

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. BOB RILEY**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 296, H.R. 3482, the Cyber Security Enhancement Act of 2002. Had I been present I would have voted, "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 297, H.R. 4755, the Clarence Miller Post Office Designation Act. Had I been present I would have voted, "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 298, H.R. 3479, the National Aviation Capacity Expansion Act. Had I been present I would have voted, "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 299, H.R. 5118, the Corporate Fraud Accountability Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted, "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 300, H. Res. 482, Honoring Ted Williams. Had I been present I would have voted, "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 301, H. Res. 452, Congratulating the Detroit Red Wings. Had I been present I would have voted, "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 302, H. Res. 483, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5093) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes. Had I been present I would have voted, "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 303, H.R. 4866, the Fed Up Initiative Technical Amendments. Had I been present I would have voted, "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 304, H. Con. Res. 395, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Had I been present I would have voted, "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 305, the Toomey of Pennsylvania Amendment to H.R. 5093, Department of Interior Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2003. Had I been present I would have voted, "no."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 306, On Motion to Limit Debate on H.R. 5093, Department of Interior Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2003. Had I been present I would have voted, "no."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 307, the Flake of Arizona Amendment to H.R. 5093, Department of Interior Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2003. Had I been present I would have voted, "no."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 308, on Motion That the Committee Rise. Had I been present I would have voted, "no."

LEXINGTON CATHOLIC:  
BASKETBALL EXCELLENCE**HON. ERNIE FLETCHER**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to stand here today to recognize basketball excellence at Lexington Catholic High School. Lexington Catholic High School represents a long tradition of Catholic education in the Bluegrass Region, a region where basketball is loved and cherished. The Lexington Catholic basketball tradition has evolved with the academic excellence of the high school, representing not only its students, but oftentimes, Lexington, and the state of Kentucky.

The school was formed in 1951 through the merger of two secondary schools, St. Catherine's Academy, founded in 1823, and Lexington Latin School, founded in 1924, and began their basketball program the same year. After many impressive years as a program in the most competitive area in the country, the Lexington Catholic High School Knights earned a national reputation as a powerhouse. Lexington Catholic is Kentucky's winningest basketball program over the past decade and has won premier tournaments in and out of the state. The program has been ranked as high as No. 3 nationally in USA Today, defeating powerhouses Oak Hill Academy in Virginia, and Chicago's Whitney Young.

However, this year's team accomplished what no other Lexington Catholic team in history had achieved: the Kentucky state title. Through hard work of the players and the determination of long time coach Danny Haney and Principal Sally Stevens, the 2001–2002 Lexington Catholic High School basketball team delivered what students and alumni have been coveting for years.

I would like to recognize the achievements of this year's state champion, the Lexington Catholic Knights, and their perennial successes. The state championship team members include: Chas Allen, Mark Balthrop, Scott Becker, Corey Canter, JD Christman, Adam Cooke, William Graham, Demetrius Green, Chase Hillenmeyer, Wes Lawrence, Mike McGrath, Martiese Morones, Drew Morton, Christian Postel, Ryan Morton, Harrison Morton, David Noble, Ryan Postel, John Rompf, Trey Server, Brian Smith, Joseph Tunde. The coaching staff consists of: Danny Haney, Tommy Huston, Mike Mendenhall II, Mark E. Davidson, John Albaugh, Dave Tramontin, Brandon Salsman, Dan Tilghman, and Mike Mendenhall III.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPRO-  
PRIATIONS ACT, 2003

SPEECH OF

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 17, 2002*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5093) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30 2003, and for other purposes;

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Capps-Rahall-Miller amendment, which would prohibit oil drilling off the coast of California in the coming year.

I commend my colleagues for offering this important amendment, particularly Congresswoman CAPPs, whose vigilance and leadership on this issue never flags.

It is for good reasons that Californians from all walks of life oppose drilling for oil off our coast.

All it would take is one spill—like the blow-out that dumped 4 million gallons of crude oil in the Santa Barbara Channel in 1969—to devastate the marine environment, eliminate tourism along a long stretch of our beautiful coast, and destroy commercial and recreational fishing for years to come.

And for what?

There is little oil available and what is there is of low-quality oil.

It is primarily used to make asphalt.

So let me see if I've got this right: In exchange for hundreds of miles of lovely beaches, thousands of marine mammals, millions of tiny sea creatures, and billions of dollars in tourism and fishing revenues, we would get—asphalt!

Mr. Chairman, this is a bipartisan issue.

It was President Bush's father, President George H.W. Bush who in 1990 placed a 10-year moratorium on new oil leases off the California coast.

President Clinton renewed that moratorium in 1998.

We in California were happy in May for our friends in Florida when President Bush announced a buyout of federal oil leases off the coast of Florida.

Now we call on the President to do the same for the 36 oil and gas leases threatening California—even though his brother is not the Governor of our state.

I also urge the Bush Administration to drop its opposition to California's activities under the Coastal Zone Management Act.

The Act gives the state the authority to review the potential environmental effects of offshore drilling.

My colleagues, your vote for the Capps-Rahall-Miller amendment is your endorsement of termination of the California offshore leases.

Please vote yes.

• 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.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5121, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

SPEECH OF

**HON. DAVE CAMP**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 18, 2002*

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to express my support for the fiscal year 2003 Legislative Branch Appropriations bill. This is a responsible bill that will provide necessary resources for the Legislative Branch to carry out its duties in fiscal year 2003.

For the past several years, I have proposed an amendment to the Legislative Appropriations bill that requires all unspent office funds from Members' Representational Allowances be returned to the U.S. Treasury and used for debt reduction. This amendment has received bipartisan support every year and I am pleased the committee has included the proposal in the base bill.

I have been proud to work with my colleagues in the House of Representatives to reduce the national debt and incorporate fiscal responsibility into federal spending. We have reviewed programs and guidelines to make them more effective. Today, we again have the opportunity to reaffirm our promise of fiscal responsibility and deficit reduction to the American people by passing this legislation.

Although we are in a mild recession and a time of economic hardship we must maintain our commitment to pay off the national debt by pushing for more frugal spending. Without the unspent office funds provision, left over funds can be spent on other budget purposes. We must maintain our commitment to end wasteful spending and incorporate fiscal responsibility into this Legislative Branch Appropriations bill.

National security and winning the global campaign on terrorism are our top priorities, but if the government pursues pro-growth policies and maintains spending discipline, we can quickly return the budget to surplus. Now more than ever, every penny must be looked after and accounted for and it is important to reduce spending and cut government waste.

I would like to thank the Chairman LEWIS for his support and for including my unspent office funds provision in H.R. 5121 and I urge all members to support and pass this legislation.

VETERANS HEALTH CARE AND PROCUREMENT IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

**HON. STEVE BUYER**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 22, 2002*

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, First, I want to thank our Full Committee Chairman Chris Smith and the Health Subcommittee Chairman JERRY MORAN for all their hard work on the bills before us today.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 3645, the "Veterans Health Care and Procurement Improvement Act of 2002," introduced by Representative LANE EVANS. H.R. 3645, as amended, would, among other things, provide

for improved management of the purchasing of medical and surgical supply equipment through the Federal Supply Schedule as prescribed by the VA Procurement Task Force. The bill ensures that current and future VA-DOD sharing initiatives would not be impacted by passage of this measure. The legislation also increases health care benefits to certain World War II Filipino veterans; authorizes dental care and services for all former POWs; and provides the authority to allow DOD to purchase medical supplies through VA's revolving supply fund; provides for the renaming of the VA community outpatient clinic in New London, Connecticut by designating it as the John J. McGuirk outpatient clinic.

There is one provision, in particular, that I would like to talk about. Section 7 of the bill provides for greater accountability for VA Research and Education Corporations. This provision is legislation I introduced, H.R. 5084, the "Department of Veterans Affairs Research Corporations Accountability Act of 2002," which was incorporated into H.R. 3645. I introduced H.R. 5084 because we need to insure that the strictest set of accounting measures are in place to make sure we know how funding to these corporations is being administered. It's important to point out that these corporations were established by Congress in 1988 to provide a flexible funding mechanism for approved research being performed at medical centers. Prior to giving VA this authority, any funding received from private sources, such as pharmaceutical companies, was placed in a General Post fund. However, it became virtually impossible to track the funding stream. There was no way to identify the source of the funding, nor how the money was being spent. The impetus behind establishing the research corporations was to create an accounting mechanism whereby the VA would submit to Congress an annual report on the number and location of corporations established and the amount of contributions made to each such corporation.

Earlier this year, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Investigations and Health held a hearing on VA Research Corporations. We heard from the VA's Assistant Inspector General for Auditing that during the years 1994 through 1997, that his office published three reports which identified the need for stricter accountability and oversight with regard to the administration of funds by the Veterans Health Administration research corporations. For instance, in 1994, the IG audit of a million dollars of the \$3.6 million in expenditures spent at three research corporations and identified approximately \$625,000 that was spent on salaries of medical residents, staff travel not clearly related to research or administration. Funds were also spent for non-research related conferences, honorary gifts, awards, entertainment, other than non-research expenditures. This is just one example of how money can be misspent when in this case the corporation is not held accountable.

Under current law, the VA nonprofit research corporations are required to provide Congress with an annual report summarizing their activities and accomplishments. These reports have turned out to be nothing more than bare bones financial statements.

The VA Research Corporation Accountability Act amends section 7366 of Title 38 of the United States Code to require each VA corporation to submit a detailed statement that

includes the corporation's operations, activities, and accomplishments during the preceding year to the Secretary of the VA. The report should include the amount of funds received along with the source of funding; and an itemized accounting of all disbursements. Those corporations with funding in excess of \$300,000 must obtain an audit of the corporation for that year, corporations with funding totaling less than \$300,000 must obtain an audit every three years. These audits must be conducted by an independent auditor and shall be performed in accordance with generally accepted Government auditing standards.

The VA's Inspector General will be required to randomly review audits to determine whether or not they were carried out in accordance with the auditing standards outlined in the legislation. My bill would also extend the life of the corporations by providing authority to establish such corporations until December 31, 2006.

The VA has made tremendous contributions in the field of medical research. I think we all recognize the many accomplishments made by the VA in discovering new drug therapies and developing medical devices that have benefited not only veterans but all Americans. For instance, the VA invented the implantable cardiac pacemaker, developed the nicotine patch, performed the first successful liver transplant, and the development of the first oral vaccine for smallpox.

It is not my intention to prevent VA research from continuing to make great strides as it has in the past, but we must ensure that all research funds are directed with focus and accountability.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 3645, which was favorably reported by the full VA committee and has widespread support among our nation's veterans.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. BOB RILEY**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for Rollcall No. 324, H. Con. Res. 439, Honoring Lindy Boggs and the Honoring Corinne "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs. Had I been present I would have voted yea.

I was also unavoidably detained for Roll Call No. 325, H. Res. 492, Expressing Gratitude for the World Trade Center Cleanup and Recovery Efforts at the Fresh Kills Landfill on Staten Island, New York. Had I been present I would have voted, "yea."

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT CHINA SHOULD CEASE PERSECUTION OF FALUN GONG PRACTITIONERS

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 22, 2002*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to strongly support H. Con. Res. 188, Sense of Congress that the Government of

the People's Republic of China Should Cease Its Persecution of Falun Gong Practitioners. I urge the immediate release of the organization's leaders and members arbitrarily detained in a nationwide sweep aimed at suppressing the group. When the Chinese government judged the organization of Falun Gong as illegal, and banned all its activities, stories about Falun Gong have made headlines of major news media around the world. The Chinese authorities have launched a crackdown on the practice of Falun Gong on the Chinese mainland.

The suppression of Falun Gong in China has been brutal. It has been systematic. The police used force against the group, reportedly kicking and jumping on the peaceful protesters before removing them. The leaders of the People's Republic of China have arrested, jailed, beaten and tortured thousands of peaceful followers of Falun Gong, a religious synthesis of traditional Chinese physical exercises and Buddhist and Taoist teachings. Adherents to this meditation movement have done nothing more than express their humble belief that people should be kind to one another and work on themselves to change their own lives. They are nonviolent and have not adopted any so-called foreign beliefs. They do not promote nor do they use drugs. They are not a cult. They only want to meditate, take their lives into their own hands and attempt to live productive and peaceful lives.

H. Con. Res. 188 expresses the sense of Congress that the Government of the People's Republic of China should cease its persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. Falun Gong is a peaceful and nonviolent form of personal belief and practice with millions of adherents. There are millions of practitioners in the United States. This is wrong and must be stopped. H. Con. Res. 188 requires that the United States Government use every appropriate public and private forum to urge the Government of the People's Republic of China to (1) release from detention all Falun Gong practitioners and put an end to the practices of torture and other cruel, inhumane, and degrading treatment against them and other prisoners of conscience; and (2) abide by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by allowing Falun Gong practitioners to pursue their personal beliefs.

China should stop persecuting the practitioners of Falun Gong and stop exporting its tactics of terrors.

Therefore, I strongly support H. Con. Res. 188.

IN RECOGNITION OF A GREAT AMERICAN SOLDIER: MR. ELTON L. HATLER

**HON. ERNIE FLETCHER**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to stand here today to recognize a great soldier and a great American, Mr. Elton L. Hatler. On May 2, 1945, Mr. Hatler was serving as a Browning Automatic Rifleman of Company G, Second Battalion, Fifth Marines, First Marine Division, action against enemy Japanese forces on Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands.

Private Hatler's platoon had been forced to withdraw in the face of heavy enemy fire. Although Private Hatler had suffered wounds from the enemy fire, he refused to leave the side of a Marine whose legs had been blown off below the knee. Private Hatler held off the enemy for three grueling hours, attempting to drag his fallen comrade to the safety of American lines. It was only after the man succumbed to his wounds, and Private Hatler had expended his ammunition, that he abandoned his position.

In a citation directed by the Secretary of the Navy on behalf of the President of the United States, Private Elton L. Hatler was awarded the prestigious Distinguished Navy Cross, stating that "His personal valor and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

The Kentucky Department of Veterans Affairs will again honor Mr. Hatler, a resident of Winchester, Kentucky, at a special ceremony on July 26, 2002.

NURSE REINVESTMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 22, 2002*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased we are here today to pass this legislation that will immediately begin to alleviate the nursing shortage across the nation. I introduced legislation last year to address the nursing shortage because of the tremendous impact the lack of nurses has had in New York and across the country. I am pleased that many of the provisions in my legislation are included in the bill before us today.

Mr. Speaker, the nursing shortage is quite possibly the most important issue in health care. Nurses are on the front lines of the delivery of health care. They provide direct day to day care to patients and are invaluable to our health care system. As the number of nursing vacancies continues to rise, the number of nurses entering the field continues to decline. Statistics have shown that the average age of the nursing workforce is about 44 and that many are leaving the field for more lucrative professions. Enrollment in nursing schools is down as well, which leads many to believe that this is a problem that will only get worse. Compounding the problem, the baby boomer generation will soon hit retirement age and will require more acute care.

For these reasons, the legislation before us today is critically important. Included in the Nurse Reinvestment Act are provisions to create scholarships for nurses wishing to enter the field and loan repayment programs to encourage nurses to continue practicing. In an effort to address the number of nurses leaving the nursing profession, the legislation includes grants for nurses to continue their education while practicing nursing.

Mr. Speaker, nurses deserve these programs and I congratulate everyone involved in this process for their hard work and commitment to this issue. This is truly legislation that will help us all. Everyone at one time or another is in need of care and the first person you see when you get that care is a nurse. So we can all be proud to pass this legislation

today. As a Member of the Subcommittee on Health, I urge all of my colleagues to vote yes.

FLIGHT 93 NATIONAL MEMORIAL ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 22, 2002*

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, on the morning of September 11th, 2001 passengers of United Airlines Flight 93 were getting ready for the long flight to California. Their thoughts may have been consumed with family, friends, or work. What was about to occur on that tragic journey was probably the furthest thing from their minds. As the mayhem of that morning unfolded in New York City and in our nation's capital, the passengers of Flight 93 were about to directly experience the horror for themselves. Four terrorist hijackers had moved all of the passengers to the rear of the plane and attempted to seize control of the cockpit and direct the plane to its destination of destruction.

One can only imagine the fear that rushed through the veins of each passenger on that doomed flight. Like many people, I have wondered, "What would be going through my mind? What would I have done?" The passengers and crew of Flight 93 provided us with their answers. Knowing of the chaos that was taking place on the ground below, these brave individuals decided to push fear aside and control their destinies and our futures for the last time.

Although the outcome was fatal for the passengers and crew of Flight 93, one could only guess at the countless number of lives they may have saved had those passengers not reacted with bravery, courage, and pride. September 11th was a day that showed us how vulnerable we as Americans can be, but the passengers and crew of Flight 93 reminded us of how the greatness of this country can still shine through us, even in our darkest hour.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3917, which establishes a memorial at the crash site of United Airlines Flight 93 to honor the passengers and crew of Flight 93, to always remind us of what it truly means to be an American.

CONFERRING HONORARY CITIZENSHIP ON THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

SPEECH OF

**HON. TIM ROEMER**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 22, 2002*

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. J. Res. 13, a joint resolution conferring honorary membership of the United States on Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, also known as the Marquis de Lafayette.

At a time in our history when we face challenges from enemies who oppose the very ideals that make our nation great, we are reminded of those brave individuals throughout our nation's history who have made sacrifices

to advance American principles of freedom and representative government. Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette, was a man who in his affection for the ideal of liberty, made great personal sacrifices.

A citizen of France, the Marquis de Lafayette first demonstrated his passion for freedom when, at the young age of 19, he decided to make a four-month voyage to America to fight alongside Americans during the Revolutionary War. Marquis de Lafayette was assigned to the staff of George Washington with the rank of Major General in 1777 and served with distinction. During the war, he demonstrated great leadership and unrelenting bravery to American troops, as he led Americans to several victories and sustained an injury during the Battle of Brandywine.

General Lafayette not only risked his life for the pursuit of American freedom, but he freely used his position of influence in France to garner additional support for the American war effort. In 1779, he persuaded the French government to fully support America in the war against Britain, which led to the commitment of French troops and much needed supplies to the American army. He also contributed \$200,000 of his personal fortune in support of the colonies during the Revolution. After the war, Lafayette continued to assist American diplomatic relations with France in establishing close relationships with American ambassadors to France, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson.

The most striking of General Lafayette's qualities was undoubtedly his steadfast and fearless devotion to the principle of liberty. Even after the Revolutionary War, Lafayette continued to support and promote the institution of representative government. Upon his return to France, Lafayette was one of the first to advocate a National Assembly, and worked toward the establishment of a constitutional monarchy during the years leading up to the French Revolution. In 1830, he became the leader of a Revolution that dethroned the Bourbons and made possible a constitutional monarch in France. These actions came at a great personal expense to Lafayette as he lost support among the French nobility, was forced to flee the country, and had his personal wealth confiscated. Just before his death in 1834, Lafayette was a vocal proponent of the move to a pure republic in France.

The portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette now displayed opposite President Washington in the United States House chamber is a tribute to his loyalty to America and his vital role in winning our freedom. Lafayette's friendship and affiliations with the most prominent figures in our nation's history, including George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, and the respect he garnered from them is a testament to his commitment to our nation's founding and its principles.

Mr. Speaker, in light of the events of September 11th, stories of personal sacrifice, bravery, and commitment take on a new meaning and greater importance for all Americans. The story of General Lafayette is one, in particular, that inspires us to continue, in the face of adversity, to fearlessly protect our nation's principles and to advance them globally. In Lafayette's words: "Humanity has won its battle. Liberty now has a country."

AMENDMENT TO FREEZE  
MEMBER'S PAY

**HON. BOB RILEY**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, ask the average American working in the private sector about his automatic yearly pay raise and he will look at you like you're crazy. Most Americans don't get an annual Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA), so why should members of Congress?

It is time that we restore the American people's confidence in their elected leaders. It is time we eliminate the automatic pay increases for members of Congress and live by the same standards as the people we represent.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment will freeze Member's pay at its current level and eliminate the annual COLA given to them under the Government Ethics Reform Act. Nothing in this law will prohibit Congress from raising its pay. However, if members of Congress think they deserve a pay raise, then they must vote for it in full view of the American people.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and do what is moral and honorable—If you want a raise, let's have an up or down vote, before your boss—your constituents, the American people.

SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING  
OVARIAN CANCER

SPEECH OF

**HON. DAN BURTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 22, 2002*

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 385, a resolution which states that the Department of Health and Human Services should conduct or support research on certain tests to screen for ovarian cancer, and that health care programs and health insurance plans should cover these tests.

