. He was ordained and graduated from the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in June 1969, and later received his orthodox "Smicha" ordination. He earned his Ph.D. from the University of Montreal, and his Doctor of Divinity degree from the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

Rabbi Mandl serves on the Kansas City, Missouri, Board of Police Commissioners as Jewish Chaplain for the city police force. He was recently appointed the first Jewish Chaplain for the Overland Park Police Department. He has served as a commissioner of the Kansas Commission on Governmental Standards and Conduct. Since the autumn of 1989, he

has been an adjunct lecturer in Judaica at Rockhurst University. Rabbi Mandl was the first chairman of the Missouri Health Facilities Review Commission from 1990–1996.

Of his innumerable accomplishments in the Kansas City Jewish community, Rabbi Mandl is particularly proud of his efforts which brought new Kosher facilities and wider availability of Kosher foods to the Kansas City area. Rabbi Mandl brought many innovations with him to the Kehilath Israel Synagogue, especially the all-night Shavuot study program, which continues to draw adults and youth from all over the community.

He and his wife, Barbara, a teacher at Hyman Brand Hebrew Academy and the Kehilath Israel Religious School, are the parents of Aron [who is married to Chai], an attorney in Florida; Seth, a market researcher in New York; Debbie, who has just started working on her Master's of Public Administration degree at the Columbia University Biosphere in Arizona; and Miriam, who will be a senior at the Hyman Brand Hebrew Academy in the fall. They are the proud parents of Samuel and Benjamin.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I honor such an exceptional individual. I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me now in commending Rabbi Herbert Jay Mandl.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOSEPH M. HOEFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote on two suspension bills on July 8, 2002, as I was returning from Berlin, Germany where I participated in the annual assembly of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe as a member of the official United States delegation.

If present, I would have voted "aye" on H.R. 4609, the Rathdrum Prairie Spokane Valley Aquifer Study Act, and "aye" on H.R. 2643, the Fort Clatsop National Memorial Expansion Act.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL AMERICANS, HERE AND ABROAD

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform the House of indignities inflicted last month on several of my constituents. One young woman, Mengyang Jian, was detained, with twenty other United States citizens, at Reykjavik Airport. Other Asian-Americans, traveling with American passports, about twenty-five in all, were prevented from boarding IcelandAir flights at Logan Airport in Boston on the nights of June 11, 12, and 13. Dr. Tianlun Jian gave me a copy of a document from the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Iceland instructing the airline to refuse him passage "for security reasons." All believe that travelers with Asian surnames or Asian appearance were treated differently from other passengers.

The Republic of Iceland took these extraordinary measures in anticipation of Falun Gong protests during the state visit of President Jiang Zemin. The Icelandic government, as I understand its position, consistently maintained that, despite its commitment to free speech and peaceful protest, its security forces could not cope with "thousands" of demonstrators. And, indeed, the airport detainees were eventually released and allowed to proceed to the capital and to demonstrate at designated sites. I do not wish to portray these events as brutal violations of human rights, such as those that Falun Gong practitioners do, in fact, suffer in China.

Nonetheless it is wrong and unacceptable for Asian Americans to be treated differently from other Americans. It is wrong and unacceptable for foreign governments to discriminate among American citizens on the basis of religion or ethnicity. Such discrimination is wrong and unacceptable when it happens abroad. It is wrong and unacceptable, and most certainly illegal, when it takes place in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or anywhere in the United States of America. The Congress must defend the rights of all Americans to equal treatment, and, occasionally, we must remind even friendly democratic countries that we are one people, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

The great strength of any democracy rests in its citizens, and my constituents report that the people of Iceland themselves demonstrated in solidarity with them. Hundreds signed a full-page ad that appeared in the June 13 issue of the Morgunbladid, Iceland's major daily paper, apologizing in Chinese, English, and Icelandic for their government's actions. One of my constituents, So Dai Yee of Cambridge, told me that she drew comfort from these "people with righteous hearts."

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to the people of Iceland who rose to defend human rights.

RECOGNIZING ACHIEVEMENTS OF HILLSBORO JOURNAL

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of, Hillsboro Journal, in Hillsboro, Illinois.

Every so often, a corner stone is set in place to build upon a future full of hope. With countless hours of hard work by individuals who deeply care about the product they are producing, a dream of fulfilling their potential can be achieved. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the people of the Hillsboro Journal for their hard work that has resulted in quality news delivered to the people for 150 years now.

Many people have contributed to the success of the Journal, including founders Frank and Cyrus Gilmore, and the first editor Rev. Thomas Springer. Mr. James Slack bought the paper in 1875 and named it the Hillsboro Journal, which had been called The Montgomery County Herald, The Democrat, and The Anti-Monopolist in the past. The present owners, the Galer Family, began with the paper in 1945, and Mr. Little who joined the paper in

1900 and was with the paper until his death in 1970 have also made significant contributions to the Journal.

So often in our world today, family owned businesses cannot sustain the place that they once held because of massive corporate takeovers. It is a pleasure to see the Journal maintain their place in the Hillsboro area. After many years of reporting the important news of the day, the Hillsboro Journal is celebrating its 150th Publication Year. For serving the Hillsboro area for so many years, it is my pleasure to congratulate them on a job well done, but not completed. I look forward to the future of the Hillsboro Journal and the superior writing it gives us all.

HONORING THE 90TH BIRTHDAY OF PAUL HETH, JR.

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Paul Heth, Jr. of Jesup, Iowa, who will celebrate his 90th birthday on Monday, July 15.

Paul, the son of German immigrants, was born on his family's farm southeast of Fairbank, Iowa on July 15, 1912. When Paul started school, he first went to the local country school on County Line Road, which was a mile west of the Heth Farm, and then onto the parochial school in Fairbank situated behind St. John's Lutheran Church. Upon the family's move to a farm just north of Jesup, Paul began attending the Jesup School.

Like many young men his age, Paul's labors were needed on the family farm during his eighth grade year. Possessing a traditional Midwestern work-ethic, at age twelve, Paul began working for neighboring farmers as well. In fact, one time a local fanner, who was driving by a field in which Paul was working, stopped to compliment the young man on the straight rows of corn he was planting.

Life wasn't all work for Paul in those days. In 1937, Paul and a young lady named Ruby Rachuy headed for the Illinois state line, where in Galena they exchanged marriage vows. On May 13 of this year, Paul and Ruby celebrated 65 years of marriage. With a new wife and a growing family came new responsibilities. This led to a change of career for Paul as he headed to the John Deere Company, where he worked in the farm equipment manufacturer's "Heat Treat" facility for over 33 years, retiring in 1974.

As a member of the "Greatest Generation," Paul is devoted to his church, his community and his country. In addition to being a long-time member of Grace Lutheran Church in Jesup, Paul served three terms on the Jesup City Council, which culminated in one term as Mayor. The Jesup newspaper announced his victory, proclaiming: "Paul Heth Elected Mayor of Jesup by a Landslide." And although a family deferral prevented his own uniformed service to America, three of Paul's sons proudly represent over 50 years of service to their nation in the United States Navy.

On behalf of his wife Ruby, and children Carolyn, Verla, Bob, Ron, Patricia, Rick, Pam and Randy, I call on my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in ex-

pressing appreciation to Mr. Paul Heth, Jr. on his 90th birthday.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 284, and 283, had I been present, I would have voted "yea".

RECOGNITION OF THE MADISON CIVICS CLUB

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to today to recognize the Madison Civics Club. For 90 years, the Madison Civics Club has brought world leaders, illuminating thinkers and local innovators to the citizens of Madison. The club began in 1912 through the tireless efforts of five charter members.

These five had just spent several grueling, and unsuccessful, months trying to convince members of the Wisconsin Legislature to adopt women's suffrage. The founding members—Georgia Lloyd Jones, Alice Bleyer, Edna Chynoweth, Lucille McCarthy and Mary B. Orvis—decided to gather for lunch, review their mistakes, seek strength and "lick their wounds generally." From that effort, the club was born. Its goal was, and remains to this day, developing a civic conscience through being informed on local and foreign affairs.

The Madison Civics Club has flourished. Its members number more than 800. It has hosted such world leaders as Winston Churchill, Nelson Rockefeller and Eleanor Roosevelt. The Madison Civics Club brought those who have mastered the arts to Madison, including Carl Sandburg, Arthur C. Clarke and Peter Bogdanovich. Amelia Earhart, Bella Abzug and Alex Haley are just some of the inspirational individuals who have illuminated Madison's citizens. Those that shape the message of our mass media, including David Broder, Ray Suarez and Hedrick Smith, have been a part of Madison Civics Club history.

Prominent citizens, including those on the faculty of the world-class institution, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, also have addressed Madison's local concerns.

The 2002–03 season shares the hallmark of again promising an engaging and thoughtful series of speakers. The theme, as determined by the 2002–03 chair Lynn Stathas, is "The American Dream." Speakers include: Harry Wu, Chinese dissident and human rights activist; Judith Miller, an author and Pulitzer-Prize winning correspondent at the New York Times who is considered an expert on terrorism and was in fact the target of one of the heinous and infamous anthrax letters that were mailed in 2001; Wisconsin Supreme Court Chief Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson, the first female chief justice on the Wisconsin high court and an important figure, the 150th anniversary of the Wisconsin Supreme Court; Diana L. Eck, a professor of Comparative Religion and Indian Studies at Harvard University; and Dr.

David Satcher, the 16th Surgeon General of the United States.

Through these speakers, as in past years, the Madison Civics Club celebrates the enduring freedoms our nation has sustained and nurtured, building a civil society for more than 200 years. America has built a legacy of justice, freedom and hope that will be heralded through the Madison Civics Club in its 90th year.

As the representative for the 2nd Congressional District of Wisconsin, I wish the Madison Civics Club officers and members, and its past and upcoming speakers, all the best as they continue their exemplary tradition of molding a civic conscience that builds communities and benefits all.

RECOGNIZING ACHIEVEMENTS OF
CHARLES L. BRIMM

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of Charles L. Brimm, from Dupou, Illinois.

Charlie Brimm has been an influential leader in the Dupou, Illinois V.F.W., Post 6368, for years now. His past positions include 14th District Commander from 1992 to 1993, Jr. Vice Commander, and Sr. Vice Commander of the Department of Illinois. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Brimm on his recently named position as Department Commander of the State of Illinois.

Service in the military, the police force, county deputies office, and organizations like the Shiners have made Charles Brimm a fixture of law enforcement and an upholder of the law, as well as a caring individual. Through his leadership and efforts to improve the community, Charlie has had a positive impact on the town and people of Dupou.

I would like to thank Mr. Brimm for his service to this great country and to the people of the Dupou community throughout the years, and wish him well in his continued service with the V.F.W.

BEN-GURION UNIVERSITY OF THE
NEGEV

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, on May 9, Bert Foer of the American Associates, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, was scheduled to testify before the House Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs, of which I am a member, on the university's important work in the critical field of desertification and water resources.

Unfortunately, because of the committee's deliberations on the supplemental appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 2002, that hearing was canceled. Thus, members were unable to hear Mr. Foer's testimony about these efforts, which have received the support of Congress because of the essential role they play in the effort to achieve peace in the region.

As Mr. Foer stated in his prepared statement, even in the turmoil that is now occurring in the Middle East, water remains a central element of hope for the future. Ben-Gurion University and its Jacob Blaustein Institute for Desert Research have played an important role in improving relations among the nations of the Middle East. The work of Dr. Eilon Adar, the director of the university's new Institute for Water Sciences and Technology, figured prominently in the critical water allocation process set forth in the Israeli-Jordanian peace agreement of 1994. His efforts are perhaps even more important today.

Congress last year recommended that the Department of State and the Agency for International Development should consider up to \$1 million for the Institute to address the flow and transport of pollutants in groundwater in the region. This served to highlight the Institute's unique regional partnerships in applied water research.

Ben-Gurion University is situated on the edge of three of the world's four major dryland regions. This gives the university and its world-renowned research scientists a unique perspective on the challenges and solutions to regional water quality, supply and allocations issues—issues that surely will be key components of future peace negotiations. As Mr. Foer stated, even in the turmoil that is now occurring in the Middle East, water remains a central element of hope for the future.

Most of the ground water aquifers in the region are shared by at least two countries. In spite of the current conflict, water management agreements have remained in effect. Once all parties return to negotiations, the success of a lasting peace and security agreement will depend on the ability of all parties to agree on an equitable allocation of the region's scarce water resources. Thus, we should continue to support these essential initiatives.

Mr. Foer noted in his statement that we know the strains in the Middle East will not easily go away. But it is important that we seek out and support initiatives that address areas of tension and that provide opportunities for the nations of the region to work together on matters of mutual interest and interest.

The efforts of Ben-Gurion University and its Blaustein Institute are, as Mr. Foer so eloquently said in his statement, an investment in more than simply cleaner water. They are an investment in the peace process and in the cause of improved cooperation between Israel and its neighbors.

H. RES. 459

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 459, a bill expressing the sense of the House that Newdow v. U.S. Congress was erroneously decided.

Like many of my colleagues, I was disappointed and shocked that the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled the Pledge of Allegiance unconstitutional. The Ninth Circuit ruling defies common sense and the timing of the decision couldn't be worse. Now more

than ever we as Americans remember the important purpose of our Pledge of Allegiance, stand in awe of the magnificent symbolism of our flag, and take pride in the triumphant chords of our national anthem, the Star Spangled Banner.