Specifically, H. Con. Res. 385 would encourage the development and wide-spread use of a blood test that would detect ovarian cancer in its early stages, thus significantly reducing fatalities that result from the most lethal form of ovarian cancer. Currently, more than 75 percent of women with ovarian cancer are not diagnosed until they are in the fourth stage of the disease. The new protein-screening blood test would detect almost all ovarian cancers in the first stage of the disease when 5-year survival rates approach 95 percent. This is an extremely important step in helping to eliminate the threat of ovarian cancer. Early detection is critical for survival success and should be everyone's goal.

There are many new cancer screening devices becoming available, and we must use these new technologies to help protect more Americans from the scourge of cancer. I know first-hand the pain that cancer can put a family through. On May 10, 2002 my wife passed away after a very long and difficult battle with colon cancer. I hope that all health insurance plans utilize to the fullest extent existing and promising detection methods for all cancers.

Early detection can go a long way toward sparing other families from the pain of having a loved one suffer from cancer.

IN RECOGNITION OF A GREAT  
AMERICAN SOLDIER: MR. RICHARD S. STARKS

**HON. ERNIE FLETCHER**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to stand here today to recognize a great soldier and a great American, Mr. Richard S. Starks. Mr. Starks served as a second lieutenant, 414th Bombardment Squadron, 97th Bombardment Group, Air Corps, United States Army. He is being honored today for his extraordinary heroism in action over occupied territory in Continental Europe, August 21, 1942.

As chronicled in the official service record dated August 23, 1942, Lieutenant Richard S. Starks was a B-17E bomber pilot on a bombardment mission when his aircraft was attacked by 20-30 enemy fighters at an altitude of approximately 21,000 feet. The cockpit of his aircraft became severely damaged by heavy enemy fire and the co-pilot was fatally wounded. Lieutenant Starks was seriously wounded in the arm, neck and face and his oxygen mask became dislodged. Despite these handicaps, and overwhelming odds, Lieutenant Starks directed the operation of his aircraft and, when physically able to do so, gave material assistance in its operation, to the end that he safely landed his aircraft at a friendly airdrome.

On August 23, 1942, in a citation directed by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lieutenant Richard S. Starks was awarded the prestigious Distinguished Service Cross, stating that his "cool courage and heroic action upheld the highest tradition of the military forces of the United States and contributed materially to the success of a mission of vital importance."

The Kentucky Department of Veterans Affairs will again honor Mr. Starks, a native of Midway, Kentucky, at a special ceremony on July 25, 2002, at the Aviation Museum of Kentucky.

GARDEN CITY HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS  
LACROSSE TEAM

**HON. PETER T. KING**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Garden City High School Girls Lacrosse Team for winning a fourth consecutive New York State Championship. The athletes, parents, and citizens of Garden City should all be very proud of this enormous accomplishment.

On June 8, 2002, the Garden City defeated East Rochester 8-6 at SUNY, Cortland to win their fourth consecutive Class B Small Schools State Championship. On behalf of the 3rd District of New York, I would like to recognize and honor the following students whose feat this

past year will certainly be ranked among the best in New York State high school athletics:

GIRLS LACROSSE TEAM

Brittany Barry	Allie Lloyd
Kerin Boghosian	Kerry McCaffrey
Katie Cox	Ali McDonough
Meghan Crisafulli	Tara McKennett
Erin Daly	Anna Mitchell
Bradie Dwyer	Jenna Piscopo
Jackie Fiore	Jessie Riccio
Lauren Gallagher	Meghan Rose
Ali Holland	Caitlin Sotell
Brittany Jesser	Kristin Strief
Kaitlain Kamrowski	Meg Sullivan
Meg Lindsay	Erin Walters

I would also like to extend special recognition to Garden City High School Head Girls Lacrosse Coach Diane Chapman, Assistant Coach Janet Walsh, Principal John Okulski, and Athletic Director Nancy Kalafus.

Once again, congratulations to all the students, coaches, and parents on this wonderful achievement.

TRIBUTE TO ABE ROSENTHAL

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Abe Rosenthal, the New York Times journalist who received the Presidential Medal of Freedom earlier this month for his consistently insightful comments on human rights, and his outspoken defense of persecuted Christians and Jews throughout the world.

Many observers of foreign affairs have difficulty believing that Christians in the modern era have been, and continue to be, persecuted on a wide-scale basis throughout the world. Rosenthal's articulate and passionate writings helped bring much-needed awareness to their plight. In 1997 alone, he wrote over 20 stories about persecuted Christians, detailing the plight of Christians in a wide variety of regions, including China, the Sudan, and Pakistan.

The awareness he raised about people of many different faiths who suffer religious persecution helped win passage of the historic "International Religious Freedom Act of 1998" which established the United States Commission on International Religious freedom, and laid out a framework for denying foreign assistance to egregious violators of religious freedom.

I was very proud to have had a direct hand in writing portions of that legislation. I personally chaired several hearings on religious persecution around the world, and my committee covered the persecution of every faith. We took testimony from Muslim Uighurs, who are persecuted by Communist China; the worldwide problem of Anti-Semitism; as well as persecution against Christians.

The creation of the Commission and the office of the Special Ambassador, as well as the institution of the annual Religious Freedom Reports, were among a number of measures provided by Congressman Frank Wolf's landmark legislation on international religious freedom, which my committee—the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights—marked up in 1997, and enacted by Congress in 1998. All these measures rep-

resented important steps toward helping millions of people around the world who are persecuted simply because they are people of faith. But the Reports themselves clearly demonstrate that we need to do more.

Some find it odd that a man who has become such a great champion for persecuted Christians is himself Jewish. But this is not really so unusual when you look beneath the surface. When Rosenthal learned that Christians suffered for their faith, while most in the world have turned a blind eye, he felt compelled to act. The Jewish community has a special sensitivity to religious persecution, because when it happens, it almost always hits their community first. "Never again" has a special meaning to a community that was almost exterminated while the rest of the world looked on and watched.

Rosenthal's passionate and steadfast desire to speak out for basic human dignity was formulated in a profound way because of a brutal murder that occurred in 1964 in Queens early in his career with the New York Times. In that year, a woman named Catherine Genovese was brutally murdered in her own neighborhood. Although approximately 38 of her neighbors heard her cries for help, not one person responded as she was stabbed over 30 times.

The incident caused Rosenthal to question our responsibility to speak out against injustice, not just for a neighbor suffering in our midst, but for all those who suffer injustice and persecution throughout the world. "I am not going to be one of the 38," he said—one of those who failed to speak out or act.

I am proud to say that Mr. Rosenthal has remained true to his promise. He has consistently spoken out on behalf of those suffering for their faith. He has acted boldly not only through moving readers and inspiring persecuted Christians all over the globe, but also by challenging leaders of government who would rather not be bothered by the sufferings of the oppressed, and business leaders bent on a drive for profits above all else. He has moved many to show a concern for basic human rights and re-evaluate their priorities.

Mr. Rosenthal, you have acted, speaking out on behalf of so many, and you have called so many others, including us here in this Congress to do the same. For this, you deserve our thanks and praise.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE LAO VETERANS OF AMERICA, MICHIGAN CHAPTER

**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Lao Veterans of America, Michigan Chapter. These veterans who served in the United States "Secret Army" are Hmong and Lao combat soldiers. They served in Laos during the Vietnam War from 1961 until 1975.

The Lao Veterans of America is made up of tens of thousands of Hmong and Lao combat veterans and their families who played a historic role in the covert operations during the Vietnam conflict era. Fearless Hmong men, women and children fought and died alongside U.S. soldiers. It is reported that approximately

35,000 to 40,000 Hmong soldiers lost their lives in combat, 50,000 to 58,000 were wounded, and 2,500 were missing in action. Even when the war had ended, North Vietnamese Communist forces continued to commit deadly acts of violence on the innocent people of Laos.

The Lao Veterans of America represent a group of selfless men and women, who risked their lives in the fight for world freedom and democracy. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Lao Veterans of America, Michigan Chapter, for their outstanding efforts and contributions to this world.

HONORING ALBERT NI ON HIS FIRST PLACE FINISH AT THE MATHCOUNTS CHAMPIONSHIPS

**HON. JUDY BIGGERT**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Albert Ni for placing first at the MATHCOUNTS Championships. As an eighth-grader from Kennedy Junior High School in Lisle, Illinois, Albert defeated 227 other competitors to finish first in the nation as an individual champion.

This year was Albert's second time participating in the MATHCOUNTS competition, improving on his 37th place finish in the nation last year. At the competition this year, Albert aimed to place in the top three in the individual competition, but far surpassed his goal by placing first. As the MATHCOUNTS Individual National Champion, Albert received an \$8,000 college scholarship, a computer, and a trip to space camp.

Additionally, Albert competed as a member of the hard-working and talented Illinois team, which included Christopher Chang, Greg Gauthier, and Jeffrey Kuan. In the MATHCOUNTS Team Championships, the Illinois team finished second in the country after a team from California—an impressive accomplishment.

The success of Albert and his teammates demonstrates the excellence in education that the communities and schools in Illinois—and in the 13th Congressional District in particular—have always worked hard to achieve. Our students and teachers know that a solid math and science education is key to future success, and competitions like MATHCOUNTS simply underscore that students in Illinois and the 13th Congressional District are leading the way to excellence in mathematics.

This fall Albert will attend the Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy and he is looking forward to continuing his involvement in math competitions at the high school level. We wish him much continued success.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. EVA M. CLAYTON**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday afternoon July 18, 2002, I was called back to

my district for emergency purposes. As a result, I missed 4 rollcall votes.

Had I been present, the following is how I would have voted:

Rollcall No. 320 (On Agreeing to the Amendment) to H.R. 5121—"Moran of Virginia Amendment"—"Yea"

Rollcall No. 321 (On Passage—H.R. 5121—Legislative Branch Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2003—"Yea"

Rollcall No. 322 (On Ordering the Previous Question)—"Yea"

Rollcall No. 323 (On Agreeing to the Resolution—"Yea"

HONORING COLONEL JAMES A. MARKER UPON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Colonel James A. Marker upon his retirement from the United States Air Force.

Colonel Marker, who has served in active duty for 43 years, is the longest serving member of the Air Force currently on active duty. When he first enlisted on June 1, 1959, Dwight D. Eisenhower was the President of the United States. He served as an enlisted airman for 14 years before being commissioned as an officer in October of 1973.

Colonel James A. Marker, Jr. is the Inspector General, 375th Airlift Wing, Scott Air Force Base, Ill. As Inspector General, he supports the wing commander through oversight of the wing fraud, waste, abuse, and complaints program, processing complaints from the military and civilian work force, their families, the general public, elected state and federal officials, and higher headquarters personnel. He performs complaint analyses to determine the appropriate investigation method or referral agency, appoints and trains investigation officers, conducts investigations, reviews evidence, coordinates legal and appointing authority review of completed reports of investigation, and notifies complainants of investigation findings.

Colonel Marker is a graduate of Jefferson Union High School, Richmond, Ohio in 1958. The Colonel earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Sociology in 1973 from the College of Great Falls, Mont. and a Master of Science degree in Criminal Justice in 1983 from Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, Mo.

Colonel Marker entered the Air Force as an airman basic and performed various duties as an enlisted security policeman. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant in October 1973 through the Bootstrap Commissioning Program and remained in the security police career field. If the Air Force published a list of air force terminology, the word "lifer" would surely be in it. Next to it, possibly, would be a picture of Col. James Marker. And he'd be smiling. Being called a lifer no longer offends him. On the contrary, he sees the term lifer as a badge of honor, a proud testimony of his long, devoted service.

However, his career almost didn't get off the ground. Marker had three relatives who fought

in World War II and inspired the 18-year-old to join the Air Force. But the teen from Steubenville, Ohio, wasn't thinking of a lifelong commitment when he signed up in Pittsburgh. He wanted to be a photographer. But the Air Force needed cops, air policemen back then.

He soon married Bev, and they both decided he'd re-up. He's has been doing that ever since. The couple raised five children and lived in too many places to count—three tours were in Alaska. He is ending up here at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois. After 14 years, Marker, then a technical sergeant, decided to become an officer. Col. Marker stayed because he loves the people, his job and the service he's given his country. That he's a true patriot is apparent when he talks about that service. "If it were up to me," Marker has said, "I'd stay in the Air Force until the day I die."

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Colonel James A. Marker and to congratulate him for his retirement after 43 years of active duty service in the Air Force.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, because of commitments in my home state of Wisconsin, I was unable to vote on rollcall No. 320 through 325. Had I been present, I would have voted:

Aye on rollcall No. 320

Aye on rollcall No. 321

No on rollcall No. 322

No on rollcall No. 323

Aye on rollcall No. 324

Aye on rollcall No. 325

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to participate in the following votes due to a family medical emergency. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall vote 324, on agreeing to H. Con. Res. 439, I would have voted yea.

Roll call vote 325, on agreeing to H. Res. 492, I would have voted yea.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. XAVIER BECERRA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 22, 2002, I was unable to cast my floor vote on rollcall Nos. 324, and 325. The votes I missed include rollcall vote 324 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree to H. Con. Res. 439, Honoring Corinne "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs; and rollcall vote 325 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree to H. Res. 492, Expressing Gratitude for the 10-

month World Trade Center Cleanup and Recovery Efforts.

Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 324 and 325.

HONORING ALEXANDER MOULTON OF CLIFTON, TEXAS

**HON. CHET EDWARDS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, the 11th Congressional District and Central Texas lost an outstanding young citizen and one of the leaders of the next generation with the untimely death in June of Alexander (Alex) Moulton of Clifton.

Alex and his twin sister Alyson were born in Austin on December 14, 1982, the children of Robert and Carol Moulton. In his all-too-brief life, Alex, lived in Texas, Virginia, New Hampshire and New Mexico before the family settled in Clifton, a city of approximately 3,500 resident just north of Waco.

On a hot Texas summer afternoon in June, Alex and a group of friends were swimming at nearby Lake Whitney when one of Alex's friends started struggling in the water. Two of the group ran for help and Alex went into the water to help his friend. Alex was able to keep the struggling swimmer afloat until help arrived, but by then, he was exhausted himself. Alex went under and stayed under. When his friends were able to pull him to shore, they could not resuscitate him. Alex Moulton, at 19½ years of age, had given his life so that another could live.

Losing a friend and a loved one is always a heavy burden, a loss made even harder to bear and more difficult to accept when it is someone with the promise of such a bright future. For Alex Moulton, who grabbed each minute of life with joy, and held on until he had wrung it dry of all the possibilities, every day sparkled and every tomorrow looked even more dazzling. This was the life that he sacrificed to help someone in trouble.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the Members of the House of Representatives to join me in honoring and celebrating the life of Alex Moulton.

HONORING THE CHILDREN'S HOME OF LUBBOCK

**HON. LARRY COMBEST**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the Children's Home of Lubbock, Texas for the outstanding work it does on behalf of children in the State of Texas. The Children's Home of Lubbock has shown an unwavering commitment to service and placement of disadvantaged and deserving children.

The doors of The Children's Home of Lubbock opened in 1954. The house began as an extension of the Broadway Church of Christ in Lubbock, Texas. Since that time more than 4,400 children have been helped either through placement in a family or by receiving

a loving environment at the home itself. This early faith based program has been an exemplary model for other similar homes in Texas. The Home provides not only shelter, food, and safety but therapy and love also. Permanent placement is a goal of the home, but the overriding concern is caring for the children regardless of the problem or situation.

As it becomes increasingly difficult for children in this world, it is imperative that centers like the Children's Home of Lubbock continue to perform the good work that they do. The home functions as more than just a center for children; it is an invaluable community resource on which many local, county, and State agencies have come to depend. The staff and volunteers are top notch, Christian individuals who give not only of their time, but also of their heart and soul.

It is with great respect, Mr. Speaker, that I call on all Members to join me in congratulating and thanking the Children's Home of Lubbock. The Children's Home of Lubbock's years of service have benefitted not only the community, but the children and the adopting families. The contributions of the Children's Home of Lubbock number more than these mere words can express.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN CUBA

**HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, in my office hangs a picture of a woman—Marta Farias holding a photograph of her son—Lazaro Planes Farias. Mr. Planes is one of an estimated 400 Cuban political prisoners who have been unjustly imprisoned for having the courage to publicly speak out against the Communist regime, a regime which lives in perpetual terror of its citizens exercising the most basic forms of human rights. The Cuban Government's official charge against Mr. Planes is that he committed "disrespect and resistance." His "disrespect" was to have the audacity to form an opposition political party to promote freedom. Knowing the grave risk he was taking by openly opposing Fidel Castro, Planes continued to speak out—demanding human rights and democracy for all Cubans.

He was released from prison following a request by Pope John Paul—the Second in 1998, but soon after the Pope's visit—the Communist authorities deemed him too great a risk, and imprisoned him again. Planes suffers today in Castro's gulags—recognized by human rights groups as some of the worst prisons in the world. Castro has not allowed the International Committee of the Red Cross to inspect prison conditions since 1989. And it's no wonder—men and women who refuse to undergo "re-education" in the gulag are subjected to daily beatings, malnourishment and an appalling lack of medical care.

The United States of America and the rest of the world can no longer remain silent. The struggle undertaken by these courageous men and women demands international recognition. That is why I have joined with 17 of my colleagues in the House and Senate in the Congressional Cuban Political Prisoners Initiative. Each month we will feature a new prisoner. And each month there will be a new name, a

new face and a new story which strikes down Castro's lie that there are no political prisoners in Cuba.

I am here today to urge my colleagues on both sides to stand with me in demanding the unconditional release of Mr. Farias and all Cuban political prisoners.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

SPEECH OF

**HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 17, 2002*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5093) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes:

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the amendment to provide an additional \$10 million to the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) and \$5 million for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). I commend the authors for their commitment to the arts and urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment.

This amendment will support the NEA's Challenge America initiative, which has been successful in expanding access to the arts for underserved communities. To broaden the reach of federal arts funding, Challenge America supports arts education, after-school arts programs and community arts development initiatives.

In my state of Minnesota, an NEA grant helped to establish "Creating the Link"—an after-school program for Hmong youth. St. Paul is home to the largest concentration of Hmong in the United States. Many Hmong children who have grown up in this country have not had opportunities to learn about the culture and traditional art of their elders. "Creating the Link" provides the connection between these children and traditional Hmong folk art—preserving this cultural richness for future generations.

Through support of programs such as "Creating the Link," the National Endowment for the Arts has brought the enrichment of artistic experience to communities in every corner of the nation. Art is no longer considered a pastime reserved for the elite class, but is widely recognized as central to the cultural, social and cognitive development of a well-rounded public.

Further support for the National Endowment for the Arts is an important investment for all of our communities. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

TRIBUTE TO HOWARD W. PHILLIPS

**HON. JOHN SHIMKUS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a lifetime of achievements by Howard W. Phillips from Mt. Vernon, Illinois.

Mr. Phillips dedicated his life to being a good citizen. He was a leader that was not only well respected, but loved by the people that knew him. Howard put the needs of his community above his own.

As a veteran of the United States Navy, Howard defended his country and did it well. He entered the Navy on May 26, 1944. He served while World War II was devastating Europe. After his time in Active Duty, he became involved with veterans groups. Mr. Phillips was a member of American Legion Post 141. He served on the Military Burial Detail and was chaplain of the detail for 21 years. As chaplain he conducted almost 1,000 funerals. The Legion designated him Legionnaire of the Year in 1993 and again in 1997. He is the only person to receive this award twice.

Mr. Phillips was past commander of AMVETS Post 4. While commander, Howard was designated by the state executive as the outstanding AMVET Adjutant in the state. Post 4 was also named the outstanding AMVET post by the National Commander while Howard was in charge. Another of his many achievements was being appointed chairman of all Jefferson County Veterans Groups in order to rename 42nd Street and Fishers Lane, in Mt. Vernon, to Veterans Memorial Drive.

Howard was also an active member of Epworth United Methodist Church. His faith in God shined through in his personality. Mr. Phillips' love for others was demonstrated by involvement throughout the community. He participated in such groups as the American Cancer Society, the Mt. Vernon Fire and Police Commission, and the Murray Parents Association. Howard received the Dr. Plassman award for Outstanding Volunteer Service from the Murray Parents Association for his work with the handicapped.

I would like to take this time to honor the memory of my friend that gave so much to his country and community. All men should aspire to hold themselves to a standard equal to that of this man, Howard W. Phillips. My heart and prayers go out to his family and friends.