Every day in this Chamber, we honor our nation by reciting the Pledge. Schoolchildren across our nation should be allowed to make that same statement, thus building a foundation of patriotism and citizenship. Generations of Americans regard the Pledge of Allegiance as a solemn statement of our nation's values. We must not allow this misguided decision to change that fact.

As a cosponsor of this important resolution, I urge all of my colleagues to support H. Res. 459.

GOD AND COUNTRY

SPEECH OF

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I find the ruling by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals regarding the Pledge of Allegiance an outrage. Labeling the Pledge unconstitutional and banning it from Public Schools is an uninformed and narrow-minded decision by a notoriously irresponsible and radical court.

Mr. Speaker, I denounce this decision, and for the record, I want to include the following remarks, which include quotations from some of our founding fathers as respects their view on religion and the law:

Any high school student with a basic knowledge of history and with a minimal interest in politics understands that there exists a strong separation of church and state in the United States today. This idea of separation is bitterly enforced by some politicians and always emerges as a hot topic in political debate.

But ask these same high school students about the religious beliefs of our founding fathers and the place of religion in the early history of our government, and you will probably find that their knowledge of these subjects is vague and incomplete.

In fact, many Americans today would be surprised to find out that the creators of our nation were profoundly religious, that many of them had no reservations about the role of God in our Government.

Yet, it is amazing to me that our understanding of the founding fathers and the creation of our country has been forgotten or ignored. For in one of our most cherished documents, The Declaration of Independence, which holds our most basic statement of our rights as Americans, we are told that it is "self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

It goes on, "That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men . . ." It is as simple as that—our morality, the basis for our laws, comes from our Creator. Our government, or any democratic government for that matter, is based on our divinely inspired sense of right and wrong. This was an undisputed understanding amongst our founding fathers, which, somehow, escapes the modern imagination.

The Declaration of Independence presents the idea of Divine authority in vague terms, a wise and conscious choice by the authors who understood the importance of religious freedom. But the use of that language should not forsake our founding fathers as believers in a vague and indeterminable God.

On the contrary, most of these men believed in a personable and loving God. They followed the teachings of Christianity; they were public in their faith and unreserved about their convictions. Yet, on the whole the lives of these men—signers of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution—on the whole their lives and contributions to the founding of the United States are unknown to us. The details of their lives are surprising to many and certainly are relevant to today's debate and are instructive on the topic in general:

Reverend John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg—A pastor of two churches in Woodstock, Virginia and a member of the Virginia legislature. On January 21, 1776, Reverend Muhlenberg preached his Sunday sermon on Ecclesiastes 3, "to everything there is time and a season." At verse 8—A time for war; A time for peace—he declared to his congregation that for Virginia and the other colonies, it was a time of war. He then removed his clerical robes, revealing to the congregation the full military uniform he was wearing underneath.

After the service, Muhlenberg recruited 300 men for the war; they eventually were known as the Eighth Virginia Regiment. He served throughout the Revolutionary War, achieving the rank of Major General. There is a statue of him in the Capitol depicting the moment when he disrobed in front of the congregation.

John Witherspoon—signed the Declaration. He was an ordained minister and wrote the introduction to one of the first American editions of the Bible in 1791.

Dr. Ben Rush—signed the Declaration. A leading educator, has been called the "Father of American Medicine," personally trained 3,000 students for medical degrees, founder of America's first abolition society as well as America's first Bible society: The Bible Society of Philadelphia. One of the objectives of Dr. Rush's society was to mass-produce and distribute Bibles to American citizens. In order to do so, the society had to purchase and import special stereo printing plates. Under president James Madison, congress passed an act that cancelled all importation duties for the society; it was entitled the "Act for the Relief of the Bible Society of Philadelphia," passed February 2, 1813.

John Hancock—signed the Declaration. After the revolution became Governor of Massachusetts; during his tenure he issued several proclamations for days of prayer and thanksgiving. Typical of his proclamations was the one issued October 15, 1791, which ended with a call for the citizens of Massachusetts to pray "that universal happiness may be established in the world; [and] that all may bow to the scepter of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the whole earth filled with His Glory."

Sam Adams—signed the Declaration. He served as Governor of Massachusetts after John Hancock. Like his predecessor, he issued a number of proclamations for State wide days of prayer and thanksgiving. In an example from 1795, he asked that citizens pray "that the peaceful and glorious reign of our Divine Redeemer may be know and enjoyed throughout the family of mankind."

John Quincy Adams—sixth president of the U.S. elected to the House after his presidency. Read the Bible in its entirety once a year. On February 21st, 1848, Adams collapsed from his chair on the House floor; he was placed on a sofa and carried to the nearby Speaker's Apartment (just off of the House Chamber). It was there that Adams uttered his last words before dying, "This is the end of earth. . . . I am composed." His words are an indication of his faith; he went out of life with the expectation of eternal reward.

George Washington—After the Revolution, Washington sent a circular letter to the 13 Governors and State legislatures declaring his resignation as Commander of the Continental army. The letter closed with a prayer:

I now make it my earnest prayer that God would have you and the State over which you preside in His holy protection,—that He would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government,—to entertain a brotherly affection and a love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field—and finally, that He would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and temper of the mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, without an humble imitation of whose example in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation.

Alexander Hamilton—signed the Constitution and was one of the authors of the Federalist papers, a document that heavily influenced the creation of the Constitution. Hamilton was a devout Christian whose faith remained strong even on his deathbed. He reluctantly entered into a duel with Aaron Burr, recording in his Journal:

I have resolved, if . . . it pleases God to give me the opportunity, to reserve and throw away my firs [shot]; and I have thoughts even of reserving my second [shot]—and thus giving a double opportunity to Col. Burr.

Hamilton's decision cost him his life. On July 11th, 1804, Hamilton was mortally wounded by Burr and died 24 hours later. On his deathbed, the Rev. Benjamin Moore asked of him, "Do you sincerely repent of your sins past? Have you a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of the death of Christ? And are you disposed to live in love and charity with all men?" Hamilton replied, "With the utmost sincerity of heart I can answer those questions in the affirmative—I have no ill will against Col. Burr. I met him with a fixed resolution to do him no harm—I forgive all that happened." The Reverend went on to report that Hamilton, "Expired without a struggle, and almost without a groan." Hamilton's death inspired the Reverend to write:

By reflecting on this melancholy event. . . . let the infidel be persuaded to abandon his opposition to that Gospel which the strong, inquisitive, and comprehensive mind of Hamilton embraced.

At the time of his death, Hamilton was in the process of creating a religious society with the suggested name of the "Christian Constitutional Society."

Its goals were to support the Christian Religion and to support the Constitution of the United States. This organization was to have

numerous clubs throughout each state, which could meet regularly and work to elect to office those who reflected the Christian Constitutional Society.

James McHenry—signed the Constitution; officer in the American Revolution and Secretary of War under George Washington and John Adams. Founded the Baltimore Bible society and explained the importance of the Bible in American society:

Public utility pleads most forcibly for the general distribution of the Holy Scriptures. The doctrine they preach—the obligation they impose—the punishment they threaten—the rewards they promise—the stamp and image of divinity they bear which produces a conviction of their truths—[these] can alone secure to society, order and peace, and to our courts of justice and constitutions of government, purity, stability, and usefulness. In vain, without the Bible, we increase penal laws and draw entrenchments around our institutions. Bibles are strong entrenchments. Where they abound, men cannot pursue wicked courses.

The Baltimore Bible Society still exists today (now known as the Maryland Bible Society) and functions much as it did when it was first founded. Its mission is "to encourage the circulation, distribution and printing of the Bible in all languages without note or comment." In 1999, the society distributed over 4 million copies.

THE EARLY SUPREME COURT: ITS JUSTICES AND OPINIONS.

Justice James Wilson—one of the original justices, signed the Constitution and the Declaration, also credited with starting the first organized legal training in America for law students. Here is an example of what he taught his students about the relationship between law and religion:

It should always be remembered that this law, . . . made for men or for nations, flows from the same Divine source: it is the law of God. . . . What we do, indeed, must be founded on what He has done; and the deficiencies of our laws must be supplied by the perfections of His. Human law must rest its authority, ultimately, upon the authority of that law which is Divine. . . . We now see the deep and the solid foundations of human law. . . . Far from being rivals or enemies, religion and law are twin sisters, friends, and mutual assistants. Indeed, these two sciences run into each other.

Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth—third Chief Justice of the supreme court, member of the Continental Congress during the Revolution and Constitutional Convention; believed religion was necessary in public life and declared in the Connecticut Courant of June 7, 1802:

The primary objects of government, are the peace, order and prosperity of society. . . . To the promotion of these objects, particularly in a republican government, good morals are essential. Institutions for the promotion of good morals are, therefore, objects of legislative provision and support: and among these . . . religious institutions are eminently useful and important. . . . The legislature, charged with the great interests of the community, may, and ought to countenance, aid and protect religious institutions—institutions wisely calculated to direct men to the performance of all the duties arising from their connection with each other, and to prevent or repress those evils which flow from unrestrained passion.

Justice Joseph Story—U.S. Congressman during the presidency of Thomas Jefferson

and appointed to the Supreme Court by James Madison. He founded Harvard Law School; he wrote 286 opinions while serving as a justice as well as several legal essays published under the title, "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States." In this work, Story argues that the first amendment was not intended to separate religion from civil government:

The First Amendment is "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. . . ." . . . We are not to attribute this prohibition of a national religious establishment to an indifference to religion in general, and especially to Christianity, which none could hold in more reverence than the framers of the Constitution. . . . Indeed, the right of a society or government to [participate] in matters of religion will hardly be contested by any persons are intimately connected with the well being of the state and indispensable to the administration of civil justice. . . . At the adoption of the Constitution and the [first] amendment to it . . . the general, the general, if not the universal, sentiment in America was, that Christianity ought to receive encouragement from the State. . . . An attempt to level all religions, and to make it a matter of state policy to hold all in utter indifference, would have created universal disapprobation, if not universal indignation.

Vidal v. Girard's Executors—This was a case that came before the Supreme Court in 1844. Stephen Girard in his will left \$7 million dollars to the city of Philadelphia and asked that a school be started for the benefit of orphans and needy children but stipulated that ministers be prohibited from serving on the faculty. The court ruled that ministers could be excluded but that did not necessarily exclude the teaching of religion from public schools. In the opinion, written by Justice Story, the court asked:

Why not the Bible, and especially the New Testament . . . be read and taught as a divine revelation in the [school]—its general precepts expounded, its evidence explained, and its glorious principles of morality inculcated? . . . Where can the purest principles of morality be teamed so clearly or so perfectly as from the New Testament? Where are benevolence, the love of truth, sobriety and industry, so powerfully and irresistibly inculcated as in the Sacred Volume?

In our Nation today, at the first hint of a mixing of church and state, at the mere suggestion of a correlation between religion and civil law, there erupts from certain factions outrage and indignation, followed by claims of an impending right-wing conspiracy.

These people have made sacred the quest to keep religion out of public schools and out of our Government. They believe any attempt to do otherwise is in direct conflict with the intentions of our founding fathers.

But as I have shown you, these founding fathers were absorbed with religion, namely Christianity, and understood its fundamental role in government and society.

Even Thomas Jefferson, who intentionally kept his religious beliefs obscure to the public, never once admitting to an acceptance of Christianity, nor altogether denying its truth, even Jefferson wrote that in the pure and untainted teachings of Christ can be found the "most sublime and benevolent code of morals which has ever been offered to man."

Why have we conceded to the ridiculous idea that religion has no place in government, that the creators wanted strict separation of church and state? These are not ideas founded upon reason but on the ignorance of atheism, ideas promoted by those who would like to see an end to religion.

As our government is founded on self-evident and unalienable rights, so to is it founded upon divine Law—these are one in the same. For a discussion of morality without God ultimately becomes absurd. Indeed, there is no government without religion.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO FRANK
KOGOVSEK

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the life of Frank Kogovsek, who sadly passed away recently at the age of 91. Frank was a pillar of the Pueblo community and, as his family mourns his loss, I think it is appropriate that we remember his life and celebrate the work he did on behalf of others.

Frank was born to Frank and Mary Kogovsek in April of 1911. Coming of age in the middle of the Great Depression, Frank's childhood tested his resolve and forged his character. The death of Frank's father from Black Lung disease in the late 1920s was a particularly hard blow to the family. And it was these defining trials that made Frank Kogovsek into the generous and wise man whose ability to reach out and minister to his family and community has touched the lives of so many.

From a young age, Frank was adept at woodworking, while also showing a particular skill at the art of dancing. It was this second talent that led Frank to meet his future wife, Mary Blatnick, at a dance in the Arcadia Ballroom. They fell in love and were married in St. Mary's Church on June 24, 1938. Frank and Mary reared an active and large family, with seven sons and a daughter, Mary Joy. As an employee of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation since the age of 16, the post-war years were a boom time for Frank and his young family. Between overtime at work and his service at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Frank's many commitments to others never came before his love for his family; by their own admission, Frank was a generous man to his children.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to pay tribute to the life of Frank Kogovsek, a man whose character and impact on others is evident in the lives of all who have crossed his path. It is with admiration, respect and a sense of sadness that I recount Frank's 91 years of life before this body of Congress. Although Frank has left us, his good-natured spirit lives on through the lives of those he has touched. In particular, the character of Frank's son Ray, who so ably represented the 3rd District of Colorado in this House from 1979 to 1985, is a testament to the inspirational life led by Frank Kogovsek. I would like to extend my thoughts and deepest sympathies to Frank's family and friends during this difficult time.