THE RESTORATION OF THE  
DAVENPORT HOTEL

**HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise with great pride as a native of Spokane, Washington, to recognize the reopening of the historic Davenport Hotel. Mr. Speaker, this historic event would not have been possible without the commitment and perseverance of Walt and Karen Worthy, the owners of the property.

Designed by renowned architect Kirtland Cutter and built in 1914 by Louis Davenport, this grand hotel has been the centerpiece of downtown Spokane and an immense source of community pride. It has played host to American presidents, generals, statesmen, an stars of the opera, stage and screen. During the 1980s and most of the 1990s, the Davenport fell into great disrepair. Over almost two decades several owners tried to save the Davenport Hotel, but could not gather the necessary resources or assemble community support behind a restoration project of this magnitude.

The project needed someone who was willing to be completely dedicated to this monumental venture of restoring a part of our local history. Enter Walt and Karen Worthy. Walt and Karen purchased the Davenport in 2000, and made the top-to-bottom restoration of this landmark their labor of love. With great attention to detail and personal investment, Walt and Karen, with the help of many highly skilled tradesmen, have brought to life the Davenport lobby in all of its original splendor. They have restored the elegant beauty and fine points of the thematic ballrooms, fine restaurants and guest rooms to a state that would make Mr. Davenport proud.

On behalf of the residents of Spokane and the 5th Congressional District of Washington, our thanks go to Walt and Karen Worthy for preserving and restoring this magnificent part of our Pacific Northwest heritage.

HONORING CORINNE "LINDY"  
CLAIBORNE BOGGS ON OCCASION  
OF 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
FOUNDING OF CONGRESSIONAL  
WOMEN'S CAUCUS

SPEECH OF

**HON. MARGE ROUKEMA**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 22, 2002*

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution honoring the career and achievements of Former Congresswoman Corrine "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs. Lindy Boggs, representing the 2d district of Louisiana, served in this House from March 20, 1973, to January 3, 1991. I was fortunate enough to serve with Lindy, and I feel fortunate to be able to honor her accomplishments in Congress, and on behalf of women in Congress.

Lindy's time in the House of Representatives and in Washington was an environment quite different than what we now understand. During her service, she achieved a number of firsts. She was the first woman elected to the House of Representatives from Louisiana; the first woman to serve as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute; the first woman to preside over a national convention (the Democratic National Convention in 1976); the first woman to receive the Congressional Medal from the Veterans of Foreign Wars; as well as the first woman to receive a Tulane University Distinguished and Outstanding Alumni Award.

Lindy focused on many issues while in Congress and lent a voice to the many policy debates that took place during her tenure. She accomplished much in the areas of literacy, housing, scientific research, and technology development. These are not the typical "Women's issues" assumed for her time, and I am sure she felt much pressure to focus on issues affecting women in particular. However these issues were viewed through a woman's eye. I can relate to that experience. In my early campaigns for Congress, reporters constantly asked me what I would do about "women's issues." My response was that "all issues are women's issues."

However once I got to Washington, I had a similar experience to the one Lindy's daughter Cokie Roberts describes in her book, *We Are Our Mothers' Daughters*, "most [congress-

women] arrived with no agenda for women in mind, but they all found, once they started serving, that women all over the country came to them with their concerns." I found that some of the so-called "women's issues" weren't being addressed by the men in power. It wasn't that the men were opposed to these issues—they just were not sufficiently aware of them. I realized that if the women in Congress don't act on these issues, no one else would.

After over 20 years in Congress, I still believe that women make a unique and necessary contribution to the policymaking process in all areas of public policy. We bring our experience as wives, mothers, daughters, sisters, citizens, entrepreneurs, or workers to the table when deliberating important issues of the day.

Lindy understood this, and contributed much to what Congress achieved during her time here. It is for this reason that we stand on the House floor today lauding her success and accomplishments in this Body. I am proud to have served with Congresswoman Boggs, and I am grateful for all that she has accomplished for women in Congress and in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this legislation in her honor.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE CHILD  
WELFARE LEARNING COLLABORATIVE

**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the accomplishments of Catholic Social Services of Lansing/St. Vincent Home and Michigan State University for development of the Child Welfare Learning Collaborative.

The new collaborative will focus on applying the resources and expertise of both organizations to explore and develop models of best or even better practice in service delivery to children and families.

By calling on a variety of expertise across disciplines, including human medicine, social work, the legal profession and community leaders, the collaborative will bring these forces together with the very families served to increase the effectiveness of working with those families and their children.

On September 4, 2002, the collaborative will gather to launch this new initiative, committed to bringing the latest, cutting edge research and scholarship to practice, gathering input from well-seasoned practitioners, talented graduate students, and the children and families receiving services.

The collaborative will transform what is known and learned into best practice models that will benefit the children and their families. Especially critical is the collaborative's intention to provide a voice and face for foster children who must remain sheltered by confidentiality protections.

The September 4 kickoff event features Michigan State University Professor John Seita, a former foster child himself, as keynote speaker. Mr. Seita is an accomplished author on the topic of foster care.

Mr. Speaker, we wish to extend congratulations to Catholic Social Services of Lansing/St.

Vincent's Home and Michigan State University for their commitment to serving the children of Michigan and to developing a program that will serve as a model across the nation. We are honored to support their efforts and ask that our colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives Join us in recognizing their very worthy achievements.

HONORING MR. RON OATES

**HON. BOB CLEMENT**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, Congressman Phelps and I rise today to recognize Ron Oates and his accomplishments in the music industry.

Ron Oates' name is a familiar one to anyone who has ever read the back of an album cover, or a CD insert. His list of friends and artists with whom he's recorded, sounds like a page from "Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous." He is referred to by many in Nashville as "Oatesart" because of his incomparable style, arrangements and original interpretations of every music category.

A 32-year veteran of the music industry, his contributions as a keyboard player, arranger, producer, and writer are often referred to as "Impeccable" by his peers. He has worked with such greats as Gladys Knight, Olivia Newton-John, Anita Pointer, Dolly Parton, The Oak Ridge Boys, Eddy Arnold, Lefty Frizzell, The Judds, Keith Whitley, Marty Robbins, Bobby Goldsboro, Dottie West, Linda Davis, Sawyer Brown, and the list goes on. His credits as a producer include such diverse artists as Engelbert Humperdink, Vern Gosdin, Cristy Lane, Doug Supernaw, Maurice Williams, and the Zodiacs, Dobie Gray, and many others.

Ron was born in Washington D.C. Following College and a five-year stint with the Navy Band, Ron and his son made the move to Nashville in late October 1969. In November of 1969, Ron played on his first hit record, with singer Bobby Goldsboro. From that point on, his music career has spanned from records, to jingles, to motion picture sound tracks.

His talents brought America's famous jingles to life, such as McDonalds, Burger King, RC Cola, 7-UP, Kraft, Miller Beer, Coors, United Airlines, and we cannot forget the most notable commercials of all, the famous, "Where's The Beef." His film credits include such hit titles as "The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas," "Nine To Five," "Sesame Street-Follow That Bird," (which won a Grammy in 1985 for best children's album), "Smokey And The Bandit," and the themes from "The Exterminator" and "The Buddy System" (entitled "Here's That Rainy Day," performed by Gladys Knight and the Pips).

Ron Oates is indeed one of the most talented and gifted all around musicians of our time. He truly knows how to bring a song to life, and has been a major part of the formula of success for many careers over the past 32 years. He is indeed one of " . . . the boys who make the noise on 16th Avenue" in Nashville, Tennessee.

Ron Oates is referred to by many in Nashville as "Oatesart" because of his incomparable style, arrangements and original interpretations of every music category.

Phelps said, "Whether it is true-form country, contemporary, rock, children's music, classical, rhythm and blues or even Southern Gospel, he's the very best at bringing the best in music of any class."

When the new \$37 million Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum opened May 17, 2001, Ron was honored to be the first recording pianist/arranger to be included in the museum's permanent tribute to studio musicians. One of his famous keyboards and some of his hit arrangements are on display there. He is . . . "One of the major creative forces behind an amazing list of hit records and millions of record sales."

BURNHAM FILE COMPANY 100TH  
ANNIVERSARY

**HON. BILL SHUSTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Burnham Fire Company for their 100th Anniversary and to thank them for their service and dedication to their community.

The Burnham Fire Company was started in September 1902 due to an overwhelming need for fire protection in their community. Until this time, the community relied on nearby cities whose fire departments could not respond as rapidly as needed due to the distance they had to travel. The company in Burnham was assembled of volunteers, a hand pulled hose cart, and a motto that described with incredible foresight what personal sacrifices must be made to be fire fighters. That motto is "Semper Puratus," which means "Always Ready."

Since the tragedy that befell this nation on September 11th, America has rediscovered her many heroes. Heroes come from all walks of life and display every day how they, like the Burnham Fire Company, follow the motto "Semper Puratus." They are the men and women that are always ready to put themselves at risk for the greater good of others. Volunteers who are always ready to unselfishly give of their time to serve their communities. Individuals who are always ready to contribute to the success of the team rather than striving for personal glory.

Burnham Fire Company still largely consists of a volunteer work force. These men and women are well trained and equipped, providing exceptional service to a community that is proud of the job they have been doing for the past 100 years. I would like to again congratulate them on their 100th Anniversary and thank them for all their hard work and service.

TRIBUTE TO SUSAN HIRSHMANN

SPEECH OF

**HON. DAVE CAMP**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 22, 2002*

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Susan Hirshmann as she gets ready to leave her post as the chief of staff to House Majority Whip TOM DELAY. Susan has proven

to be invaluable and a trusted employee, friend and ally.

Susan Hirshmann is a remarkable individual who has become one of the most important and influential women on Capitol Hill. She is highly respected by all who know her; and her comprehensive political grasp and policy expertise have set her apart as one of the greatest strategists in Washington. Susan has been an indispensable asset to Majority Whip's Office and the entire Whip organization.

For five years, she has been an advisor and top staffer, as well as a trustworthy ally to those who have worked with her.

Her intelligence and skill are complemented by a great sense of humor, which has made her contribution to this institution all the more praiseworthy.

We will all miss Susan, but we will always remember her hard work and steadfast devotion to this institution and her country.

JACK H. BACKMAN

**HON. BARNEY FRANK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, last weekend, Massachusetts suffered a great loss. Indeed, when Jack Backman died, the world lost a man who was as fiercely dedicated to the cause of social justice as anyone of whom I have ever known.

My association with Jack Backman began in January 1973, when I became a freshman Member of the Massachusetts Joint Legislative Committee on Social Welfare, of which he was the Senate chair. I was proud to work under his leadership in those years for policies that would preserve some minimally decent life for the least fortunate among us. I have never worked with an elected official more willing to follow where his conscience led him with no regard whatsoever for electoral consequences than Jack Backman. And to my pleasant surprise and often to the chagrin of others, it turned out that when voters were presented with an example of someone prepared to do exactly that, they responded in a favorable way. Jack Backman genuinely brought out the best in democracy.

Mr. Speaker, in the Boston Globe for Tuesday, July 23, Renée Loth, Chief Editorial Writer, drew on her years as a reporter to give people a fair portrayal of this extraordinary man. I very much appreciate her doing this, in such a personal and compelling way, and because I think this model of how we Representatives should do our jobs ought to be widely shared, I ask that Ms. Loth's eloquent and accurate tribute to Jack Backman be printed here.

[From the Boston Globe, July 23, 2002]

JACK H. BACKMAN

(By Renée Loth)

I LAST SAW Jack Backman at a forum on women's issues at the University of Massachusetts in Boston in May. I told him the state could use him back in the Senate, where he had served for 16 years, and I meant it. Jack H. Backman, who died Friday at age 80, represented not just his constituents in liberal Newton and Brookline but an entire population of otherwise disenfranchised citizens: prisoners, mental patients, street people, drug addicts.

Concern for the less fortunate has become so marginalized in state politics that social spending is usually connected to a "sympathetic" interest group, such as children, or politically sophisticated groups such as the elderly or women. But Backman, whether in flush times or lean, represented causes for which there was no obvious political reward. With characteristic clarity, he once said he found it "morally abhorrent" that the dispossessed had no voice in government. So he gave them one.

During Backman's tenure in the House and Senate (1965 to 1987), Massachusetts was at the national forefront of social reform, much of it tied to his efforts. His legislation created the first Office for Children, the first lead paint removal act, and a guaranteed annual income for the blind and the disabled. He helped fund and implement the groundbreaking consent decrees that U.S. District Judge Joseph Tauro ordered to improve conditions at state facilities for the retarded. He led regular tours for freshman legislators of the state's maximum security prison in Walpole.

He pushed to pay welfare mothers a living wage, to divest state funds involved in the apartheid regime in South Africa, to deinstitutionalize juvenile justice, to give prisoners rights to education and training. He worked with a calm persistence some found maddening, using the Committee on Human Services (then called the Social Welfare Committee), which he chaired, as a pulpit for hearings on society's ills. He annually filed one bill—to appropriate \$100 million in housing construction funds—for at least 11 years, mostly to illustrate the housing woes of the poor and the elderly.

Philip Johnston served for eight years with Backman on the Human Services Committee. "He always took the view that it was his role and our committee's role to push the envelope on social justice," Johnston said. "He felt that someone needed to articulate what was right and let others decide what was feasible."

In 2002, elected officials are reviving the chain gang and charging prisoners a day rate for room and board. The Legislature just passed a budget that eliminates health care coverage for 50,000 low-income and disabled adults. We really do need Jack Backman—dreamer, believer, humanist, optimist—back at the State House. He was the rarest of politicians: someone whose heart was bigger than his ambition.

HONORING MR. JOHN SEIGENTHALER OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE FOR A LIFETIME OF OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT ON THE OCCASION OF HIS 75TH BIRTHDAY

**HON. BOB CLEMENT**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor my good friend John Seigenthaler, a great American and an outstanding Tennessean, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Throughout his career, Seigenthaler has been a consistent leader on free speech and civil rights issues and a staunch defender of patriotism and democracy. Because of his reputation for offering sound advice, he has served as an advisor to key national leaders including President John F. Kennedy, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, and numerous

statesmen and women including members of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

In 1949, Seigenthaler began his career as a cub reporter at *The Tennessean* in Nashville, Tennessee. Eventually, he rose through the ranks to become editor, publisher, and CEO of the newspaper where he worked for some 43 years. An award-winning journalist, he currently serves as the chairman emeritus of *The Tennessean* and at one time served as president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Seigenthaler was named editorial director of *USA Today* in 1982, and served in that capacity for nearly 10 years. In 1991, he founded the First Amendment Center at Vanderbilt University in order to inspire and create a national dialogue concerning First Amendment principles. Today, as an independent affiliate of the Freedom Forum, the First Amendment Center is world-renowned for its innovative discussions and initiatives with locations in both Arlington, Virginia, and Nashville, Tennessee.

According to the First Amendment Center, it "works to preserve and protect First Amendment freedoms through information and education." Further, the center "serves as a forum for the study and exploration of free-expression issues, including freedom of speech, of the press and of religion, the right to assemble and petition the government."

Seigenthaler played an integral role in civil rights history by serving as chief negotiator with the Governor of Alabama during the Freedom Rides of the 1960s, where he was attacked by a group of Klansmen for his efforts. Briefly during this era, he worked for the Justice Department under Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

He currently serves on the boards of trustees of *The Freedom Forum* and the First Amendment Center and hosts a "A Word On Words," a weekly book review program which airs on public television stations throughout the nation.

Additionally, he serves on advisory boards of schools of journalism and communications at American University, the University of Tennessee and the University of Maryland, and a \$3 million endowment has been made to Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU) for a First Amendment Chair.

His volunteer work also includes service on the 18-member National Commission on Federal Election Reform, and as a participant in the Constitution Project Initiative on Liberty and Security, which came about as a result of the Sept. 11th tragedies in New York and Washington.

Seigenthaler remains active on the national scene as well as in Tennessee, where he often works tirelessly, behind the scenes, on projects of benevolence for the betterment of the community.

Married to the former Delores Watson, the couple has one child, John Seigenthaler, of New York City, a weekend anchor for MSNBC networks.

Seigenthaler is to be honored for his leadership, courage, and compassion at this milestone in his life. His life's work has impacted the masses and will continue to influence generations to come.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. CAROLYN McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mrs. McCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, due to a death in my family, I was absent for votes on July 18, 2002. Had I been present, I would have opposed H. Res. 489, supported the amendment offered by Mr. Moran (VA), and supported final passage of H.R. 5121.

I would have also opposed the previous question to H. Res. 488 and opposed H. Res. 488.

## SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING OVARIAN CANCER

SPEECH OF

### HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 22, 2002*

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 385, a resolution supporting research on tests used to screen for ovarian cancer.

Currently, among women in the United States, cancer of the ovary ranks fifth in the number of women affected.

Approximately half of the women with ovarian cancer die within five years. Therefore, the need to detect and treat ovarian cancer in its earliest stages is critical.

This resolution would express support for the National Institutes of Health to conduct or support research on the effectiveness of screening technologies to detect ovarian cancer. With improved technologies we will be able to better detect ovarian cancer in its initial stages.

H. Con. Res. 385 is about improving the quality of life of our loved ones—mothers, daughters, sisters, wives and friends. I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

## IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF DEVOTED FAMILY MAN, PAUL VOINOVICH

### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of Paul Voinovich, devoted husband, father and grandfather, successful businessman, and trusted friend to many.

Following his graduation from Ohio University, Mr. Voinovich, followed in his father's footsteps by taking over the family architectural business, once known as the Voinovich Companies.

Mr. Voinovich was an intuitive and savvy businessman, and was highly adept at the art of the deal. He was a loyal colleague and business mentor to many, and a treasured friend as well. He warmly embraced life, and possessed a generous spirit. Mr. Voinovich was known to frequently help others in need,

and did so in a quiet way away from the spotlight.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Paul Voinovich will be remembered as a devoted husband, father and grandfather, and trusted friend to many. Although he will be deeply missed, his devotion to family, kind nature, generous spirit, and great zest for life will live on through all who knew him well.

## CHILD STATUS PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

### HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 22, 2002*

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1209—The Child Protection Act of 2002. Too many children of U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents are penalized under the Immigration and Nationality Act. Specifically, children of legal permanent residents whose visa petitions are reclassified when their parents become naturalized citizens face prolonged delays due to their reclassification. Enacting H.R. 1209 makes sure that these children do not face such additional delays. It also ensures that the length of time it takes for INS to process petitions does not adversely affect children who are being petitioned from overseas to join their parents.

Under current law, when immigration visa petitions for children of permanent residents are moved from the second preference categories to first preference categories due to their parent's naturalization, they are faced with increased backlog for the new category, resulting in additional years of delay.

Many of my constituents in the second district of Hawaii face these tremendous obstacles in being reunited with their family. In one instance, the son of a legal permanent resident had waited 7 years to have his petition processed by INS under the second preference category. However, when his father became a U.S. citizen, he was reclassified to the F1 preference category and reassigned a new priority date. Under the new date, it could take an additional decade for his petition to be processed! I have another case in which the children of a U.S. citizen mother have been waiting for over 13 years to be reunited with their parents because they were reclassified when their mother became a U.S. citizen. Ironically, if their mother had not become a citizen, they would already be in the U.S. with their mother!

Last year, I introduced H.R. 133 which amends the Immigration and Nationality Act to ensure that immigrants do not have to wait longer for an immigrant visa as a result of reclassification of their petition. I am encouraged to see that the version of H.R. 1209 on the floor today includes the same protection to assure that when the alien children are reclassified due to their parents' naturalization, they retain the same priority date assigned to them under the original visa category.

I also want to voice my strong support for provisions of H.R. 1209 that erase current "age-out" provisions in the law penalizing immigrant children of U.S. citizens. Under current law, when children of U.S. citizens turn 21 years of age, they "age-out" of their immediate relative status to the status of family-first

preference: the FI category. Unlike the immediate relative status that has no quota, this category is subject to a limited number of visas per year. These children are moved to the bottom of this wait list, which results in years of delays or even loss of eligibility to apply. H.R. 1209 would ensure that an alien child of a U.S. citizen does not age-out during the petitioning process by using the age on the application and not the age on the date the application is processed.

Finally, H.R. 1209 also expands the age-out protection to children of parents applying for refugee or asylum status and to children of legal permanent residents who are seeking status as a family-sponsored, employment-based, or diversity lottery child immigrant.

I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 1209 which corrects the delays caused by reclassification and helps many children of U.S. citizens, refugees, asylum seekers, and immigrants who are now denied entry as immediate relatives because they are over the age of 21.