UKRAINIAN ELECTIONS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to bi-elections in three parliamentary districts of Ukraine that will take place on July 14.

Ukraine's parliamentary elections were held on March 31 of this year. The House of Representatives closely observed developments related to those elections; on March 20 we passed a resolution urging the government of Ukraine to meet its commitments on democratic elections as delineated in the 1990 Copenhagen Document of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Conditions surrounding the March 31 elections were far from free and fair. There were hundreds of documented instances of fraud, intimidation of voters, and blocked access to the media. A few races were declared invalid, which is why bi-elections will be held on July 14.

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately it appears that these bi-elections are being run no better than the parliamentary elections; in fact they may be worse. There are reports that local officials are under pressure of losing their jobs to guarantee that candidates loyal to the President win. This seems to be the case particularly for incumbent Alexander Zhyr. As the former head of the parliamentary committee that investigated the murders of Ukrainian journalists, including Georgiy Gongadze, Zhyr is not favorable to the party of power.

Mr. Speaker, Ukraine has expressed its desire to become a full partner in Western institutions. To do so, it must uphold its commitment, as a member of the OSCE, to democratic values and human rights, including free and fair elections. I urge the Government of Ukraine to conduct these bi-elections in accordance with international standards, and to grant unfettered access to all election observers, foreign and domestic.

HAITI

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, as our Nation turns its focus toward a full-scale battle against worldwide terrorism, there are some international human rights issues that are evading the scope of U.S. policymakers. This should be of great concern to those in this country who have long been concerned with the welfare of all humanity, be it in Asia, Africa, or in the Caribbean. Unbeknownst to many in this country, one of the hungriest and most neglected nations in the world lies not only in this hemisphere, but also in our own Caribbean backyard. The situation in Haiti is worsening by the day while international financial institutions refuse to provide development assistance, and the role of the U.S. is still unclear. What is certain is that a double standard has been created regarding Haiti, and that rather than being helped, the population is being further driven into the ground.

Andrew Blandford, Research Associate at the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs (COHA), has recently authored a press memorandum entitled "As Catastrophe Approaches in Haiti, the U.S. Continues to Block International Loans." This important analysis, which was released on June 13, will shortly appear in a revised form in the upcoming issue of that organization's estimable biweekly publication, *The Washington Report on the Hemisphere*. Blandford's research findings spotlight the developing Haitian tragedy and examine the role played by units of our own government in orchestrating the withholding of over \$500 million in loans and grants to our poverty-stricken neighbors.

Following weeks of floods and increased potable water shortages in Haiti, residents are forced to spend, on average, nearly a tenth of their meager U.S. \$1 a day income on such a fundamental staple as water. As a result of its scarcity and inflated price, less than half of Haiti's population consumes potable water, compounding the nation's abysmal health standards. Over 4% of Haiti's populace is infected with HIV/AIDS while only 1 in 10,000 has access to a physician.

The sanctions against Haiti include the withholding of a \$146 million loan from the Inter-American Development Bank that was intended to fund education, healthcare and infrastructure projects. Because the IDB loans have already been approved, we have the ironic situation where Haiti must continue to pay interest on money it does not receive. While U.S. dollars flow in record amounts to such undemocratic nations as Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, our Caribbean neighbors live in abject poverty. We must recognize the injustice of withholding, international development assistance to a country previously ruled by the U.S.-supported Duvalier family dictatorship which distorted the country's institutions while running up record debts.

COHA researcher Blandford calls for action through the passage of H.C.R. 382, sponsored by our colleague Representative BARBARA LEE and the Congressional Black Caucus. This resolution would urge the President to end the virtual embargo on development assistance to Haiti. Consequently, the article is of great relevance since the need to constructively engage Haiti is likely to grow in importance in the coming months, given the precedent for Haitian refugees to attempt to escape to Florida by means of a perilous sea passage when famine and destitution become unbearable at home, even though they face automatic interdiction and are forced to return to the island.

AS CATASTROPHE APPROACHES IN HAITI, THE U.S. CONTINUES TO BLOCK INTERNATIONAL LOANS

Less than a decade after the United States triumphantly pronounced the restoration of democracy in Haiti with the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the international community has financially repudiated the island nation. Only two years before its bicentennial, the unrest which has characterized much of Haiti's two centuries of independence has returned to the poverty-stricken nation. A loose and disparate opposition coalition of mainly tiny rightist factions, the Democratic Convergence, due to its tight links to conservative Washington powerbrokers, has been able to undermine the Aristide administration both abroad and at home.

THE DEVELOPING HAITIAN TRAGEDY

In recent weeks, in addition to Haiti's routine political and economic woes, its popu-

lace has been forced to spend, on average, nearly a tenth of their meager U.S. \$1 a day income on water alone due to a lethal shortage of supplies. Because of its scarcity and price inflation, less than half of Haiti's population consumes potable water.

Dr. Paul Farmer, a Harvard medical professor and director of Haiti's celebrated Zanmi Lasante clinic, notes the close connection between contaminated water and the cataclysmic HIV epidemic that affects 4% of the island's population. Dr. Farmer has of late witnessed the number of untreated patients in Haiti multiply at an unprecedented pace: "I had worried about 60-70,000 patients for the year. Now it'll likely be well over 120,000. The blocked \$146 million in IDB [Inter-American Development Bank] loans are for health, water, and education. It's insane for the richest country in the world to hold up financing of these projects in one of the poorest." Dr. Farmer's invaluable role in spearheading the battle against AIDS, nevertheless, is thus far a losing effort. Currently there is only one physician for every 10,000 Haitians. The Pan-American Health Organization's director, George Alleyne, laments that 74 Haitian babies die per every 1,000 live births and that life expectancy on the island is among the lowest in the Americas. To him the cause is clear: "It is poverty."

THE U.S. ROLE IN HAITI'S PLIGHT

Due to the U.S. Treasury Department's virtual veto power over the IDB, a low interest loan of \$54 million meant to improve Haiti's access to clean water cannot be disbursed, despite the fact that the bank's charter specifically forbids such political meddling. The IDB claims that no loans can be sent to Haiti because the country is in arrears, but the State Department has made it clear that international pressure will be removed only when the strict demands on the U.S. agenda are met. At June's OAS General Assembly in Barbados, U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell asserted that Haiti needs the assistance of the international financial community . . . but it is difficult to provide that kind of aid until there is political stability." Despite Aristide's democratic authenticity, the Convergence's provocations have effectively cut off international resources to Haiti while billions of U.S. dollars flow to authoritarian nations such as Saudi Arabia and Pakistan.

In January 2001, Ira Kurzban, the Aristide administration's general counsel in the U.S., claimed that the IRI facilitated the allocation of \$3 million of NED funds to the Convergence. Shortly thereafter, in a February 2 article, *The Washington Post* substantiated the IRI's connection to the origins of the Convergence. In effect, the IRI has arranged for the Convergence to have a de facto veto power over Aristide's constitutional mandate.