IN HONOR OF JOAN ADLER GAUL

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of Joan Adler Gaul, tutor of special needs children, long-time volunteer, devoted wife and mother, and beloved grandmother.

Mrs. Gaul was born and raised in Cleveland's West Park Neighborhood. After receiving her diploma from St. Stephen High School, she worked briefly as an executive assistant for a railway company, then left to begin raising her eight children. Above all, her family remained the focal point of her life.

Mrs. Gaul warmly embraced life, and possessed a generous spirit. She channeled her talent, kindness and patience by volunteering her time to help special needs children. In addition, Mrs. Gaul was very active in her church, St. Angela Merici Catholic Church, where she was president of the Altar and Rosary Society. Her great enthusiasm and energy for life extended to her participation in many musicals produced by the St. Angela Players, and she also enjoyed golfing in the warmer months.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Joan Adler Gaul will be remembered as a devoted wife and trusted friend to many. Although she will be deeply missed, her legacy of caring, volunteer spirit, and great zeal for life, will live on through all who knew her well.

REASONABLE RIGHT-OF-WAY FEES  
ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

**HON. CHRIS CANNON**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 22, 2002*

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, Last evening, the House approved H.R. 3258, a bill sponsored by my friend and colleague from Wyoming, Mrs. CUBIN. I believe that the Reason-

able Rights-of-Way Fees Act of 2002 is a significant and worthy piece of legislation, and I hope that the other body will act on it favorably before the end of the current Congress.

H.R. 3258 will ensure that the fees paid by telecommunications providers for the use of rights-of-way on Federal lands are reasonable. This is especially important in parts of the rural West like my district in Utah where it is difficult to deploy the long-haul facilities needed to connect small towns to the Internet and the public switched telephone network without at some point crossing Federal lands.

However, as good a bill as H.R. 3258 is, it is only a first step. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) must strive across the board to attain a reasonable balance between government's need to manage public rights-of-way and industry and consumers equally important need to have non-discriminatory, inexpensive, and timely access to these rights-of-way for the deployment of critical telecommunications infrastructure.

Specifically, the FCC, in conjunction with Federal land management agencies, must take steps to ensure that:

(1) All telecommunications providers have non-discriminatory access to public rights-of-way for the purpose of providing intrastate, interstate or international telecommunications or telecommunications services or deploying facilities to be used directly or indirectly in the provision of such services;

(2) Government entities should act on a request for public rights-of-way access within a reasonable and fixed period of time from the date that the request for such access is submitted, or such request should be deemed approved;

(3) The fees charged for public rights-of-way access should reflect only the actual and direct costs incurred in managing the public rights-of-way and the amount of public rights-of-way actually used by the telecommunications provider;

(4) All telecommunications providers should be treated uniformly and in a competitively neutral manner with respect to terms and conditions of access to public rights-of-way;

(5) Entities that do not have physical facilities in, require access to, or actually use the public rights-of-way, such as resellers and lessees of network elements from facilities-based telecommunications providers, should not be subject to public rights-of-way management practices or fees; and

(6) Waivers of the right to challenge the lawfulness of particular governmental requirements as a condition of receiving any public rights-of-way access should be invalid.

I believe that, consistent with the Telecommunications Act, the Federal Communications Commission should vigorously enforce existing law and use expedited procedures for resolving preemption petitions involving access to public rights-of-way.

Expeditious removal of barriers to right-of-way access will help ensure that all telecommunications providers—incumbent local exchange carriers, competitive local exchange carriers, wireless carriers, and cable providers—can better deploy telecommunications services to the greatest number of Americans at reasonable costs.

I yield back the balance of my time.

IN HONOR OF IVAN MILETIC

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of esteemed author Ivan Miletic, who co-authored: *From the Adriatic to Lake Erie. A History of Croatians in Greater Cleveland*.

Through the research and writings of Mr. Miletic, an accomplished historian, and equally esteemed historians and educators—Dr. Ivan Cizmic and Dr. George J. Prpic—the public now has permanent access to understanding the significant impact that Croatian Americans have had upon the Cleveland community.

This important book chronicles the history and evolution of Croatian immigrants, and their individual and collective influence in the Northeast Ohio region—from the first wave of Croatian immigrants seeking opportunity and freedom, to modern-day Americans of Croatian descent—all of whom have added to the rich cultural fabric of Cleveland. Croatian Americans have positively defined, and greatly contributed to, all aspects of our community—from religion, culture and the arts, to politics and law, to education and the sciences.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honor and tribute of author Ivan Miletic, who, along with authors Dr. Ivan Cizmic and Dr. George J. Prpic, have succeeded in the eloquent and adept historical account of Croatian immigrants, and their profound collective impact on all aspects of the Cleveland community. Moreover, as an American whose grandfather emigrated from Croatia, I am honored that my family, and my own public service, was noted in this book. The struggles, hardships and injustices that many immigrants have experienced, and overcome, are significant aspects of American history, that deserve an accurate and permanent historical account—to be learned from for generations to come—as is noted in *From the Adriatic to Lake Erie: A History of Croatians in Greater Cleveland*.

HONORING CONGRESSMAN JOHN  
BAYARD ANDERSON

SPEECH OF

**HON. PATSY T. MINK**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 22, 2002*

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor our distinguished, former colleague John Bayard Anderson who represented the 16th District of Illinois for ten terms with great distinction.

I remember him well. John is bright, articulate, and thoughtful; a pleasure to have served with and an honor to know. He worked diligently not only for his constituents, but for the Nation as a whole.

In 1964, John was assigned a coveted seat on the Rules Committee. He introduced numerous bills on establishing better communication between and oversight of the various standing committees. He also diligently worked on campaign and election reform. In 1968 John was faced with a very difficult decision. His party, to which he had been very

faithful, wanted his support in the gutting of the civil rights bill. He switched his committee vote, and instead supported this critical piece of legislation. On the House floor, John stated "I legislate today not out of fear, but out of deep concern for the America I love." I still remember these strong and moving words from my honorable colleague, and I am sure they echo in the minds of others as well.

In 1980 John made another tough decision: he was going to join the race for the White House. He began the race as a Republican, but ended it as an Independent. There were many who thought that John's decision to run was a very foolish one. But John was willing to take the risk because he firmly believed that he could do a better job than the others. Six million voters across the Nation believed in him.

I am sure that John is enjoying his tenure as Chair of the Center for Voting and Democracy. I am sure that as a former third-party Presidential candidate, John is able to provide a unique point-of-view. This race that he entered against all odds must serve as fuel to the fire in the campaign for runoff voting and forms of proportional representation as alternatives to winner-take-all plurality elections.

I would finally like to wish John a very happy belated birthday. May you enjoy many more.

#### ENVISIONING A NEW AMERICA

### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, on July 6th when I began the trip from Cleveland, I caught a glimpse of a misty rainbow, evanescent in a nearly cloudless western sky. It is one of nature's paradoxes that you do not need rain to have a rainbow. A many colored, broad spectrum reality can be perceived at any time if we train ourselves to look for that light. When a storm does occur, the rainbow is nature's gift. How brilliant is a rainbow against a very dark sky.

Hope informs us to look for light in all situations, under all conditions, in all persons, in all nations. How important it is at this time in our nation's history that we attempt to comprehend the light which shines in the darkness. How important it is that we grasp how a shaft of light can spring from the luminous nature of our own hearts and light a new path for ourselves, our loved ones, the nation we love and a world so in need of love.

Today, even as we celebrate the red, white and blue, our nation is bathed in the off colors of threat levels of conjured attacks. We are cautioned to be ever on the alert, to beware the stranger, to travel warily, to watch the crowds, to watch the skies. We are offered the strange solace of nuclear weapons we should never wish to use, missile systems which do not work, metal detectors, bomb sniffing dogs, war planes patrolling our major cities, the FBI marching parade routes and attending religious services. And we are told to have a nice day.

The projections of a menacing external environment breeds fear which percolates paranoia which becomes withdrawal and isolation.

Americans know intuitively fear is not our home. Indomitability fostered Independence.

Courage created a Constitution. Fearlessness birthed freedom. Francis Scott Key's Star Spangled Banner gave insight into the American character when, in the closing lines he asked: "Oh say does that Star Spangled Banner yet wave, o'er the land of the Free and the home of the Brave." Key made a connection between freedom and bravery. At Gettysburg, Lincoln declaimed we were "conceived in Liberty" and asked whether a nation so conceived could endure a Civil War.

It is worth asking today if a nation conceived in Liberty can long endure. A war on terrorism, where fear and democracy are at odds. It is worth contemplating the cost to liberty in the face of assertions that the only way we can protect our freedoms is to become more dependent on the armed power of government, or to give up some of our constitutional rights.

It is only courage which can meet the thief at the door or the terrorist in the crowd. It is only courage which gives us the ability to recite resolutely Lincoln's prayer that a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish". It is only courage which can enable us to see with our heart the possibilities which still exist for America as the nation of our dreams, as a beacon of hope for the world.

So today let us begin the work of summoning all the love and courage we have in our hearts and send it out as a stream of brilliant light to lift the darkness which has dropped like a shroud over the consciousness of some of our countrymen and women.

Today let us envision a new role for America in the world. Let that vision be informed by the immortal intimations of our founders. Let that vision spring from our spiritual intuition. Let that vision be expressed in our every word. Let that vision leap from the golden chalice of our hearts. Let that vision be incarnated through our hands. Let us fashion a new nation through a new vision, filled with new hope from which new possibilities arise.

Let America begin anew in Afghanistan. Stop the bombing. We have no quarrel with the Afghan people. The Taliban are overthrown. Al Queda has fled. Bin Laden has vanished. And yet the bombs still drop, indiscriminately. Is there any American who has not been shaken at the mere thought of the horror of U.S. warplanes bombing a wedding celebration in the village of Kakrak, killing dozens of innocent civilians?

Whatever moral authority our nation had at the beginning of the conflict is rapidly being lost. This act does not represent America. Democracy does not wed terror. This act must not be cloaked in the irresponsible and inhuman euphemism of "collateral damage". Stop the bombing. Let an international police force continue in Afghanistan. Let the humble people of Afghanistan be spared friendly fire issued from skies. Enough of bombing the villages to save the villages! Stop the bombing!

Let America begin anew in Iraq. Stop planning for an invasion. The lives of a quarter of a million young American men and women must not be placed in jeopardy. Put a renewed emphasis on preventive diplomacy instead of pre-emptive strikes. Practice deterrence. Practice containment. Do not practice war in Iraq. Practice instead humanitarian aid to children who are dying because hospitals lack medical supplies. If Saddam Hussein would visit destruction upon his people let us not compound their woes.

Let America begin anew by putting an end to the Bomb as the ultimate metaphor. Let us lead the way towards the abolition of nuclear weapons. Let us set aside plans for a missile shield. Let us end the manufacture of new nuclear weapons. Let us stop the testing of nuclear weapons. Let us disavow any right to a nuclear first strike. Let us begin again to work toward nonproliferation worldwide and secure the goal of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty which is a world free of nuclear threats. Let us put an end to the bomb as the ultimate metaphor.

Let America once again confirm its leadership and secure its position as a righteous nation among nations by fully participating in the global community through treaty-making and upholding international law. Let us reinstate the ABM Treaty, so that all nations who possess or would possess nuclear weapons can trust the United States will not try to gain advantage.

Let America fulfill a half century commitment to the use of outer space for peaceful purposes by setting aside plans to weaponize space and leading the way to ban all weapons in space, which is the purpose of HR 3616.

Let America commit to the Kyoto Treaty to protect this planet earth and to assure all nations that we recognize our responsibility to limit the production of greenhouse gases. In this we demonstrate an understanding of the interconnectedness of all life. In this we ensure the life of the planet far into the future. In this we show confidence in the future. In this we show a love of life.

Let America spare this planet and its people the scourge of biological and chemical weapons by leading the way toward world-wide agreement of the Biological and Chemical weapons conventions.

Let America commit itself to the Landmine Treaty and the Small Arms Treaty.

Let America pledge itself to justice everywhere by supporting the International Criminal Court.

Let us bring a new awareness to America. One which speaks and listens compassionately to those with whom we disagree. One whose power derives from the morality of our principles, not the armaments of our military.

Let America lead the way for a world at peace through inclusionary governance, upholding human rights, protecting workers' rights everywhere, assuring sustainability through enabling renewable energy resources to be brought forth.

Let America replace its principles of perpetual war with new organizing principles which protect the natural world, and affirm the interconnectedness of all life. Let us make nonviolence an organizing principle in our society through the creation of a Department of Peace.

Let us be the generation which began the work with people of all nations which leads to the day when war itself becomes archaic. "Not to believe in the possibility of permanent peace is to disbelieve the godliness of human nature" said Gandhi.

We can evolve. We can understand that war, violent death, the arms race, threats, terror, environmental destruction, adverse global climate change, corporate corruption, poverty, ignorance and sickness are not our ultimate destiny. Our eternal home is not eternal darkness. We are made for something better, a higher purpose, a higher calling here and now.

The world's ills represent conditions which are not beyond our understanding nor beyond our control, but which yield to human intelligence, the wisdom of the human heart and the aspirations of the human spirit.

As we face uncertain times, let us call upon our capacity for love. Let us call upon our capacity for hope. Let us call upon our capacity to believe in ourselves and in each other. Let us call upon our capacity to make a difference. Let us call upon our capacity to evolve as a nation. Let us call upon our recognition of the power of unity which brings us here, and which enables us to envision the America of our fondest dreams.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S 2001-2002 VFW  
VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLAR-  
SHIP CONTEST REACHING OUT  
TO AMERICA'S FUTURE

**HON. CHARLES F. BASS**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the speech written by the 2002 Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of Democracy Scholarship winner, Clarissa Anderson.

REACHING OUT TO AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By Clarissa Anderson)

America, the beautiful country in which we live, has a future brighter than most may see. It is the country where many families raise their children, brave people reside, intelligent people create, scientists explore, and foreigners and citizens vacation. It is a country with immense power and glory behind its name, but the future of such a place is yet to be discovered. The future of the country that we love the most is what we will make it to be. It is up to us now, who are living here today, to make the history of America one that will make those who follow behind us proud of the ones who walked before them.

Many battles have been fought in the past to gain the freedoms we take for granted today, yet there are still battles to be won amongst America's own people. They are not battles over hate or differences, but they are rather battles over the hunger and the need of the people of whom we belong. The future of America lies within each American living here today. There are several civil topics that could be improved upon to make the future of our country one to be proud of.

While there are rich and famous stars making the latest movies, and the most well known scientists discovering, there are still ones on the street who are in need of homes, love, care, clothing, and jobs. The able-minded and able-bodied people of America should stand up and make this country proud by making it a better place for all to live, even the less fortunate. Volunteering an hour here or there to counsel a job searcher, to serve meals to the hungry, or even to show a little love and care to a child, can make a difference slowly, one step at a time, one life at a time, a little love at a time, and a little care at a time, we will slowly create the brightest age in America's history.

When Americans can truly say that the quality of living in America is better than any other country, America will have succeeded as a whole. When all Americans can feel protected not only by the laws and power of the country, but also by the care of its people, we will have succeeded. There are

countless ways for a single soul to change or alter the life of another, if only a seed of compassion or care were sown within those who are able to give such things to others in need.

To the future of America I would like to offer a country full of helping hands, ones that will reach out to others in need. I would like to see men and women and children alike, not only caring for their circle of friends and for their families, but also assisting the people that are in need in their towns and communities. Our country has proven to be able to accomplish many great feats and this is one feat that can be achieved within the boundaries of our own country. To conquer such a challenge we need to set ourselves aside and lose all selfishness, putting our focus on others and their needs as well. While making our changes one heart at a time, one step at a time, and one life at a time, we'll be reaching out to the future of America. Our country will be all that we've dreamed it could be. America it's the beautiful country in which we live and as Americans, we should be proud of what we accomplish as a nation, one step at a time.

IN HONOR OF THE UNION &  
LEAGUE OF ROMANIAN SOCI-  
ETIES, INC.

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of the Union & League of Romanian Societies, Inc., on the occasion of their 96th Anniversary, to be celebrated in July, 2002, in Cleveland, Ohio.

In 1928, two separate Romanian organizations—The Union and The League—unified to become The Union & League of Romanian Societies, Inc. The organization continues to be one of the largest Romanian organizations in the United States, and has maintained its rich history and legacy of service to others.

For almost one hundred years, the members and leaders of the Union & League of Romanian Societies have offered a source of hope, faith, support and resources to American citizens of Romanian heritage, and Romanians abroad. The organization has undoubtedly been a great source of strength for thousands of Romanian immigrants, and fosters the continuity of Romania's significant cultural, religious and historic heritage.

The Union & League of Romanian Societies, Inc. has an impressive record of assisting and supporting Romanians in their homeland. In 1989, a Union & League Relief Fund was established to assist Romania in its economic and social reconstruction. In 1990, a Relief Fund was created with funds specifically earmarked for Romania's most vulnerable citizenry—its children and elderly. The Society continues to demonstrate support of its homeland—connecting the old world with the new—and never forgetting the sacrifices of ancestors who journeyed before them.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honor and recognition of the Union & League of Romanian Societies, Inc., based here in Cleveland. Americans of Romanian descent have bestowed their professional talents, sense of community, and tradition and culture, within every facet of American society. Moreover, thousands of Americans of Romanian descent

have made the ultimate sacrifice—giving their lives to protect the freedoms in their new American homeland, beginning with the Civil War. I stand in honor of the significant and noteworthy contributions and sacrifices that members of the Romanian community have made here in Cleveland, and across the nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday and this morning, I was unavoidably detained and I was unable to vote on matters before the House at the time. Had I been present, I would have voted:

Rollcall 324—H. Res. 439, Honoring Corinne "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs on the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the Congressional Women's Caucus "yes"; Rollcall 325—H. Res. 492, Expressing Gratitude for the World Trade Center Clean-up and Recovery Efforts at Fresh Kills Landfill "yes".

IN HONOR OF 50TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE GARFIELD HEIGHTS  
BASEBALL LEAGUE

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition and celebration of the Golden Anniversary of the Garfield Heights Baseball League. I also stand in honor of the founding members of the League: Arthur Grugle, Dan Kostell and John Rawlins, and all the individuals over the past fifty years who have volunteered countless hours to ensure that the League remain a viable and significant recreational outlet for the youth of Garfield Heights.

The Garfield Heights Baseball League has the noteworthy distinction of being one of the oldest self-supporting leagues in the nation. Over the years, the League has grown and changed, reflecting our evolving society in many ways. Beginning with less than one hundred players, the League grew to over ninety teams playing on nine fields by the late seventies. Today, over 1,000 youth, both boys and girls are active players in the Garfield Heights Baseball League.

In 1987, the League formed the Garfield Heights Baseball League Hall of Fame. This honor is reserved for those individuals who have gone well beyond the normal call of duty in supporting or enhancing the day-to-day operations of the League. There are currently eighty-nine members in the Hall of Fame. In 1992, the League founded the Steve Huntz Alumni Award, named after the only League alumnus to play in the Major Leagues.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honor, tribute, and celebration of the past and present leaders of the Garfield Heights Baseball League, for their fifty years of commitment to the youth of Garfield Heights. These leaders are the guardians of the most beloved and

historic game in American history, and because of them, the boys and girls in Garfield Heights will come to know the joy of fielding a ground ball, hitting the winning run, teamwork, and winning and losing gracefully. The Garfield Heights Baseball League has given its youthful ballplayers much more than the love of the game—they've given generations of kids an understanding of life's lessons in the form of a baseball game, and they've created cherished childhood memories that last from the early innings of childhood, to the bottom of the ninth, two down, tie score, bases loaded. Batter up.

ARTICLE ON REPRESENTATIVE  
MATSUI

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to the attached article on Rep. MATSUI featured in the Monday, July 22, 2002 edition of Roll Call entitled: Bob Matsui: the Democrats' Balancing Act.

Rep. MATSUI has been an outstanding and exemplary Member of the United States House of Representatives for 24 years. On the Ways and Means Committee, which I am privileged to serve as Ranking Democrat, Mr. MATSUI has been a stalwart protector of Social Security and a champion of expanding free and fair trade. It is with pleasure and pride that I ask that this article, which profiles his unwavering commitment and service to the committee, this august body, and the American people be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

BOB MATSUI: THE DEMOCRATS' BALANCING  
ACT

(By Ben Pershing)

ROLL CALL—JULY 22, 2002 MONDAY

Try to get Rep. Robert Matsui (D-Calif.) to talk politics. You won't get very far.