The Convergence essentially delivered an ultimatum to the Haitian president when it called for the annulment of the results of the May 2000 election, which its leaders insisted were flawed. Aristide agreed over a year ago to fire the seven senators whose votes were contested and to move up the elections despite the fact that an American delegation led by Congressman John Conyers (D-MI) of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) witnessed the balloting and characterized it as "the democratic process working, exceptionally well." The Convergence, however, still stonewalls negotiations, choosing instead to advance its policy of economic asphyxiation of the government.

The Republican leadership argues that USAID already delivers sufficient funding to Haiti. According to remarks made by Secretary of State Powell, the U.S. only provided \$73 million in aid last year for emergency rations, but this figure will be slashed

to \$20 million for Fiscal Year 2002. Moreover, a USAID official in Haiti recently told visitors "79 cents of every USAID dollar worldwide is actually spent in the U.S."

THE OAS-SPONSORED NEGOTIATIONS

A total of \$500 million in approved international loans and grants have been withheld as a result of demands made by Aristide's political enemies that a consensus be reached between the democratically-based Aristide administration and the Convergence's questionable bona fides. Few analysts see any grounds for optimism as an OAS negotiation team is in the country on its twentieth visit in an attempt to produce a peace accord. Like Aristide, the OAS has been unable to accomplish its goal due to a lack of political and financial assets. Section nineteen of the OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights Report specifically cites a lack of resources as the leading cause behind Haiti's inefficient judicial institutions and the OAS has displayed a particular lack of ability to operate independent of State Department dictates.

At a June 28 Haiti Symposium in Washington, the leader of the OAS peace initiative, Assistant Secretary General Luigi Einaudi, fresh from the island, agreed that it is now "the absolute critical time" to move forward and set a deadline for negotiations. This step would thwart the Convergence's strategy of issuing perpetual ultimatums. Einaudi stressed, "There is not one nation—certainly not one of the 34 in the OAS—which disputes Aristide's presidency." The problem, as he explained it, is that the international community will not sign onto the process of renewing development support until Aristide and his administration's opposition reach an agreement. "I hate sanctions," Einaudi griped, "they're easy to put on and hard to take off."

Since a consensus in Haiti is far from assured, Representative Barbara Lee (D-CA) and the CBC introduced in April H.C.R. 382, "New Partnership for Haiti," which calls for an end to U.S.-influenced sanctions on the island, regardless of the Convergence's obstinacy. However, while the resolution remains stalled in committee, and with Congress sharply divided along party lines, it is doubtful whether the legislation will reach the House floor. Furthermore, Haitian advocacy groups stress that a resumption of international development assistance is only the first step in addressing Haiti's dire condition. Once the Haitian government is able to establish its authority and marshal the necessary resources, it will have to begin to create solid institutions and reform its judicial process in order to effectively serve the nation.

H.R. 4954, THE MEDICARE MODERNIZATION AND PRESCRIPTION DRUG ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 4954, the fraudulent Medicare bill.

Prescription medicine coverage is one of the most important issues facing our nation today. Since it was created in 1965, Medicare has been the bedrock of health security for America's senior citizens. However, Medicare is incomplete without prescription medicine coverage. I support a plan that is simple, comprehensive, and without gaps in coverage.

The Republican Medicare bill fails on all of these points.

Today, prescription medicines are a critical component of medical treatment. Indeed, prescription medicines keep many seniors out of the hospital and at home with their families. But too many of our seniors must choose between paying for food and other necessities or the prescription medicines they need to live full, healthy lives. Seniors deserve prescription medicine coverage under Medicare. Yet, the Republicans continue to play politics with this vital issue.

There are several flaws in this Republican bill. First, it is inadequate. The Republican Medicare bill would cover less than 20 percent of what seniors are projected to spend on prescription medicines over the next ten years. The bill also leaves seniors who spend between \$2,000 and \$3,700 on prescription medicines without coverage for part of the year forcing nearly half of all seniors to pay the full cost of their medicines.

Second, the Republican bill provides no guaranteed benefit to seniors. The only thing this bill promises seniors is the ability to shop around for some type of coverage. There is no specific language in this bill that sets premiums at \$35. In reality, private plans can charge whatever they want for premiums. What's more, under their plan the insurance companies that will administer this plan are allowed to vary their prices and the availability of coverage all across the country, which will shortchange the seniors who need this benefit the most.

Finally, this Republican bill provides subsidies to private insurance companies instead of providing seniors with a guaranteed prescription medicine benefit. Tonight we see the Republican majority's priorities, Mr. Speaker. They put insurance companies first, not our seniors.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a prescription medicine benefit plan. It's a sleight of hand proposal designed to hide the Republican Leadership's true intention to eventually privatize Medicare.

It is noteworthy that the Republican majority has placed a number of provisions relating to physicians and hospitals into the bill that I strongly support. Currently, physicians are not being adequately reimbursed for taking care of Medicare patients, making it difficult to keep their doors open. The current system defies common sense, basing physician reimbursements on the state of the economy instead of the cost or need of health care. The fact is folks do not stop visiting the doctor because the economy is sluggish. I support the provisions in this bill that would correct this flawed payment system.

As a Member of the Congressional Rural Health Coalition, I also support provisions in this bill to increase the reimbursement payments for our nation's hospitals, especially those facilities located in rural areas. In fact, I joined 77 of my colleagues in writing the Chairmen of the Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means Committees in support of provisions to standardize the base payments between rural and urban hospitals. Language to this effect is also included in the bill. There are other worthwhile measures in this bill, and it is a shame these provisions are included in a fundamentally flawed bill.

Despite these provisions, I am unable to support H.R. 4954 because the Republican

Majority's Medicare bill will not help America's seniors get access to affordable prescription medicines. I support the Democratic alternative that is easy to understand, designed to fit into our Medicare system, and provides seniors access to all of the medicines they need. It also includes all of the provider reimbursement provisions that are contained in H.R. 4954. Unfortunately, the Republican majority has denied us the opportunity to offer this alternative.

America's seniors deserve a prescription medicine benefit that allows them to remain healthy in their golden years. We must strengthen Medicare with a real, guaranteed Medicare prescription medicine benefit, not a private insurance plan that leaves half of America's seniors without prescription medicine coverage. I urge my colleagues to reject this sham Republican Medicare bill, and to support the Democratic Motion to Recommit.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONGRESSIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AWARDS

HON. JOHN E. SUNUNU

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. SUNUNU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the men and women of law enforcement who have exemplified themselves through uncommon and distinctive service to the citizens of New Hampshire during the course of their duties.

Few among us would question that one of the most demanding professions in our nation is law enforcement; it is a profession that requires sacrifice, courage and a dedication to serve others. Each day, these brave men and women put themselves in harm's way in order to administer the laws of our society. In so doing, they have earned—and deserve—our respect and our gratitude.

In 1998, my friend and colleague, Representative CHARLES BASS, and I first established the New Hampshire Congressional Law Enforcement Awards at the request of current and retired New Hampshire law enforcement personnel. We both agreed that these awards would be an excellent way to honor the men and women of law enforcement whose service and professionalism was truly extraordinary, and this Sunday, July 14, a ceremony will be held at the New Hampshire Police Standards and Training facility in Concord to honor the 82 recipients of this year's awards.

In New Hampshire, the nominations process for the awards starts with all duty sworn officers of the law, full or part-time, including local, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement professionals from other states who distinguish themselves in serving the people of New Hampshire are also eligible. Nominations are then made based on exceptional achievement in any police endeavor, including: extraordinary valor; crime prevention; drug control and prevention; investigative work; community policing; community service; traffic safety; search and rescue; and juvenile training, programs. Individual officers are nominated for the award by citizens, an officer's department or his or her co-workers, a city or town official or a government agency.

The awards honor law enforcement personnel in one of five separate categories: Ca-

reer Service Award, which recognizes those who have shown an outstanding dedication to law enforcement over the length of their career; Unit Citation Award, which recognizes officers for actions taken as a group in dangerous situations; Dedication and Professionalism Award, which recognizes personnel who exceed their normal duties in service to others; Above and Beyond the Call of Duty Award, which honors officers who put their lives in harm's way in service to others; and Associate Service Award, which honors fire and rescue personnel as well as civilians who assist law officers in the course of their duties—at times putting their own lives at risk.

While Congress works each day to pass legislation that supports local law enforcement and protects the interests of our communities, families and children, the men and women of law enforcement, working on the front lines every day, take the necessary risks to ensure our safety and the safety of our loved ones. These awards have been a fitting tribute to our officers and a reminder to all of us of the important role they play in our lives and in our communities.

Mr. Speaker, I join with Congressman BASS and all the citizens of the Granite State in offering our appreciation for the service and the dedication of our law enforcement personnel. I congratulate each recipient of the 2002 New Hampshire Congressional Law Enforcement Awards, and thank the people with whom they work and the citizens they serve for nominating such outstanding individuals.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ALAN TERRY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate an outstanding individual from Colorado whose hard work and dedication has produced a number of awards throughout his business career. Alan Terry, the president of Terry & Stephenson, P.C. has just received a very high honor from the business community, as he is the recipient of the Accountant Advocate of the Year award. The Denver Urban Renewal Authority nominated Alan for this award, which is among the most prestigious and coveted forms of recognition given in the business world, and I am honored to bring forth his accomplishments before this body of Congress and nation.

Alan attended Trinidad State Junior College, received an AA in Business Administration and went on to complete his undergraduate work at the University of Southern Colorado where he earned a BS degree in accounting. His professional career began with Price Waterhouse in Baltimore, Maryland and after several years, Alan moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania where he started Terry & Stephenson, P.C., a certified public accounting, and management consulting firm. In 1986, he moved to Denver, Colorado and opened the Denver office of Terry & Stephenson, P.C.

Since opening the Denver office, Alan has worked with a variety of businesses including start up businesses, Fortune 500 corporations, the State of Colorado, the City and County of Denver, and various nonprofit organizations.

He serves on many nonprofit boards and is an active member of the Colorado Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Alan Terry is a man of great dedication and commitment to his profession and to the people of Colorado. He has demonstrated that success can be achieved through hard work and commitment to his clients and I am honored to bring forth his accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation. He has achieved great success in his career and it is my privilege to extend to him my congratulations on his selection for the Accountant Advocate of the Year award. Alan, I wish you all the best in your future.

IN RECOGNITION OF NORTH BAY
STAND DOWN 2002

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the importance of North Bay Stand Down 2002 as a vehicle for providing homeless and at-risk veterans in Napa, Solano and Yolo Counties with access to existing and planned programs.

Many of these veterans have never applied for the benefits they have earned through their service to our country. Through the user-friendly "veterans helping veterans" atmosphere of North Bay Stand Down 2002 they will be encouraged to transform the despair and immobility of homelessness into the momentum necessary to get in to recovery, to resolve legal issues, to seek employment, to access health services and benefits, to reconnect with the community and to get off the street.

It is estimated that veterans comprise nearly 30 percent of our homeless population nationwide. For them, life on the streets can be both dangerous and debilitating and often leads to feelings of hopelessness.

North Bay Stand Down 2002 will help veterans free themselves from this self-defeating cycle of despair and begin to repair their lives by breaking down the barriers that contribute to their isolation.

North Bay Stand Down 2002 has the support of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the California State Department of Veterans Affairs, the State Employment Development Department, local governments and veterans' and trade organizations and members of the community.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that we acknowledge and honor today the men and women who organized North Bay Stand Down 2002 for their commitment to our veterans and to our country.

THE TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION
AND NATIONAL INSTITUTE
OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY
ACT OF 2003

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, today, I and Representatives M. UDALL, R. HALL, WEINER,

HONDA, RIVERS, LARSON, ISRAEL, MATHESON, WOOLSEY, BACA, E.B. JOHNSON, COSTELLO, and LOFGREN are introducing the Technology Administration and National Institute of Standards and Technology Act of 2003. This bill provides a 3-year authorization for the Technology Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

For the Technology Administration the bill provides the Administration's FY03 request. The legislation then provides for inflationary increases in FY04 and FY05.

For the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the bill provides full funding for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program (MEP). The bill authorizes \$110 million in FY03, which will fully fund MEP Centers in 400 locations in all fifty states and Puerto Rico. The Manufacturing Extension Partnership program is strongly supported by small- and medium-sized manufacturers throughout the United States. It is a proven and successful industry/government partnership. Both the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Coalition for Advanced Manufacturing endorse the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program and this level of funding. In FY04 and FY05 the bill provides for inflationary increases for MEP funding.

The bill also provides funding for the Advanced Technology Program and addresses Administration concerns about the program. First this bill provides a stable funding base for the ATP by providing sufficient funds to allow for \$60.7 million in new awards to be made in each fiscal year. In addition, the bill authorizes four policy changes to the ATP that were proposed by Secretary Evans. The bill makes Secretary's proposed changes to (1) allow universities to lead joint ventures, (2) allow universities and non-profit laboratories to be invested with intellectual property, (3) stress that ATP does not support product development, and (4) allows for private-sector experts to participate in the ATP project review process.

The bill also provides the Administration's request for the standards supporting activities performed by NIST. In addition, the bill provides \$12 million for NIST to continue its investigative work on the collapse of buildings in the World Trade Center complex. The bill also provides \$10 million to upgrade the Large Fire Facility at NIST's Gaithersburg campus. One of the most important recommendations of the Building Performance Assessment Team that did a preliminary investigation on the structural causes of the collapse of buildings at the World Trade Center complex was that current standards do not require actual fire testing of structural components. In other words, we can't evaluate how buildings will perform under actual fire conditions. Currently no place in the United States can perform this type of testing. The funding for the renovation of the Large Fire Facility will allow this type of testing to be done. Finally the bill provides much needed funding for the renovation of the NIST facilities in Boulder, CO. The bill provides the Administration FY03 request for this activity and in FY04 and FY05 provides funding in accordance with NIST's 10-year construction plan.