After 24 years in Congress, he's no stranger to polls and tactics, and he's happy to explain why Democrats are better than Republicans. But he'd really rather talk about policy, which is why the current uproar over accounting practices and corporate governance suits him so well.

On an issue in which the politics are all about policy and reporters are writing breathless front-page stories about off-balance sheet partnerships, wonks can be weapons. And that's where Matsui comes in. As a senior member of the Ways and Means Committee, Matsui, who currently serves as ranking member on the panel's subcommittee on Social Security, has had to spend the past several years playing defense. He's expended most of his energy trying to combat Republican proposals, with little opportunity to advance his own.

But as he sees it, the current climate gives Democrats a chance to attack. And he doesn't think there is much the GOP can do about it.

"To some extent—and this is my belief," Matsui said in an interview last week, "They are somewhat immobilized because they've received so much help from corporate America they really can't take them on in an effective way."

AN OPPORTUNITY

Democrats have certainly received plenty of corporate contributions themselves and

have also played a role in blocking reforms in the past. But Matsui thinks charges that Republicans are in bed with big business fit neatly into a long-established Democratic storyline, meaning GOP efforts to fight back will fall on deaf ears.

"Just like the public knows that the Democrats are better on Social Security and Medicare and the Republicans have historically been better on defense, they know that Republicans are beholden to the business community," Matsui said. "Republicans can't change that, and for them to try to deny that would almost be counterintuitive."

Matsui is part of a group of more than two dozen senior Democratic lawmakers—dubbed the "extended leadership"—who meet in Minority Leader Richard Gephardt's (D-Mo.) office every day at 5 p.m. when the House is in session. Lately, "business-gate" has been a prime topic of discussion.

Democrats see the business scandals as a way to segue into their other top campaign issues—prescription drugs and, especially, Social Security. The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee sends out daily press releases accusing GOP lawmakers of "breaking the trust," and now Democrats charge that Republican plans for Social Security reform will take money promised to seniors and give it to those same scheming Wall Street brokers.

When House and Senate Democrats held a press conference July 12 to hit the GOP on corporate issues, Matsui's contention that "Republicans have a secret plan to privatize Social Security" was CNN's sound bite of the night.

Aside from pointing out that much of the corporate malfeasance now being spotlighted happened during the Clinton administration, Republicans also hope that the Democrats may go too far and paint themselves as the anti-business party.

Matsui is not particularly worried about a backlash because he is 100 percent convinced of the efficacy of Democratic policies.

"I think the business community knows that the Democratic Party has been essentially responsible for the growth in the economy in the last 50 years," Matsui said, echoing the common Democratic refrain that the current economic downturn coincided with the Republicans moving back into the White House.

MAN IN THE MIDDLE

Democrats believe it makes sense to deploy Matsui on the corporate scandals because he is seen as a relative voice of reason on the Ways and Means minority roster.

"He doesn't have a long list of sort of knee-jerk, anti-business stuff," said a senior Gephardt aide, arguing that Matsui's relatively moderate record on economic issues lends him added credibility.

Matsui is by no means the only—or even the most prominent—member of Ways and Means to focus on this topic. With Gephardt and ranking member Charlie Rangel (D-N.Y.) coordinating, committee Democrats such as Reps. Richard Neal (Mass.), Sander Levin (Mich.), Jim McDermott (Wash.) and Lloyd Doggett (Texas) have all carved out their niches.

Matsui's specialties are Social Security and trade, though he is comfortable with just about everything in Ways and Means' broad portfolio.

"He knows the subject well, but he also knows how to place it in a larger context," said Levin. "He knows the forest and the trees."

In terms of style, Matsui sits on the Ways and Means median. He gets less attention than Rangel, the party's political standard-bearer on the panel, and he is not as liberal

as Rep. Pete Stark (D-Calif.), who is just ahead of Matsui and behind Rangel on the seniority list. But Matsui is also less inclined to cut deals with the GOP than someone like Rep. Benjamin Cardin (D-Md.).

"You look at those three, he always seems to play the middle," an aide to a GOP Ways and Means member said of Matsui vis-a-vis Rangel and Stark. "You always have Matsui trying to sound like the voice of reason among those three."

But the aide cautioned that, while Matsui is pragmatic and relatively easy for Republicans to deal with, "don't let that fool you, He's very partisan."

"There's something in between being low-key and being a table thumper," suggested Levin. "He's in the middle."

Matsui's most prominent policy role in the past several years has been on trade promotion authority, also known as fast-track. An avowed free-trader, Matsui whipped his fellow Democrats to support fast-track in 1993 and 1997, and he backed permanent normal trade relations with China in 2000.

But Matsui doesn't support the current version of trade promotion authority, arguing that it may give the World Trade Organization the power to undermine American domestic laws. The bill passed the House last December by just one vote, with only 21 Democrats voting in favor.

Rep. Jim Kolbe (R-Ariz.) worked very closely with Matsui on trade issues in the past when the two lawmakers were on the same side of the fight. But Matsui's more recent stances on trade bills have meant that, on a professional level, "that relationship has become somewhat strained," said Kolbe, hastening to add that he still likes and respects Matsui personally.

"We miss him a lot on the trade issues. I wish we could get him back."

AMBITION

With 12 terms in the House under his belt and a decent record of achievement, the 60-year-old Matsui could look to expand his horizons.

But, having been in the minority now for eight years, Matsui doesn't aspire to elected leadership and says his biggest goal is simply to become chairman of the Ways and Means subcommittee on Social Security.

Matsui is loyal to Rangel and won't even entertain a question about whether he would like to become Ways and Means' leading Democrat if the New Yorker leaves the House before he does (and there's no indication that Rangel is going anywhere in the near future).

Yet it's hard to imagine that Matsui wouldn't want the job given his love for the committee's work. And with Stark's well-documented history of outlandish remarks and unpredictable behavior, it appears unlikely that Democrats would ever hand him the top job on a major committee.

"I don't think there's any question that if Rangel leaves Matsui is the natural next candidate" to run Ways and Means, said a senior Democratic leadership aide.

On the political front, Matsui has toyed with running for governor or the Senate in the past, but he points out now that the best way to run statewide in California is to shoot first for a position such as lieutenant governor, a job that he sees as far less attractive than his current post in the House.

Matsui also did stints as treasurer and deputy chairman of the Democratic National Committee in the '90s, and his wife, Doris, worked in the Clinton White House. But he'd still rather focus on substance.

"I enjoy the mechanics. When we had the trade issues and I was whipping it on behalf of the Clinton administration, I enjoyed that," he recalled. "On the other hand, I really enjoy policy. It is my strength."

IN HONOR OF BLACKIE HOWLETT

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of Blackie Howlett, United States Veteran, pilot, devoted husband, father and grandfather, and dear friend to many.

Mr. Howlett was born Jack J. Howlett II eighty-two years ago in his parents' home on Cleveland's Westside. After attending John Marshall High School, he attended Baldwin-Wallace College. During the 1930's, Howlett learned to fly open-cockpit planes here in Cleveland, from the Cosby Brothers, who were local stunt pilots.

Mr. Howlett was an expert aviator, and utilized his skills and knowledge for the protection and service of the United States. As a U. S. Marine, Mr. Howlett was part of the military crew that helped to build an airport in Kinston, NC. During that time, renown pilot Charles Lindbergh visited the base to train pilots. Mr. Howlett was one of Lindbergh's students. Toward the end of WWII, he was stationed on Wake Island in the Pacific, as a Commanding Officer of the Marine detachment. Mr. Howlett accepted the surrender of Japanese troops on Wake Island. Later, he remained in the service and was in command of an airport at Osaka, Japan. Several years after WWII, Mr. Howlett left the military, and had achieved the status of Major.

After his military tenure, Mr. Howlett joined Irving Cloud Publishing, where he founded Aviation Equipment and Maintenance Magazine. Later, he founded Howlett and Associates, a consultancy company, for aviation publications located around the globe. Mr. Howlett maintained his involvement and participation in aviation throughout his life. During his senior years, he founded the local chapter of the Silver Wings Fraternity, an organization comprised of senior pilots.

In addition to his passion for flying through the air, Mr. Howlett had a life-long interest in flying across the ice. He was an active speed skater in his youth, and was an original member of the Lake Erie Speed Skating Association. He also helped organize the United States Luge program, and was a team manager for the United States Luge Team in the Olympics. In 1989, Mr. Howlett was inducted into the Cleveland Sports Hall of Fame.

Mr. Howlett's beloved wife, Dorothea, passed away in 2000. He was the beloved father of Jeffrey, Carrie and Jennifer, and one grandchild.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Blackie Howlett was an extraordinary pilot, accomplished businessman, dedicated citizen, and devoted family man. Mr. Blackie Howlett will be greatly missed by all who knew him well, yet his legacy of living life to its absolute fullest—a man who dared to soar where sunlight settles on the highest cloud, a man whose energy and spark belied a gentle nature—will live on for generations to come.

48 HOURS IN A CHINESE  
DETENTION CENTER**HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, today I met with Daniel Pomerleau a student from Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts. Last March, Mr. Pomerleau traveled to China to meet with fellow practitioners of Falun Dafa and to learn more about the Chinese government's persecution of its people. As a result of his interaction with Chinese citizens, Mr. Pomerleau was held in a Chinese Detention Center for nearly 48 hours.

Mr. Pomerleau gave me a copy of Clark University's *WheatBread Magazine*. The magazine has a detailed description written by Mr. Pomerleau of his experiences in China. I ask unanimous consent to have Mr. Pomerleau's article inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that the U.S. House of Representatives join me in thanking Mr. Pomerleau for bringing his story to our attention.

## 48 HOURS IN A CHINESE DETENTION CENTER

(By Daniel Pomerleau)

Three weeks ago, my older brother and I were detained in China for talking to people about Falun Dafa. I would like to share with you my experience in the article below. But before I do, I would like to briefly explain our reasons for going, as well as the current situation in the persecution in China.

We departed from Logan airport on Sunday morning, March 24. We split up in Vancouver, Canada, both of us heading in different directions; my older brother Jason to Hong Kong and myself to Beijing. We planned to meet in Beijing a few days later and travel by train through the Northeast of China.

We were traveling to China for similar reasons. We both wanted to expose the persecution of Falun Dafa to the Chinese people and share with them our personal experiences with the practice. We have experienced many first-hand benefits from practicing Falun Dafa and its principles of truthfulness, compassion, and forbearance. We couldn't understand how people could be tortured and killed for doing something as harmless as meditating and trying to be good people. Good people should not be treated like criminals.

While watching the persecution grind on for the past two and half years, we have been horrified by the accounts of harassment, extortion, torture, rape, and killing of Falun Dafa practitioners in Chinese prisons and labor camps every day. Over 150,000 people have been detained and physically abused, and nearly 400 have been tortured to death. Groundless propaganda is spewed out day after day by the Chinese President through all media outlets to vilify the practice and keep the death cases silent. As a result, the average Chinese person knows nothing about the deaths, and even less about the thousands of honors and proclamations bestowed on Falun Dafa outside of China. Because all the books about the practice are outlawed, they only know what's aired in the media. It's really sad. They are the biggest victims.

The Chinese president, the man responsible for this persecution, claims that Falun Dafa is detrimental to China's social stability and must be crushed at all costs. Why then is it proven to be so beneficial to the social sta-

bility of over 50 countries, where it has been practiced freely and peacefully for the past seven years? Why does the Chinese government say bad things about it while the other 50 countries and their people, with various types of cultures, religions, and governments, support it? What is the real motive behind this persecution? Is what the Chinese people hear everyday true?

My brother and I went to China simply to ask the Chinese people to think about these questions. We had no intentions of holding a protest or getting arrested, and we have no interest in political matters or attacking the Chinese government. We also weren't planning on creating a media hype. I was set on quietly returning home after a week or so of travel, and most of you would never have known I had gone if I hadn't been arrested. I felt that if I could talk to just one person and clarify the truth to them so that this person knew the truth about this persecution and no longer wanted to go along with it, I would have accomplished what I had set out to do.

Unfortunately, however, I didn't make it very far.

I arrived at the Beijing International Airport at approximately 4:00 pm on March 25, and headed to a nearby subway station. I got off at a busy Beijing street with people on Bicycles bustling about. Remembering my purpose of coming to China, I took the opportunity to begin talking to a few people and hand them small pieces of information. Everyone I handed it to looked at it, read a few words, and exclaimed "Oh, Falun Dafa! Thank you!" They seemed very happy to be receiving such information from a westerner.

After talking briefly with about five people, a big ruffian approached me from behind, grabbed my arm and pulled me to the side of the street. I was immediately surrounded by several other men and couldn't move. The men had red bandanas tied around their arms and didn't identify who they were. One of them had the information I had handed out in his hand, so I knew who they were and what they were up to. They were thugs hired by the Chinese government to specifically arrest Falun Dafa practitioners. Most likely, they got an award for each new person they arrested. At that point, having read countless stories of the beatings and tortures that have occurred, I knew what I could be about to face. It was pretty scary.

When I tried to leave and continue on my way, they grabbed my luggage and didn't allow me to move. They seemed very nervous and didn't want the Chinese people on the street to know what was going on. Soon a police van came and about seven uniformed police began forcing me towards the van. At this point, I knew it was probably my last chance to do what I had come to China to do, so I called out as loud as I could to the huge crowd that had gathered around me "Falun Dafa Hao!" (Falun Dafa is Good). They looked stunned.

This was my first encounter with the viciousness of this persecution; for, as soon as I said those words, the police began slapping me in the face and kicking me in the legs to keep me quiet. "Falun Dafa is Good" is the last thing they wanted the Chinese people to hear. As I continued to call it out to the crowd, I was picked up and thrown into the police van. The visors were closed and they continued to kick me to keep me silent.

I was taken to a nearby police substation, where I immediately asked to call the U.S. Embassy. They denied the request and instead took away my passport, airplane tickets, and wallet. Upon finding Falun Dafa information in my bag, they said I had broken the law and must be punished. I told them that they were the ones breaking the law. Their own constitution guarantees the right

to freedom of speech and belief, and the Chinese president was breaking the International Covenant of Human Rights by torturing and killing innocent people. They said that it didn't matter because I was in China and had to do what they said. I didn't agree. They began asking me many questions and kicked, slapped, and shoved me when I refused to answer. After about one and a half hours of interrogation, I was taken to a hidden detention center located in a parking garage.

The detention center had two cells in it. I was put into a cell by myself and my luggage was kept away from me. The cell was very dirty and the bed was covered in stains. Most of the policemen watching me were very young and had no interest in arresting me. They were just doing their jobs. I felt very sorry for them because of this. Upon reading the information about Falun Dafa that I had brought with me, they seemed shocked to see the pictures and read the information about the people who have been killed.

I was locked in the cell by myself for the next 45 hours until about 4:00 p.m., Wednesday the 27th. On different occasions, the guards tried to get me to answer several questions as to where I was from, who I traveled to China with, where I got the information I had brought with me, and if I had been in contact with anyone in China. I refused to answer any questions I thought could be used to distort the truth or used to hurt other people. They also tried to get me to sign a form several times, but I refused. On two occasions, the guards were very violent.

One of these times was in the afternoon on Tuesday the 26th. After being escorted to and from the bathroom, I asked them if I could do my homework (which I had brought with me from school). At this point, one of the guards became very angry and pushed me back into the cell. He punched me in the mouth and stomach, and kicked me down to the bed. I had a bloody lip for about 20 minutes.

The other time was in the morning on Wednesday, the 27th. When the guards were still asleep, I used a coin to write Chinese characters on the wall. The characters read 'Falun Dafa is good', 'truthfulness, compassion, and forbearance is good', and 'Falun Dafa is a righteous practice.' I signed it 'an American college student, March 27th.' I wrote the words because I felt it was the only way left I had to let the people who came into the detention center know why I was there. Upon waking up, the guards were stunned, and stared at the writing over and over again. Two hours later, they came into the cell and washed the words away, demanding that I leave the cell with them so they could take my photo and thumbprints. I refused. Again, I told them I was not a criminal and had done nothing wrong. I shouldn't be here, and they should be out on the street arresting people who commit real crimes and rob people. Two of them dragged me out at that point and began punching me in the head and kicking me in the torso. In the end, they were unsuccessful at taking my thumbprints or photo. Later in the day, one of the mean-spirited guards spit in my face after I told him he shouldn't persecute good people.

It was 24 hours before they asked me if I wanted any food or water. At this point, I went on a hunger strike for the remaining 24 hours of my stay. I told them that my detention was illegal and I would not eat or drink until I was released. I practiced the Falun Dafa exercises frequently to keep my energy up and the guards got very quiet and looked on intently as I went through the slow motion movements. Probably most of them

were very intrigued to watch a westerner perform the exercises. There were always at least two guards on duty at all times, but there were frequently up to five or six at various times.

During the whole time, I tried to remain calm and put the principles of truthfulness, compassion, and forbearance into practice. For some of the guards, the ones that had a little bit of kind heart in them, it had a positive effect. After a while, they could see I was a good person and their consciences began to function. They were more open to what I said and didn't yell back in reply. They didn't want to have anything to do with the beatings.

At around 4:00 pm on March 27, the guards entered my cell and told me that it was time to leave. Upon walking out of the cell, I grabbed my luggage and was escorted into a police van with seven more uniformed police. I was taken to a place where they picked up my new return trip tickets, and then to the airport. At the airport, they drove the police van up to the plane itself so that I was not allowed to come into contact with any other people while in China. They treated me like a highly dangerous criminal. They most likely feared that I would tell the people I came into contact with that Falun Dafa was good and expose the beating I had received while in custody.

Though it was very brutal, what I experienced is nothing compared to what the people in China have been facing everyday for the past two and a half years; and they don't have a safe home to come home to. Hundreds of thousands are languishing in labor camps and detention centers all across the country where they are tortured with electric batons, beatings, sleep deprivation, and mind-altering drugs. If they refuse to sign statements to give up practicing Falun Gong, they are forced into brainwashing classes where they are barraged with hate propaganda designed to break their wills. The physical and mental suffering is unimaginable.

The day I arrived in China, there was a huge police sweep in the northeast city of Changchun. The police sweep came after a state order from the Chinese President two weeks earlier to "kill without pardon" Falun Dafa practitioners who post information or expose the truth of the persecution to other people. The police were given a quota: five practitioners for every one policeman. In one day, over 5,000 people were arrested. Over the course of a single week, dozens have reportedly been executed.

The situation becomes increasingly urgent with each passing day, and is approaching the severity of Nazi Germany. Though I didn't get to talk to many Chinese people directly while in China, I am glad that at least more people here are aware of the situation. I hope that all kind-hearted people can offer any support that they can.

IN HONOR OF ALLISON  
McCORMACK

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2002

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of June Allison McCormack, community and political activist, successful businesswoman, beloved mother, grandmother, and trusted friend.

Mrs. McCormack was an extremely kind soul with a generous spirit, who was always

looking for ways to help others. She traveled frequently to points across the globe, looking for ways to improve the environment for children living in impoverished areas.

Mrs. McCormack donated her time and money to several worthy charitable organizations, and encouraged others to do so. Instead of accepting holiday and birthday gifts from families and friends, she requested that they donate to the charity of their choice.

Besides her philanthropic work and commitment to volunteerism, Mrs. McCormack possessed a sharp sense for business, and successfully operated June McCormack Realty for 25 years, before retiring in the mid-eighties.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honor and remembrance of June Allison McCormack, beloved wife of the late Earl Patrick McCormack, devoted mother of four, and devoted grandmother of ten. Mrs. McCormack leaves behind a legacy of a generous spirit and devotion to helping others, especially children, and she will be greatly missed.

FIGHTER PILOTS HONORED

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2002

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a group of individuals who did a great service to our nation. These men are fighter pilots from the Royal Australian Air Force and the New Zealand Royal Air Force who were assigned to US combat units and served as Forward Air Controllers during the Vietnam War. I would like to honor the following individuals:

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE

Wg. Cdr. Col Ackland, Flt. Lt. Ray Butler, Fg Off. Peter Condon, Flt. Lt. Garry Cooper, Flg. Off. Mac Cottrell, Wg. Cdr. Vance Drummond, Flg. Off. Huck Ennis, Flt. Lt. Brian Fooks, Flt. Lt. Tony Ford and Flg Off. Frank Fry.

Flt. Lt. Dick Gregory, Flt. Lt. Jack Hayden, Flg. Off. Chris Hudnott, Flg. Off. Dick Kelloway, Flt. Lt. Chris Langton, Wg. Cdr. Peter Larard, Flg. Off. Chris Mirow, Flt. Lt. Ken Mitchell, Flg. Off. Bruce Mouatt, Sqn. Ldr. Graham Neil, Sqn. Ldr. Dave Owens, Wg. Cdr. Tony Powell, Sqn. Ldr. Rex Ramsay and Flt. Lt. Doug Riding.