This bill also incorporates legislation that enhances NIST's measurement and standards activities. Title III of the bill is the text of the H.R. 2733, the Enterprise Integration Act of 2002. This authorizes the National Institute of Standards and Technology to work with major

manufacturing industries on an initiative of standards development for enterprise integration. Title IV of the bill incorporates the provisions of H.R. 3683, the Fair Play in Sport Act of 2002. These provisions were drafted by Representative MATHESON, and will utilize the National Institute of Standards and Technology's unique measurement capabilities to assist the United States Anti-Doping Agency in their mission.

This bill represents tough choices in a difficult budget scenario. In developing this legislation we realized that tough choices needed to be made and priorities set. As authorization legislation, this bill represents our priorities and funding allocations to our colleagues on the Appropriations Committee as they begin their difficult task this year. We also hope that this bill will signal the Administration of our views as they prepare the fiscal year 2004 budget request.

This is a solid authorization bill and I would urge my colleagues in the House to cosponsor this legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in my district and missed recorded votes on Monday, July 8, 2002. I would like the RECORD to reflect that, had I been present, I would have cast the following votes:

On passage of H.R. 4609, rollcall vote No. 283, I would have voted "yea."

On passage of H.R. 2643, rollcall vote No. 284, I would have voted "yea."

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ZELMA LA
BAR

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Zelma La Bar and thank her for her contributions to the Pueblo Horizons Federal Credit Union and the community of Pueblo, Colorado. Zelma will always be remembered as a dedicated leader and an innovative CEO. As she announces her retirement, I would like to bring forth her accomplishments before this body of Congress today.

Zelma has served as chairperson of the Pueblo Area Chapter of Credit Unions since assuming that position in March 1997. She has also served on a number of Colorado Credit Union League Committees from 1991-2002, which includes the Legislative Subcommittee for Regulatory Issues and the Environmental Scan Sub-Task Force. Zelma is a member of the Credit Union Executives Society and serves as the Pueblo Horizons Federal Credit Union representative to the Greater Pueblo Chamber of Commerce, the Latino Chamber of Commerce and PEDCO.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to recognize Zelma La Bar and the groundbreaking leadership that she has brought to the Pueblo Horizons Federal Credit Union and the City of

Pueblo. Her devotion helped enable many families to invest their money and helped to make their dreams come true. I would like to applaud her for her years of dedication and hard work. Her time and dedication have proved an invaluable addition to the company. I wish Zelma the best of luck in her future endeavors—I hope she will enjoy her well-deserved retirement!

MEDICARE MODERNIZATION AND
PRESCRIPTION DRUG ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I proposed the Republican prescription drug bill. And not only the bill, but the process by which we considered it.

Since being elected to Congress in 1998, not a day has gone by without my hearing from a senior who is struggling to pay for prescription drugs.

I've told the story of the woman from Westminster, CO who has to visit the food bank once a week so that she can afford her prescription drugs.

I've told the story of another woman who plays her own version of the lottery. She puts all of her bills in a fish bowl, draws one bill, and the one she draws is the one she puts off paying so that she can buy the drugs her doctor tells her she has to take.

And I've told the story of Juanita Johns, a constituent who kept the thermostat in her home at 60 degrees so she could pay her drug bills. That is until she sold her house and moved in with her son in order to afford her medicines. Juanita is not with us anymore.

Unfortunately, these women are not alone. Over one-third of Medicare beneficiaries have no drug coverage. Medicare does not cover

outpatient prescription drug costs. Many seniors turn to supplemental plans for drug coverage, but these plans often are expensive and have high deductibles or low benefits.

No senior should be faced with the choice of buying food, paying the electric bill or buying critical life saving medicines.

We have an obligation to our Nation's seniors to provide them with the lifesaving treatments they need and deserve.

Last month, we had the opportunity to do something about it. But the Republican leadership insisted on pushing through a proposal that subsidizes insurance companies and drug companies instead of helping seniors. Their bill does nothing to guarantee coverage for seniors. It has a gap in coverage that will leave Medicare beneficiaries 100% financially liable for thousands of dollars in drug costs, covers only 6% of Medicare beneficiaries, and does nothing to lower the price of prescription drugs. Instead, their bill gives \$310 billion to insurance companies to encourage them to offer stand-alone prescription drug plans, something that the insurance companies themselves say will not work.

If this bill becomes law, and if past is prologue, we will have insurance companies knocking on our door in the not too distant future telling us that they don't have enough money to provide these plans, and that they need more. It's just like what is happening with Medicare+Choice. Several insurance companies promised seniors affordable health care, took their premiums and then dumped them a year later. And now many seniors are scrambling to find a new doctor.

Now, I support the increase in payments for providers, which are included in the Republican bill. As a matter of fact, I am cosponsoring legislation to increase physician payments and to change the formula upon which those payments are based. I support increased payments to our Nation's hospitals, and I've joined with several of my colleagues asking the leadership of this body to address Medicare HMO payment issues. But in a cynical political move, the authors of this bill at-

tached these provider payments to their prescription drug bill to force us to vote against them. So I am going on the record today to say that my vote against this bill should not be construed as a vote against provider payments.

And my vote against this bill should not be construed as a vote against prescription drugs for seniors. I support the Democratic plan, which is a defined benefit under Medicare. It has a guaranteed premium, a guaranteed copayment, guaranteed coverage, and is available to all those seniors who need it. It doesn't have any gaps in coverage, and it has no gimmicks. That's what our seniors deserve.

But the Republican leadership wouldn't even let us bring our bill to the floor for debate. They wouldn't even let us offer amendments to their bill. Why not? If it was so bad, they could have just voted it down. But they knew that our plan was better and if it were put up against the Republican plan, it would have prevailed. Instead, they took a "my way or the highway" approach.

On the day of the vote, many members took to the floor of the House to recite the Pledge of Allegiance. ". . . one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Where is the indivisibility? Where is the liberty in this rule? Where is the justice in this rule? In this debate? In this bill? We should set a better example for other governments around the world. This is not the way democracy works.

Mr. Speaker, the great civil rights worker Fannie Lou Hamer once said, "I'm sick and tired of being sick and tired." So am I, and so are the millions of seniors who can't afford the drugs their doctors tell them they have to take. The number of seniors in this Nation will double over the next twenty years, and at that time, their voices and actions will be stronger than the insurance companies and the drug manufacturers. I just hope we don't have to wait that long.

I could not support the rule or the bill.