Flg. Off. Dave Robson, Flg. Off. Barry Schultz, Flt. Lt. Bruce Searle, Flt. Lt. Ken Semmler, Flt. Lt. Arthur Sibthorpe, Flt. Lt. Ron Slater, Flt. Lt. Peter Smith, Wg. Cdr. Barry Thomas, Flt. Lt. Gavin Thoms, Sqn. Ldr. Nobby Williams, Flt. Lt. Roger Wilson and Flt. Lt. Bruce Wood.

NEW ZEALAND ROYAL AIR FORCE

Flt. Lt. Murray Abel, Flg. Off. Mike Callanan, Flt. Lt. J.M. Denton, Flg. Off. B.W. Donnelly, Flt. Lt. Ross Ewing, Flt. Lt. Graeme Goldsmith, Wg. Cdr. R.F. Lawry, Flt. Lt. Bryan Lockie, Flg. Off. Darryl McEvedy, Flt. Lt. Dick Metcalfe, Sqn. Ldr. John Scrimshaw, Flt. Lt. G.R. Thompson, Wg. Cdr. Wallingford and Flt. Lt. Peter Waller.

I would also like to recognize Lt. Col. Eugene Rossel and Flt. Lt. Garry Copper for actively pursuing decorations for these men who served our country in a time of need.

IN HONOR OF REVEREND GARY  
HOOVER

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of the Reverend Gary Hoover, OSB, on the occasion of his 25th Anniversary of his profession of vows, on July 16, 2002.

Reverend Hoover, a Benedictine monk, has taught theology at Benedictine High School for the past eighteen years. He has recently been assigned to the position of Director of Alumni Affairs at the High School.

In addition to his new position and teaching duties, Reverend Hoover is the director of Campus Ministry, and is the chaplain for Benedictine's athletic teams.

Reverend Hoover continues to demonstrate his commitment and dedication to his faith, and to the students and families he serves. He is an integral part of what makes Benedictine High School an outstanding, faith-centered, educational institution.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honor and recognition of Reverend Gary Hoover, on the occasion of his 25th Anniversary in the priesthood. Reverend Hoover's dedication, counsel, and teaching have enhanced and strengthened the entire Benedictine community.

TRIBUTE TO JEANNIE VAN  
VELKINBURGH

**HON. DIANA DeGETTE**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Speaker, Today, I join all of Denver in sorrow at the tragic loss of one our city's great heroines and in offering my heartfelt condolences to her sons, Joseph and Anthony. A person of great courage and selflessness, Jeannie Van Velkinburgh exemplifies the virtues Denver strives for.

On the night of November 18, 1997, Jeannie was shot and paralyzed while trying to prevent the murder of Oumar Dia, a West African immigrant living in Denver, who was attacked just because he was black.

Despite struggling everyday with her paralysis, Jeannie never regretted putting her own life at risk to try save the life of a stranger. Just last week she reiterated her conviction that she had done the right thing, saying, "You're supposed to help people when things are going wrong . . . If you walk away, how can you call yourself a good person?"

Everyone in our community can learn from Jeannie's legacy of love and respect for all people, regardless of their race, religion, or ethnicity. While her ongoing efforts to recover from the attack were so difficult, Jeannie remained an icon of the fight for equality. Esquire Magazine recognized her in 1998 as one of the "New American Heroes" for standing up for a man she had never met before. In 1999 she received the prestigious Hubert H. Humphrey Award from the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights for exemplifying Humphrey's legacy of selflessness and devoted service for equality.

The men involved in wounding her so deeply, both physically and emotionally, are now behind bars, but that does not mean the fight for justice is over. I urge all Denverites to follow her belief that, "we should stick together no matter what color you are."

For my part, I will continue to introduce and support legislation that will strengthen the regulations for purchasing assault weapons by working to close the "gun show loop hole". Furthermore, I will continue to work towards strengthening the penalties for hate crimes, the kind of crime that took the lives of both Jeannie Van Velkinburgh and Oumar Dia.

IN HONOR OF FRANCIS SCOTT  
CWIKLINSKI

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of Francis Scott (Frank) Cwiklinski, U.S. Military Academy graduate, Persian Gulf War veteran, executive editor of the Cleveland State Law Review, and trusted friend to many.

Following his graduation from Valley Forge High School in 1985, Mr. Cwiklinski attended West Point Academy, and graduated in 1989. Following his college graduation, he served in the Army as a First Lieutenant during Operation Desert Storm. Mr. Cwiklinski worked on renovating rental properties in Cleveland's Tremont neighborhood prior to attending law school.

Besides writing for the Law Review, Mr. Cwiklinski was a columnist for The Gavel, the official newspaper of Cleveland-Marshall College of Law. He was ranked in the top ten percent of his class, and was scheduled to graduate this December.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Cwiklinski's endless energy, quick smile, and friendly demeanor greatly enriched the lives of all who knew him, especial his family, friends and colleagues, and though he will never be forgotten, he will be greatly missed.

SERIOUS CRIMINAL DEEDS MUST  
BE PUNISHED

**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, the massive suffering being inflicted on millions of employees and investors by corporate thieves is still difficult to comprehend. Members of Congress have a duty to clarify the murky "infectious greed" scenarios unfolding everyday. Stealing by very sophisticated means is still thievery. When an executive is granted a 400 million dollar loan, there is no way to explain it as a rational business decision. Congress must confront this dirty business by pushing harder for the confiscation of stolen money. We must establish a system for restitution to swindled employees, current and retired. And Congress must push for greater criminal penalties.

The very rich insiders must be forced to confront their crimes. Deprivation of liberty by

sentencing corporate crooks to prison is a necessary step to foster deterrence and restore confidence in our financial systems and markets. Already our constituents are ahead of the lawmakers in demanding justice. Those members who are soft on white collar crime will pay at the polls. It is the Great American Middle Class that is now being victimized. The following RAP poem summarizes their sentiment:

MESSAGE TO THE REPUBLICAN MOB

Before you merely mauled welfare mothers,  
But now you're messing with  
The Great American Middle Class;  
We'll kick your rear!  
Grandfathers are full of fear,  
New anger after every tear,  
Our pensions down the drain,  
No shelter from old age rain;  
O say Newt can you see  
Pain and suffering you contracted for me?  
Chisel swindle in the great greed spree,  
Criminals still strutting free,  
Lock up that mugger  
With the 400 million dollar loan,  
Tell the crook building that  
Multi-million dollar home  
You'll shoot if he lays another stone.  
Stage a raid  
On all the board room whores  
Hiding behind fancy carved doors;  
Bring out the hand cuffs,  
Shine bright lights in haughty faces,  
Drag them through drug pusher paces;  
Grill Martha and the Hamptons crowd,  
Make them confess  
Early and loud.  
Special prosecutors to the front lines.  
In 2002 we have real crimes,  
Whitewater was just kid stuff;  
Let's play Harkin and Halliburton bluff:  
At each turn  
Take ten million and run—  
Insiders have all the fun,  
A tax break bonus  
For each step you mount,  
Ordinary dumb investors  
Can't follow the count.  
Chisel swindle in the great greed spree,  
O say Newt can you see  
Pain and suffering you contracted for me?  
Before you merely mauled welfare mothers,  
But now you're messing with  
The Great American Middle Class;  
At the November showdown  
We'll be kicking your elephant (bleep)!

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS, SECURITIES AND ACCOUNTING INDUSTRIES HAVE CAUSED AMERICAN TAXPAYERS AND INVESTORS TO LOSE \$4 TRILLION SINCE 2000

**HON. DANNY K. DAVIS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, before Enron Corporation's bankruptcy filing in December 2001, the firm was widely regarded as one of the most innovative, fastest growing, and best managed businesses in the United States. With the swift collapse, shareholders, including thousands of Enron workers who held company stock in their 401 (k) retirement accounts, lost tens of billions of dollars. It now appears that Enron was in terrible financial shape as early as 2000, burdened with debt and money-losing businesses, but manipulated its accounting statements to hide these

problems. Now, WorldCom, the nation's second-largest long distance telephone company has been charged with fraud by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Reports have revealed that WorldCom defrauded investors by improper accounting practices for \$3.9 billion in expenses during 2001.

We are discovering that publicly traded companies have contributed to bilking the American investors and taxpayers out of about \$4 trillion since 2000 due to unaccountable financial filings, accounting errors, misinformation, and mismanagement of funds that has caused the financial markets to become unstable. Where are our watchdogs? They were nowhere to be found when it comes to integrity.

In order to ensure corporate accountability, we need to establish under the jurisdiction of the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) ways to regulate accounting firms that audit SEC registrants (publicly trade firms). This type of structure could be empowered to charge registrants with annual fees to pay for the cost of staff to carry out the suggested plan of surveillance of auditors. This concept would intervene between a registrant and its auditor before, during and at the end of an audit, it would be more effective than the current regulatory system in achieving:

An early warning of potential financial disasters such as Enron and WorldCom;

Requiring a change in auditors when the SEC deems it appropriate;

Require pre-approval of consulting engagements for a registrant to be conducted by its auditor;

And, improve the format and content of financial and the auditor reports by including information about labor relations, research and development, marketing programs, and new products.

These are the kinds of things that must be done. Therefore, I have introduced on today a bill to establish an Office of Audit Review within the Securities and Exchange Commission to ensure the audits of certain public companies.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I was absent on Monday, July 22, 2002, and missed rollcall votes No. 324, and No. 325. Had I been present, I would have voted Aye on roll call No. 324, and Aye on roll call No. 325.

RECOGNIZING THE U.S.S. "SIERRA" VETERANS ASSOCIATION'S RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT FOR OUR WAR AGAINST TERRORISM

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my gratitude to the U.S.S. *Sierra* Veterans Association for their patriotism and support of our President, the Congress, and our

armed forces as we wage our war against terrorism.

At the 14th Annual Reunion on September 28th 2001, the U.S.S. *Sierra* Veterans Association passed a Resolution expressing their anger at the terrorists attacks of September 11, 2001 and voicing their support of the President and Congress taking appropriate action in combating terrorism. In addition, the association expressed their condolences for the destruction and loss of so many innocent lives following those barbaric attacks against the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, and over the skies of Pennsylvania.

It is important for us to recognize individuals and organizations that are expressing their patriotism, for just as we appreciate their support of our efforts to protect the American public, they must know that we appreciate their steadfast resolve towards fighting terror in their hearts and minds.

Accordingly, it is my privilege to present the house with the U.S.S. *Sierra* Veterans Association Resolution in support of our war against terrorism and assure them that their message has been received and that we will work diligently and act decisively to protect innocent American lives.

The Domain Of The Golden Dragon (Ruler Of The 180th Meridian) Invaded September 7, 1944

U.S.S. *Sierra* (AD 18) VETERANS ASSOCIATION

"THE SHIP WITH THE HELPING HANDS"

#### A RESOLUTION

Whereas: We of the U.S.S. *Sierra* [AD-18] Veterans' Association have gathered in Portsmouth, Virginia on September 28, 2001 for our 14th annual reunion.

Whereas: We, United States Veterans, are very angry and disturbed over the terrorists' attacks on the United States which occurred on September 11, 2001 with the resulting destruction and loss of so many innocent lives.

Be it resolved that we, U.S.S. *Sierra* Veterans, encourage and support our commander-in-chief, the United States Congress and those so delegated in all efforts to locate those individuals and groups responsible in any way for the tragic disruption of our security and freedom and to impose appropriate punishment in a timely and thorough manner.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

### HON. ANÍBAL ACEVEDO-VILÁ

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ. Mr. Speaker, this Thursday, July 25, Puerto Rico celebrates the 50th Anniversary of the adoption of its Constitution as a Commonwealth. This Constitution established a unique relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States, which has enabled Puerto Ricans to preserve and promote our cultural identity, while guaranteeing our United States citizenship and protecting the values of liberty and justice that we share with all Americans.

This Constitution established a republican form of government, and provided for a broad Bill of Rights that followed both the U.S. Constitution and the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man. This Constitution also provided

for the election of all members of the legislature by the free will of the people. The ratification of the constitution by the people of Puerto Rico is the most significant democratic achievement for Puerto Rico in the 20th Century.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Puerto Rico already had a strong sense of nationhood and had achieved a high degree of autonomy under Spanish colonial rule. However, the initial U.S. rule on the Island, did not automatically bring democracy and progress for Puerto Rico. For decades Puerto Ricans continued to strive for autonomy and democratic rights. In 1917, the United States granted Puerto Ricans U.S. citizenship, but very little was provided to increase Puerto Rican participation in local government. In the 1940's, a new generation of Puerto Rican leaders sought a transformation in the relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico, in order to provide the necessary democratic tools for the economic, social and political development of the Island.

Leaders like Luis Muñoz-Marín, Antonio Femos, Jaime Benitez, and others, worked to pave the way for a new relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States.

In 1950, the U.S. Congress responded to Puerto Rico's claim to autonomy, by approving Public Law 600, which recognized the right of the Puerto Rican people to write and adopt their own constitution as a compact between the two nations. A Puerto Rican Constitutional Convention drafted the new Constitution, which was signed into law by President Truman and subsequently ratified by the overwhelming majority of Puerto Rico.

The Commonwealth is the result of a great generation of Puerto Rican and American leaders driven by a progressive vision and commitment to democratic values. President Harry Truman said: "The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico will be a government which is truly by consent of the governed. No government can be invested with higher dignity and greater worth than one based upon the principle of consent. The people of the United States and Puerto Rico are entering into a new relationship that will serve as an inspiration to all who love freedom and hate tyranny."

The Commonwealth is based on the free will of the Puerto Rican people who have supported the commonwealth status in all 3 plebiscites celebrated on the issue to date. The majority of Puerto Ricans prefer commonwealth over statehood and independence because it is the only status that allows them to preserve and promote their cultural identity, while maintaining the benefits of their political relationship with the United States.

Commonwealth is the only political and legal arrangement that harmonizes two central aspirations of the Puerto Rican people. On the one hand, Puerto Ricans will to preserve their autonomy and promote their distinct national identity, and on the other, their desire to preserve their U.S. citizenship and ties with the United States. Both aspirations are realized under the commonwealth. Moreover, the pro-commonwealth movement represents the Puerto Rican center, accommodating two radically conflicting political forces: independence and statehood.

The Commonwealth is based on four pillars: (1) common U.S. citizenship, (2) common defense, (3) common currency and trade; and (4) fiscal and political autonomy.

Puerto Ricans treasure the U.S. citizenship. They believe it represents the values of our democracy, liberty and justice that they share with all Americans. Thousands of Puerto Ricans have fought with valor and died as U.S. soldiers in all armed conflicts since World War I, and today they are proudly fighting the war against terrorism.

The economic and social benefits of the Commonwealth have been extraordinary. Puerto Rico's economic transformation was led by Governor Luis Muñoz-Marín and his Popular Democratic Party. The economic development project named "Operation Bootstraps" combined government investment, education, training and tax-exemptions. Muñoz-Marín's leadership along with the U.S. government's assistance, transformed Puerto Rico into a modern and competitive country.

Puerto Rico's fiscal autonomy has been crucial to these achievements. Fiscal autonomy means that for tax purposes Puerto Rico is considered a foreign jurisdiction. This tool allows Puerto Rico to collect its own taxes, set its own fiscal priorities, and compete effectively with other foreign jurisdictions. Although U.S. residents in Puerto Rico do not pay federal income tax, they do pay federal payroll taxes.

The Commonwealth's success has been very beneficial for the United States as well. Today, Puerto Rico is the #1 per capita consumer of U.S. products in the world; and the 9th largest market for U.S. goods in the world. In 1999, Puerto Rico purchased \$16 billion worth of U.S. products, which translates into 320,000 jobs on the mainland.

Today, the overwhelming majority of Puerto Ricans live a better life thanks to the Commonwealth. Moreover, in my view, commonwealth status was ahead of its time. The commonwealth is a pragmatic model capable of dealing with real problems; it is flexible and adaptable to the new global context. In fact, contemporary political theorists and scholars have recognized the benefits of an autonomous arrangement such as the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In the new world order, traditional concepts of political theory such as sovereignty, state and citizenship have changed and become more flexible. The focus today is on cooperation, integration and openness.

As anticipated by its creators, the Commonwealth may be continuously improved and enhanced. Under an enhanced commonwealth, Puerto Ricans have a prosperous future ahead.

The view that Commonwealth is the best alternative for the island is shared by the majority of Puerto Ricans. Statehood has never been favored in any plebiscite on status. Independence today has less than 5 percent of support. The Commonwealth was chosen by the voters in 1952, and it has been favored in every plebiscite since—in 1967, 1993 and 1998.

That being said, the issue is not settled and Puerto Ricans are still divided. It is important to understand that in the 1950–52 process, Puerto Rico exercised, but did not exhaust its right to self-determination. In other words, Puerto Rico still preserves its fundamental right to self-determination.

In fact, one of the primary obstacles to any process to deal with the status of Puerto Rico has been a fundamental lack of agreement as to which mechanism would allow the people of

Puerto Rico to reach a decision on this matter in the fairest manner possible.

Puerto Ricans believe that Congress will respect their expressed will. But Congress will respond only if we come to Washington with one voice, as a people. If we come divided, as in tribes, history has taught us, nothing will be accomplished.

To deal with this persistent obstacle, Governor Calderón have invited all three political parties in Puerto Rico to join in a process to reach a consensus as to the procedural mechanism we should follow, and will soon announce the formation of a Commission of Puerto Rican Unity and Consensus.

This Commission will be composed of equal numbers of representatives of Puerto Rico's three political parties, as well as a number of renowned jurists and other eminent private citizens, selected by the three parties in consensus. The Commission will then seek to reach non-partisan consensus on the procedure to be followed in future status discussions.

Notwithstanding this historic non-partisan process proposed by the Governor, I must tell you that the overwhelming majority of the people of Puerto Rican respect and cherish our Commonwealth constitution.

To further explain my views on the present and future of the Commonwealth and the need of a new Puerto Rican consensus, I am submitting for the RECORD a speech that I gave on April 26, 2002 at Harvard's JFK School of Government.

This week all Americans ought to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, not only because for the extraordinary achievements of the past 50 years but also for the bright future of growth that we have ahead.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE RETIREMENT SECURITY FOR ALL AMERICANS ACT

### HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2002

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "Retirement Security for All Americans Act," legislation that will help all of our nation's workers save for their retirement. Sen. JEFF BINGAMAN (D-N.M.) has already introduced a companion bill in the Senate, and I am proud to sponsor this bill in the House.

Although there are several ways to measure pension coverage, there is one constant statistic—less than half of the workers in our country are covered by an employer sponsored pension plan. In spite of numerous incentives provided by Congress over the years, this coverage rate has remained virtually unchanged for the past three decades. In my home state of North Dakota, the plan participation rate is lower than the national average. Only 41 percent of workers participate in a retirement plan in the state. Therefore, about 60 percent of North Dakota's workers are without coverage and will have to fund their retirement through personal savings and Social Security. Unfortunately, most private sector workers who do not have a pension or retirement plan will not have significant savings, leaving them only with Social Security as their main source of income in retirement.

The legislation I am introducing today addresses this need by encouraging small- and mid-size employers, where pension coverage is severely deficient, to not only offer plans, but to provide contributions to their lower paid workers. Each of these provisions standing alone would improve coverage and our national savings rate. Combined, they strongly complement each other making passage of this bill imperative.

The first provision expands and makes permanent the current Savers' Credit that was signed into law last year. Currently, married couples earning less than \$30,000 are entitled to a credit of half their retirement plan contribution. Those with income between \$30,001 and \$32,500 are eligible for a 20 percent credit, and a 10 percent credit is available for those with incomes above \$32,500 and less than \$50,000.

This bill would gradually phase the credit rate down for married couples with incomes between \$30,000 and \$55,000 and other filers with incomes between \$15,000 and \$27,500, eliminating the cliff-like structure of the current credit.

North Dakotans will greatly benefit from this provision. The average median household income in North Dakota is about \$35,000. Over one-third (38 percent) of households in the state have incomes of less than \$30,000. Workers in these households will receive \$.50 for every dollar that they save in their 401(k) or IRA. An additional 34 percent of households in North Dakota have incomes between \$30,000 and \$50,000. Workers in these households will receive between \$.10 and \$.20 for every dollar that they save in their 401(k) or IRA. This additional money will help North Dakotans, and especially baby boomers, plan for their retirement.

The second provision of the bill requires all employers with more than 10 employees, who do not currently offer their employees a qualified retirement plan, to provide their workers with the option of a payroll deduction IRA. A payroll deduction IRA will allow workers to save small amounts out of each paycheck instead of making periodic or annual contributions to an IRA. This savings mechanism is desperately needed among workers and small employers who cannot afford to establish pension plans. To offset any administrative cost, a tax credit of \$200 for the first year and \$50 for subsequent years is provided to the employer.

The final section incorporates the Senate passed provision that was eliminated in the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 conference that provides small businesses with a tax credit for their contributions to the retirement accounts of their non-highly compensated employees. This should not only encourage many employers to offer a plan for the first time, but also create a noteworthy incentive to contribute to these employees' accounts.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to bridge this gap in pension coverage in our country. We must continue to advance proposals that will make meaningful improvements. I know this legislation is needed in North Dakota, and I hope my colleagues will join me in passing this important legislation.

COMMENDING THE TROOPS AT U.S.  
NAVAL BASE GUANTANAMO BAY

**HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the patriotism of 100 of my fellow Rhode Islanders, who are members of the 43rd Military Police Brigade of the Rhode Island Army National Guard. As I speak, these fine men and women are deployed to U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay in Cuba, where they are part of Joint Task Force-160. The mission of Joint Task Force-160 is to oversee the care, custody and control of the detainees who have been apprehended by United States and international forces in the global war on terrorism. The 43rd Military Police Brigade is serving as the core staff and headquarters for the entire Joint Task Force, as well as providing critical security requirements for Camp Delta, where the detainees are being held. Additionally, they support the efforts of Joint Task Force-170, which includes both the FBI and the CfA, who are handling interrogation of the detainees. In deploying to Guantanamo Bay, they have been reunited with their commander and fellow Rhode Island Guardsman, Brigadier General Rick Backus, who became the Task Force Commander in March of this year.

U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay is over 45 square miles and is not only the oldest U.S. base overseas but it is also the only one in a Communist country. It is located on the southeast corner of Cuba, and is about 400 air miles from Miami, Florida. For these Guard members it is home because it is where their country needs them to be. They are an integral part of the 1,700 members of Joint Task Force-160, made up of servicemen and women from the Air Force, Army, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard, and they are all unsung heroes of the war on terrorism.

The 43rd Military Police is a mobilized National Guard unit from my hometown of Warwick, Rhode Island. They recently made history when, on May 20, 2002, they became the first National Guard unit to assume the role of a joint task force command. Clearly this demonstrates the ability of the National Guard to seamlessly transition into an active duty command. This complete integration of a National Guard Unit into a Joint Task Force is a tribute to both the National Guard Bureau and the U.S. Army.

A member of my staff recently had the privilege of visiting these Guard members at Guantanamo. He told me that it was impossible not to be struck by the professionalism and dedication of these men and women. Their morale is excellent, despite the incredibly stressful task they have. They make every daily decision, which affects the lives of 1,700 troops and 564 detainees, and they are our next-door neighbors. They are accomplishing something they have constantly prepared for but never imagined would become reality in this way. They have been assigned an awesome challenge and have risen to the occasion.

In recognizing these members of the Rhode Island National Guard, I also want to acknowledge the outstanding support that they receive from their families and their employers. Most of these Guard members are traditional mem-

bers, or "weekend warriors", as they are often known. Many are self-employed or hold critical positions in their companies. The extremely unique demand of this war on terrorism is a duty that is shared by employers and employees alike. Many Guard members expect to be away from their families and jobs for four months, which could impose a significant financial and psychological burden on members at a time when they need to be functioning at 100 percent. The support they receive is critical to the success of their mission.

I am proud as an American and a Rhode Islander to recognize this partnership in patriotism displayed by the guardsmen of the 43rd Military Police Brigade, their families and their employers in their deployment as part of Joint Task Force 160.

LEAP AWARD WINNERS IN  
ORANGE COUNTY

**HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, Today I rise to honor Chongge Vang and Debbie Barba for their leadership and dedication to the Asian community of Orange County.

Debbie, a third generation Japanese-American, worked her way up from telephone operator to Vice President of Local Operations for Pacific Bell. During her tenure, she provided a wonderful example to others in our community by returning to school and working to obtain her undergraduate degree from the University of Redlands.

Chongge Vang fled Laos in the late 1970's after fighting alongside the American CIA in a secret war. Since his arrival in Orange County, he has helped countless members of the Hmong community to become U.S. citizens and receive health care and other social-service support.

A modest man, Vang considers himself more of a helper than a leader. He stated that he became a leader only because others did not answer the call.

The Leadership Education for Asian Pacifics organization has recognized these two leaders. I would like to personally thank them for their hard work and the positive example they set for others in my district.

KEEPING CANADIAN TRASH OUT  
OF MICHIGAN

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, our state is a cathedral—not a dumping ground for Canadian trash.

For nearly 30 years, those of us in Michigan have taken responsibility for our own trash.

In the early 1970s, I worked with my colleagues in the State Legislature and the Michigan United Conservation Clubs (MUCC) to make Michigan the first industrial state in the nation to enact a bottle bill.

Michigan families wait in line to return their bottles and cans, meanwhile people in Can-

ada and other states throw them in the garbage and truck them into our state. It is long past time to enact a ban on imported trash.

I introduced the first bill to allow local communities the ability to say "no" to out-of-state and Canadian trash in 1989 and passed it through the House in 1994—only to have Republicans block it in the Senate.

Today, Representative ROGERS offers an approach that many of us have been talking about for some time. We need to stop these trash trucks at our bridges and make it as difficult as possible for them to do business in Michigan.

Ensuring our border agents do not use their scarce resources to facilitate the flow of trash from Canada is a good first step, but we need to do more. We need to enact the Bonior-Dingell-Doyle-Greenwood-Upton legislation, which would allow local communities to ban out-of-state and Canadian trash.

I commend Representative ROGERS for drawing attention to this critically important issue for Michigan's families and look forward to working with him to enact a permanent ban on imported trash.

TRIBUTE TO ANN MORGAN, U.S.  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGE-  
MENT'S COLORADO STATE DI-  
RECTOR

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Ann Morgan, the State Director of the Colorado Office of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management—the BLM. Ann will be leaving this position this week, after nearly five years of distinguished service in that demanding job.

Ann started as Colorado State Director of the BLM in October 1997. In our state, the BLM manages 8.4 million acres that include the full range of Colorado's diverse land forms, from forested areas, to river corridors, to red rock plateaus and open range expanses along the western slope. Managing these varied landscapes presents many challenges. Important balances must be struck between those that wish to use these lands for wildlife protection, open space, recreation, mineral development, grazing, timbering and oil and gas extraction.

As State Director, Ann had to work with the diverse interests to strike that balance. Her approach was to work for the kind of community-based partnerships that are so important for true multiple-use management. An example of this is the Colorado Outdoor Recreation Roundtable, where Ann was an active member. She also served as a co-chair of the Colorado Environmental Partnership, and has been an advisor to the University of Colorado Natural Resources Law Center. She also encouraged BLM to work across jurisdictional lines with the U.S. Forest Service and Colorado State Parks to better manage these lands and serve the public.

Ann recognized the value in conserving landscapes so that today's and future generations of visitors can enjoy the beauty and recreational potential of these public lands. To that end, she has helped build support for and

increased the size of National Landscape Conservation System units. Working with the Colorado Congressional delegation, she was instrumental in the designation of the Gunnison Gorge and Colorado Canyons National Conservation Areas and the designation of wilderness areas within those NCAs.

Through her leadership and the good work of the BLM employees, important guidelines are in place to make sure that recreation, grazing and other uses do not negatively impact our public lands. These guidelines help underscore that the environment can be protected in concert with economic benefits that inure to communities by these resources and activities.

She also helped BLM make important strides toward integrating fire into overall land management. Today, the Colorado BLM has in place state-of-the-art Fire Management Plans, which utilizes naturally ignited fires to meet resource objectives. She has also helped create local community support for the BLM's fire program, and helped local communities develop fire management plans.

She has also been helpful on wilderness protection. She demonstrated strong leadership when she agreed to re-evaluate areas that contained wilderness characteristics to determine if the management of these areas should be revised to protect their wilderness values. She also was a supporter of the BLM's Colorado policy of providing interim protection of areas that have been proposed for wilderness in order to give Congress the flexibility to determine this ultimate disposition of these lands.

Before coming to Colorado, Ann served three years as BLM's State Director in Nevada, where she concentrated on developing standards and guidelines for rangeland health, improving the quality and timeliness of hardrock mining environmental analysis, and securing strong working relationships with local governments in a state where the BLM manages 67 percent of the land.

Before embarking on her BLM career, Ann was manager of the Washington State Department of Natural Resources Division of Aquatic Lands. There she was responsible for the multiple use management of more than 2 million acres of state public lands. She directed leasing, resource inventories and harvesting, public access and recreation, habitat protection and restoration, and statewide aquatic lands enhancement programs. Prior to that she managed engineering and construction projects for geothermal power plants for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Ann will be moving on to work on public land and environmental issues with, the Natural Resources Law Center at the University of Colorado Law School in Boulder, Colorado. She also will be working with the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution on special projects. At these positions, I know that she will have an opportunity to continue to make important contributions to public lands management. Her experience and expertise will help these organizations better understand and respond to natural resource issues.

I wish her well in these endeavors and ask my colleagues to join me in thanking her for her dedicated public service to Colorado and the nation.

## SALE OF ISRAELI ARROW WEAPON SYSTEM TO INDIA

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise on the House floor this evening to discuss the sale of the Israeli Arrow Weapon System to India.

According to several reports, Mr. Speaker, there is support within the Pentagon and support from Israel to make the sale of the Arrow Weapon System a reality. However, Secretary Powell and the State Department are preparing to express objection to India's purchase of this missile defense system from Israel, due to the current military standoff between India and Pakistan.

I sent a letter today to Secretary Powell, requesting that the Secretary not delay or oppose India's purchase of this missile defense system from Israel.

I strongly believe that the State Department's support for the Arrow Weapon System sale to India would further solidify the new defense relationship between the United States and India. For the past several months, the U.S. and India have participated in numerous joint military exercises which have fostered a strong defense relationship between the two countries, which share democratic interests and have been working together well against global terrorism.

In addition, the Arrow Weapon System was created to defend against short-range and medium-range ballistic missiles. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, India's interest in the Arrow Weapon System is to improve missile defense, not offense, which is a key factor regarding this sale that needs to be considered.

There have also been reports that indicate that India is preparing to buy parts from the United States for military equipment such as helicopters, jets and radar systems. The sale of this equipment was initially delayed due to sanctions imposed on India in May 1998. Those sanctions have been lifted for nearly one year and I requested that the sale of this equipment not be delayed as well due to the current situation between India and Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker, I am hoping that during Secretary Powell's trip to India this week, he will voice approval of this Israeli sale to India. This is a positive step for U.S.-India relations and because of the defensive nature of this defense system, the U.S. should not delay this sale due to the conflict between India and Pakistan.

JULY 23, 2002.

Hon. COLIN POWELL,  
*Secretary, U.S. Department of State,  
Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am writing today to urge you not to delay the sale of the Israeli Arrow Weapon System to India.

According to several reports, there is support within the Pentagon and support from Israel to make this sale a reality. However, I understand that during your upcoming trip to India, you are preparing to express your objection to India's purchase of this missile defense system from Israel, due to the current military standoff between India and Pakistan.

I strongly believe that the State Department's support for the Arrow Weapon System sale to India would further solidify the new defense relationship between the United

States and India. For the past several months, the US and India have participated in numerous joint military exercises which have fostered a strong defense relationship between the two countries, which share democratic interests and have been working together well against global terrorism.

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I am hoping that during your trip this week, you will voice approval of this Israeli sale to India and I thank you for taking my views into consideration.

Sincerely,

FRANK PALLONE, Jr.

## HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF BOBBY LEE THOMPSON

**HON. BART GORDON**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding career of Bobby Lee Thompson, who recently retired as the United Auto Workers Region 8 director. Bobby Lee served as the Region 8 director for more than 11 years and served the UAW for 48 years.

Bobby Lee began his nearly five decades of service to the UAW when he was hired as an assembler at the General Motors assembly plant in Wilmington, Delaware, on January 11, 1954. He served in numerous capacities with the union, including president of UAW Local 435 and as an international representative.

Bobby Lee has been a tremendous advocate for the working man and woman in the auto industry. His hard work and dedication to the UAW has earned him many accolades. He has even earned international recognition as an advocate for workers in the field of independent arbitration. Bobby Lee has also taken an active and appreciated role in numerous Middle Tennessee community organizations and boards.

His leadership and vision at the UAW will be sorely missed. I congratulate Bobby Lee on his outstanding career and wish him well in his retirement.

## TRIBUTE TO THOMAS J. DOUGHERTY, NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to and acknowledge the

outstanding work of Thomas J. Dougherty, a Senior Advisor with the National Wildlife Federation. Tom will be retiring at the end of this year after serving 18 years with the National Wildlife Federation and decades of work on environmental and wildlife protection efforts.

For over a quarter century, Tom Dougherty, who now lives in Loveland, Colorado, has worked to protect wildlife and its habitat on behalf of conservationists and the Wyoming and National Wildlife Federations. Tom's passion and talent for protecting wildlife first appeared in 1983, when Tom, then president of the Wyoming Wildlife Federation, roused the State of Wyoming and its legislature to pass an instream flow law. That law recognizes that leaving water in the stream for the sake of fish and wildlife is a legitimate and beneficial use of water.

About the same time, and on much drier ground, Tom began a campaign which found its way to the national evening news and into the courts. Tom dedicated himself to getting rid of a rancher's lethal twenty-eight mile fence, which blocked antelope from reaching their crucial winter range on Red Rim in south-central Wyoming. Thanks to Tom (with an assist from NBC Nightly News and the federal courts), the five foot high mesh wire fence, which was impenetrable to antelope, was completely removed, saving antelope from starving to death in severe winters. Several years later, Tom helped the Wyoming Game and Fish Department acquire the private lands on Red Rim so the Department and the Bureau of Land Management could manage those lands as The Red Rim Wildlife Habitat Management Area.

In the later 1980s Tom moved to the National Wildlife Federation's office in Boulder, Colorado, where he eventually became Western Staff Director. At this position, he worked with Representatives Pat Schroeder and Wayne Allard, the City of Denver, the United States Army, Shell Oil Company, the State of Colorado, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to designate the Rocky Mountain Arsenal as a National Wildlife Refuge—an unusual urban wildlife refuge. Tom's advocacy for the new refuge and talent for bringing people together to fight for wildlife were becoming nationally known.

That recognition may help explain his participation in the early 1990s of efforts to reform the grazing of livestock on our public lands. When then Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt was embarking on reform efforts, heated controversy in the west naturally ensued. The Secretary, in order to forge a compromise, turned to Colorado, where Governor Roy Romer was working to bring all sides together to develop a workable slate of reform proposals. Governor Romer included Tom in these efforts as he knew of Tom's ability to work with all sides, understand the concerns of the ranchers, and bring a spirit of collaboration—along with a passion for protecting the sustainability of the land for livestock and wildlife. When that effort expanded through Secretary Babbitt's participation, the Secretary and Governor Romer included him in the grazing roundtable that ultimately lead to new grazing regulations. Once again Tom's talent for bringing diverse interests together for the sake of wildlife was making a big difference on the ground.

While Tom was working on the Arsenal Refuge and Red Rim, there was a sound absent from Yellowstone National Park. Now, you might be lucky enough to hear a wolf howl in Yellowstone, and if so you owe some thanks to Tom Dougherty. He and the National Wildlife Federation, along with many other conservation organizations, worked with citizens, teachers, biologists, ranchers, hunters, lawyers, politicians, and regulators (to name just a few) to bring back the gray wolf Tom was among those invited to be in the Park with Secretary Babbitt during the release of the first wolves back into Yellowstone.

Tom's dedication to wildlife and his thoughtful and heartfelt encouragement for those who care about wildlife is not limited to federal lands. South and east of Yellowstone, Tom and the National Wildlife Federation joined with the Shoshone and Arapaho Indian Tribes on the Wind River Indian Reservation in an effort to convert the Tribes' agricultural water rights into instream flow rights. Keeping the water in the river would have restored the Wind River and bolstered the Tribes cultural and economic hopes to once again rely on the river's formerly fertile fishery.

All of this dedication and commitment may be traced to an event early in his life that Tom likes to recite and that he swears is a true story. Forty years ago, as a boy at a Cheyenne, Wyoming, high school, he helped dangle another student by his heels out of a second story school window. Perhaps those few seconds of outdoor aerial suspension created a heightened appreciation of the earth and its environment—the boy who was dangled became a leader of private property rights advocates, and Tom, who kept a firm grip on those inverted heels, became the dedicated environmental leader, teacher, and wildlife guardian that he is today.

Perhaps those few seconds at the sill of that second story high school window gave Tom a knack for recognizing serious wildlife issues before most even realize there's a threat. A decade ago he led the National and Wyoming Wildlife Federations into court to enforce Wyoming's laws against game ranching. Today, game ranches in other states are often at the center of concern about the spread of chronic wasting disease.

Tom Dougherty has been the instigator, producer, coach, minister, and manager for those working to protect wildlife. Certainly one beneficiary of his passionate guardianship and persistent defense is the wildlife we enjoy in the Rocky Mountain region. But the creatures who thrive thanks to Tom are but a token compared to his greatest contribution: his recognition and nurturing of those willing to join in defending wildlife. Tom has motivated hundreds to care for and defend wildlife across the west. The allies Tom has mentored will ensure the West's wildlife legacy will endure.

For these reasons and more, I am proud to call Tom Dougherty a friend, and urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing his contributions to wildlife, our county, and the hundreds of citizens he has inspired to join together to make the West a better place for wildlife and people.

LEGISLATION TO AWARD THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO JUSTIN DART, JR.

## HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Justin Dart Jr., a legendary advocate for disability and human rights, who died on June 22. He was 71 years old.

Justin Dart was a leader in the disability rights movement for over 30 years and was an instrumental force behind the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, a landmark law protecting the civil rights of persons with disabilities. He was widely regarded as one of the "fathers of the ADA."

At age 18, Mr. Dart contracted polio, which left his legs paralyzed. He attended college at the University of Houston, where he earned his bachelor's and master's degrees. In college, Justin Dart became involved in the civil rights movement and founded an organization to end the racial segregation of the university he attended. Throughout his life, he was active in promoting and protecting the rights of women, persons of color, and gays and lesbians, in addition to people with disabilities.

A successful entrepreneur, Mr. Dart established several businesses in Mexico and Japan during the 1950s and 1960s, but turned away from these ventures so that he and his wife, Yoshiko, could fully devote themselves to human rights causes. In the 1980s, he was appointed by Presidents Reagan and Bush to a number of government posts, including membership on the National Council on Disability, Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Service Administration, and chair of the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities. He also headed the Congressional Task Force on the Rights and Empowerment of Americans with Disabilities. He remained a strong proponent of the ADA, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and other legislative milestones after his service in government, and helped found an organization, "Justice for All," to protect the achievements of the disability rights movement.

In 1998 Justin Dart was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian award. Mr. Speaker, it is only fitting that Congress honor this civil rights advocate with the Congressional Gold Medal as well.

This week on July 26, we will celebrate the 12th anniversary of the ADA. On that day the disability community will come together in our Nation's Capital to pay tribute and celebrate the life of Justin Dart, and for his work to champion the cause of people with disabilities.

Mr. Speaker, let Congress, too, celebrate the life of Justin Dart, and let Congress reaffirm its commitment to the civil rights of all Americans with disabilities, by honoring this outstanding and visionary American with the Congressional Gold Medal.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PATIENT NAVIGATOR, OUTREACH, AND CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION ACT OF 2002

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to be joined by my Colleague from Florida, LEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, to introduce the Patient Navigator, Outreach, and Chronic Disease Prevention Act of 2002.

The existence of significant health disparities in this nation is undeniable. For years, research has told us that minorities and low-income populations are the least likely to receive the health care they need to live a long, healthy life. We've done a very good job of identifying this problem—it's high time we do something to solve it.

That's why I'm very excited about the bill we are introducing today and the strong support we've already received for it. The bill is supported by the American Cancer Society, the National Association of Community Health Centers, the National Alliance for Hispanic Health, the National Hispanic Medical Association, the Intercultural Cancer Council and their Caucus, the National Council of La Raza, 100 Black Men of America, the National Rural Health Association, Dean and Betty Gallo Prostate Cancer Center, MHz Networks, Asian and Pacific Islander American Health Forum, and Dia de la Mujer Latina, Inc.

This bill addresses what I believe are the root causes of health disparities in minority and underserved communities: lack of access to health care in general—and particularly lack of access to prevention and early detection—as well as language and cultural barriers to care.

The bottom line is: the only way to stay healthy is to see a doctor when you are healthy. Yes, there are a number of explanations for the higher rates of disease among minority populations, including higher rates of uninsured, reduced access to care, and lower quality of care. But all of these barriers point to the same underlying problem—minority patients are less likely to receive early screening and detection, so their disease is found at a much later stage and they have less chance of survival.

The bill we're introducing today will ensure that all Americans, regardless of race, ethnicity, language, or geography, will have access to prevention screening and treatment, and that they will have an advocate at their side, helping them navigate through today's complicated health care system.

It does this by building upon the existing infrastructure of the Consolidated Health Center program, the Indian Health Service, the Office of Rural Health Policy, and the National Cancer Institute.

It creates model programs to ensure that people are educated about the importance of prevention screening and early detection. A key component of the proposal is year-round outreach to the target community, in a language that they can understand.

It funds culturally and linguistically competent providers that reach out into the community, build their trust, build relationships, and educate the public, while providing prevention screenings and follow-up treatment.

And it ensures that navigators are available to help patients make their way through the health care system—whether it's translating technical medical terminology, making sense of their insurance, making appointments for referral screenings, following-up to make sure the patient keeps that appointment, or even accompanying a patient to a referral appointment.

The original concept for the legislation comes from Dr. Freeman's "navigator" program, which he created while he was Director of Surgery at Harlem Hospital. Recently, I was fortunate to get to visit Dr. Huerta's local Cancer Preventorium, which replicates Dr. Freeman's navigator concept within a comprehensive model of prevention services. This bill will translate the work of Dr. Harold Freeman and Dr. Elmer Huerta into a legislative model for cancer and chronic disease prevention and treatment for minorities and underserved communities.

The track record of these programs speaks for itself. It's very clear that these are not new ideas or new concepts—they're models that have been proven to work. And it's time that we take what's worked and use it to benefit underserved populations across the country. That's exactly what this legislation will do.

TRIBUTE TO MARILYN FAGERSTROM

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, as many of my colleagues know, in Colorado we are experiencing some of the worst wildfires in our state's history. We owe an enormous debt to the men and women who have heroically battled these blazes to save lives, protect homes, and lessen the damage to other resources.

In particular, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize one such firefighter, Ms. Marilyn Fagerstrom. Ms. Fagerstrom is an example of the people who always strive to use their abilities to make positive contributions to their communities.

At 71 years of age, Marilyn Fagerstrom is an esteemed firefighter—and a grandmother of six. After having moved to the mountains nearly twenty years ago, Ms. Fagerstrom decided that becoming a volunteer firefighter was the best way to give back to her community. Through the years she has stood shoulder to shoulder with firefighters who, more often than not, were much her junior.

In recent days, she has been tirelessly working to help fight the Big Elk wildfire burning between Estes Park and Lyons, Colorado. It has been said that Marilyn Fagerstrom does more in retirement than many people do during their careers. As such, she is a source of inspiration deserving of our respect and commendations.

For my colleagues' interest, I have attached a news story about Ms. Fagerstrom's firefighting efforts. I ask my colleagues to join with me today in honoring Marilyn Fagerstrom for her spirit, service and tenacity. I wish her continued health and happiness.

[Denver Post Northern Colorado Bureau]  
71-YEAR-OLD STAYS YOUNG FIGHTING FIRES  
(By Coleman Cornelius)

Sunday, July 21, 2002—LYONS—Marilyn Fagerstrom's graying hair, pearl earrings and round spectacles form the image of a grandmother. Then there are her Nomex fire-retardant shirt and black lug-soled boots.

Fagerstrom is 71 years old, a grandmother of six—and an esteemed firefighter. She is the oldest firefighter among nearly 400 at the Big Elk blaze and a veteran of the Hayman wildfire. Fagerstrom began fighting fires at age 53, when she retired to a mountain home northwest of Boulder and realized it was the best way to give back to her wildfire-prone community.

"I suddenly realized I live in an area that could burn. I began investigating. 'Do we have a fire department? What's going on?'" said Fagerstrom, a former physical-education teacher. Fagerstrom quickly joined the Lefthand Fire Protection District, a volunteer force that responds to blazes primarily in Boulder County. As part of the district's engine team, she drives the heavy rig, hauls hoses and sprays down threatened homes and structures with water and fire retardant. In the devastating fire season of 2000, she spent six straight weeks in the field on wildfires including the monster at Mesa Verde National Park in southwestern Colorado. She slept in tents, bathed in portable showers and ate elbow-to-elbow with sweaty, soot-smudged firefighters, many of whom are younger men and women.

At the Big Elk wildfire, Fagerstrom has an office job. She works as an information officer for the federal team managing fire response.

Her engine crew was in the field protecting homes in the Big Elk Meadows subdivision as Fagerstrom came through leading a media tour.

"She brings us intelligence, charm, wit, wisdom and experience—definitely experience," Lefthand volunteer David Keyek said of Fagerstrom.

Added Dave Nyquist, chief of the Lefthand Fire Protection District: "Marilyn is one of those people who makes things work. She's busier in retirement than most people are in their normal jobs."

Fagerstrom said she has made firefighting her life because it allows her to experience camaraderie, adrenaline-laced physical challenge and the reward of helping others. She also wears the hats of information officer and treasurer for the Lefthand Fire Protection District. "It keeps me going. I'm not ready to sit in the rocker yet," she said with a laugh.

A TRIBUTE TO STANLEY "MIKE" LARSON: FINALLY COMING HOME

**HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, fifty-seven years after he died on December 16, 1944 in the Battle of the Bulge, Stanley Larson finally received the funeral reserved for heroes.

He was just a 19-year-old kid, one year out of high school, looking forward to the same things all kids want: lasting friendships, a good job, a loving family. War has a tendency to permanently interrupt dreams of young men. One such was Stanley Larson of Rochelle, a resident of the same county where I live.

I had the opportunity to present an American flag to Stanley's family, the least I could do on behalf of a grateful America.

The enclosed story from the Rockford Register Star, July 23, 2002, tells his remarkable story:

BELGIANS MAKE TRIP FOR SOLDIER'S  
HOMETOWN BURIAL  
(By Gale Worland)

ROCHELLE.—Jean-Louis Seel had always thought of Stanley E. Larson, and the other American soldiers whose remains he had recovered, as a soldier.

But at Rochelle United Methodist Church, as a young boy rounded a corner, Seel made the connection: Stanley the young boy, Stanley the teenager.

Here was his hometown, his past. Stanley, the high school basketball star. The fresh-faced boy who had a kind word for everyone. The young gentleman in glasses whose keen personality and confident smarts had made him student council president his senior year.

Monday was a day of strange contrasts for the Larson family, who laid to rest one of its oldest members, who was also one of the youngest: Pfc. Stanley E. "Mike" Larson, struck down by enemy fire at the age of 19 in a war that most of the people at his funeral were much too young to have seen.

After being buried in a common grave for 57 years not far from where he fell on Dec. 16, 1944, during the Battle of the Bulge, Larson's remains were discovered last summer deep in the Monschau Forest by a group of Belgian "diggers"—four men, including Seel, who have taken on the recovery of American MIAs as a personal mission.

They had traveled from another hemisphere to see Stanley come back to his hometown, a Midwestern crossroads ringed by tassel-headed cornfields and shingled red barns.

And now they stood in the oppressive summer heat to say farewell to a young man killed on a historic, bitter winter's day. About 200 people gathered alongside them at Stanley's gravesite, including the great-grandnieces and great-grandnephews he never knew but who, today, tenderly walked to his silver casket and left a handful of red poppies.

Stanley's father, Elmer, had bought that plot for his youngest son nearly half a century ago. Now 16 members of VFW posts from throughout northern Illinois saluted their fallen comrade with a color guard. Seven white-gloved men and women sent by the U.S. Army from Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri raised their rifles and sounded the crack of three volleys for one of America's 58,000 World War II MIAs who had finally come home.

And as a bugler played taps, a train whistle in the distance blew in an uncanny, solemn harmony.

"These people are here today to give the family final closure," said Kenneth Seay of Loves Park VFW Post 9759. Seay, the POW/MIA director for the state, held the POW/MIA flag in the formal color guard at the gravesite. On his wrist he wears a thick band engraved with the names of the 98 Vietnam POW/MIAs from Illinois.

"With everything that's gone on in the past year, we really need to pay respect to those who've gone before," said Sen. Brad Burzynski, R-Clare, who attended the funeral.

"I believe God was with Stanley and his buddies when that barrage of hot steel came down upon them," said the Rev. Brian Channel, a military history buff who gave the sermon during the church funeral preceding Stanley's burial with military honors. "Stanley's journey ends today after half a century."

The casket lay in the church draped with a U.S. flag—just as it had at a similar cere-

mony months ago in a village church near where Stanley's body was found. Close to 2,000 people, many of them Belgians wanting to show gratitude to the American troops who helped secure their liberty, attended that day.

On Monday, the flag of Belgium, with its bold vertical stripes in black, gold and red, flanked the altar along with the Stars and Stripes. Belgian "digger" Jean Philippe Speder told the congregation how, when he was a teenager, he'd heard his grandparents talk about the war. But later he realized that those memories were dimming among his peers. "The picture of the GI was fading as a new generation, including mine, grew up," he said. Speder painted the woods where Stanley lay for 57 years as a place of "serene and magnificent deep forest, known for its high marshes and spring waters." More MIAs lie in unknown pockets of those woods. "Those boys will always be home," he said, "and live in our hearts forever."

The friends and family who spoke at the funeral unraveled the compelling tale of how Stanley was searched for and found. In few words, Battle of the Bulge veteran Roger Foehringer reminded all why they had come: "He's the real hero. He gave his life, his life for us."

"Home is where I belong," Foehringer said, speaking for Stanley, "Goodbye, friends."

THE I.R.I. PROMOTES DEMOCRACY  
AND FREEDOM AROUND THE  
WORLD

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, the importance of democracy and strong democratic institutions in today's world cannot be overstated; we have too many recent examples of the dangers posed by their absence. I would like to salute the International Republican Institute (IRI) and its dedicated work to promote and strengthen democracy around the world.

It is now impossible for us to ignore the potential that unstable states have as breeding grounds for terrorists and terrorist activities—particularly in Africa, where many weak and undemocratic states make fertile ground for terrorism. Africa has been the scene of past terrorist acts, as we saw in the tragic bombings of U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

In my role as Chairman of the International Relations Africa Subcommittee, I have had the opportunity to witness IRI's work in a number of African countries in which political development has been seriously challenged by ethnic and religious conflict, mass violence, and corrupt leadership. In 1999 I led an IRI election observation delegation to observe the historic democratic elections in Nigeria.

In that key country today, IRI is working with Nigerian political parties to prepare for upcoming elections and to encourage the increased participation of women in the political process. IRI also conducted, along with the National Democratic Institute and the International Foundation for Election Systems, a pre-election political assessment of Angola, a country that may be starting to make democratic progress from a savage civil conflict. A current program in Burundi is providing training and support to a legislature struggling to move for-

ward after a genocide of horrific proportions and ongoing violent unrest that threatens the stability of the entire Great Lakes region.

In these constantly changing political landscapes, IRI continues to work in innovative ways to address democratic priorities. For example, building on several years of successful training with local government in South Africa's young democracy, IRI is now constructing a program which will strengthen a local government and community-level response to the AIDS epidemic, a national crisis which threatens both development and democratic stability.

By working to foster strong democratic institutions, transparency and accountability in government, and political empowerment at the grassroots level, institutions such as IRI promote international political stability and further the ideals of democratic freedom throughout the world.

TRIBUTE TO PETE SEIBERT,  
FOUNDER OF COLORADO'S VAIL  
SKI RESORT

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note the passing of Pete Seibert—a great man and a true pioneer. Mr. Seibert has often been described as a humble visionary guided by his passions more than his quest for material gains. His vision pioneered the Colorado ski industry and will no doubt continue to shape the industry for years to come.

Mr. Seibert started skiing on pair of his mother's wooden skis at the age of seven. He quickly fell in love with the sport and soon decided that he would one day create a ski resort of his own. As a young man, he joined the Army's storied 10th Mountain Division where he learned unparalleled mountaineering skills and served his country honorably during World War II. After being severely wounded in 1945, during some of the most difficult combat of the war, Pete Seibert was sent home from Italy with a Bronze Star and Purple Heart and was told that he would likely never walk again. He did not accept that verdict—in fact, he totally rejected it, and went on to overcome the odds against rehabilitation. So complete was his success that in 1950 he qualified for the U.S. Alpine Ski Team.

A few years later, Pete Seibert set out in earnest to create a ski resort. After considering many possible locations, he chose the site near Gore Creek that is now known as Vail Mountain. With the same tenacity with which he overcame his war injury, Mr. Seibert shrugged off suggestions that the area was too flat, too close to the interstate and too close to Aspen.

Chris Joufflas, a lifelong rancher in the area, tells about tending sheep high on the mountain before it was ever referred to as Vail. He remembers one day encountering two young men scanning the mountain, excitedly pointing out terrain features and taking copious notes. The two men were Pete Seibert and his friend Earl Eaton. Mr. Joufflas asked them what they were doing. They matter-of-factly replied that they were going to turn the mountainside into a world class ski resort. Mr. Joufflas likely had

his doubts, but Pete Seibert's dreams of that day evolved into one of the most successful ski resorts in North American history.

Vi Brown, a longtime local in Vail, recalls, "Pete was a real hero. If you saw him when you were walking down the street people would say to their kids, 'There goes Pete Seibert. He is the man that invented Vail.'" But despite his achievements and his fame he remained sincerely humble and was an imminently likable man. I believe that humility may well have come from his deep love and understanding of the mountains. Any real mountaineer will come to recognize that you must have perseverance, respect and humility in order to fully experience a mountain. One would be hard pressed to find a man who better embodied these qualities than did Pete Seibert.

It was not greed but passion that inspired him to create a place where millions of people have been able to experience the beauty of that mountain through the years. Our great state and skiers around the world owe a huge debt to Pete Seibert. He will be deeply missed but never forgotten. I ask my colleagues to join with me in expressing our gratitude for his contributions and our sorrow for his passing.

For the information of our colleagues, I attach a news story from the Denver Post about Mr. Seibert and his life and accomplishments.

SKI PIONEER SEIBERT DIES OF CANCER AT 77—  
10TH MOUNTAIN VETERAN FOUNDED VAIL RESORT

[From the Denver Post Mountain Bureau,  
July 17, 2002]

(By Steve Lipsher)

VAIL.—Pete Seibert, the visionary ski pioneer who turned Vail and Beaver Creek from dreams into two of the world's pre-eminent ski resorts, has died at age 77.

Seibert, who succumbed to cancer Monday evening, more than 50 years after Italian artillery shells nearly claimed his life during World War 11, was one of a small cadre of 10th Mountain Division veterans who developed Colorado skiing into an industry that generates billions of dollars annually.

"Peter is the one who really founded Vail and Beaver Creek, and ... those two areas are giants in the ski industry," said lifelong friend Bill Brown, one of the original nine men recruited by Seibert.

It was Seibert who, along with local rancher Earl Eaton, saw the potential in 1957 in what would become Vail Mountain, 100 miles west of Denver.

"Willy Schaeffler, God bless him, said Vail will never work as a resort; it's too flat," Seibert said in a December 2000 Denver Post interview, recalling the legendary former University of Denver ski coach. "I'd seen the places in Europe that worked. They were pretty easy, cruising. People liked that. They don't want to be holding an edge all the time. The skis should flow, and you should be able to go with them."

Seibert also rallied skeptical investors into paying \$10,000 apiece for shares in the company—along with homesites in the village and lifetime ski passes—that now are worth millions. And it was Seibert who

oversaw the cutting of the original ski trails, and ultimately it was Seibert who first lured the World Alpine Ski Championships to Vail.

"He had an idea a minute, almost, in the early days, and he saw the potential of Vail," said Bob Parker, another 10th Mountain Division veteran who left his job as editor of Skiing magazine to join Seibert as Vail's first marketing manager. "We all believed in Vail because we believed in Peter. It was his real leadership and enthusiasm."

Pat O'Donnell, head of Aspen Skiing and chairman of industry trade group Colorado Ski Country USA, credited Seibert with setting the industry standard in resort development.

#### HE'S AN ICON, A VISIONARY

"He's an icon, a role model, a visionary and is largely responsible for the success, through his dreaming and implementation, of what the ski industry is today for the state of Colorado and the nation," O'Donnell said.

Fired as CEO by incoming Vail owner Harry Bass in the 1970s, Seibert later returned to the company under George Gillett as a full-time adviser, a position he held until his death.

"He was always one to share his experience, to brainstorm ideas of how to improve our business," said Beaver Creek chief operating officer John Garnsey. "He was such an innovator and just a great thinker. He was always coming up with ideas, and he never stopped challenging us to come up with better ways of running our resort."

Two years ago, when Vail opened Blue Sky Basin—finally realizing the full scope of the ski area envisioned by Seibert in the 1950s—the company named one of the expanses "Pete's Bowl."

"That is the signature homage to Pete Seibert," said Vail Resorts CEO Adam Aron. "There were a number of people who were involved in the founding and funding of Vail. But clearly, Pete Seibert was the conductor of that orchestra and deserves the great credit."

In recent years, Vail attracted the ire of environmentalists, who complain that it is too big and caters to the wealthy at the expense of nature. Seibert once told a Denver Post reporter: "We weren't trying to save the world. We were just trying to build a ski area."

Born in Sharon, Mass., on Aug. 7, 1924, Seibert started skiing at age 7 on a pair of his mother's wooden skis, winning races by age 15.

After graduating from high school, he joined the U.S. Army's famed 10th Mountain Division, which trained at Camp Hale and then fought in the 1945 siege of Fiva Ridge—the name of one of the seminal runs at Vail—and Mount Belvedere.

Wounded so badly in the battle for Mount Terminale a few days later that doctors warned him he probably wouldn't walk again, much less ski, Seibert was sent home with a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart.

Seibert, however, endured a painful rehabilitation and quickly took up skiing again, teaching himself to get down the hill practically on his one good leg with such speed that he made the U.S. Ski Team in 1950, wrapping his damaged right leg heavily before each run.

"One way or another, skiing was going to be my life," he wrote in his book on the history of the resort, "Vail: Triumph of a Dream."

After working for Aspen and Loveland ski areas, training as a gourmet chef and attending L'Ecole Hoteliere de Lausanne, an international school for hotel management in Switzerland, Seibert began in earnest pursuing his dream of creating a world-class ski resort of his own.

#### THE GREATEST PERSONALITY

"He could sell an icebox to an Eskimo," Brown said. "Pete has the greatest personality."

Despite repeated run-ins with Paul Hauk, the U.S. Forest Service supervisor for ski-area development, as well as a mad scramble for money from investors, Seibert and Vail Associates finally opened for business in 1962.

Little snow had fallen that autumn, but after a stunt in which Seibert hired Indians to perform a snow dance, a blizzard struck, and Vail was off and running.

Still, it was hand-to-mouth for a while, as all profits had to be dumped back into improvements on the mountain.

"As Vail was being built, we were always balancing on the brink of failure," Seibert recounted in his book.

Soon, however, the resort achieved success, accompanied by the development of an upscale town modeled after a Bavarian village.

But, truth be told, Seibert never achieved the wild wealth of many of the later arrivals to Vail, although after he was hired again by Gillett, he certainly lived comfortably and was as accustomed to wearing a tuxedo as a ski parka.

"He always seemed driven by his dreams and vision rather than by material considerations," said Vail Mayor Ludwig Kurz, the longtime former director of the Beaver Creek ski school who helped Seibert sketch out the treacherous Birds of Prey downhill course at that mountain that challenges top World Cup skiers today.

Seibert was diagnosed with stomach cancer last year, and although he underwent aggressive treatment, it spread into his lungs and esophagus.

"We all knew that he was fighting a tough battle," Garnsey said. "But Pete had overcome a lot of tough battles and adversity in his life, and he always came through."

He died in his sleep at his Edwards home, surrounded by his former wife, Betty, with whom he remained very close, two of his three sons and family friends. He also is survived by three grandchildren.

"He was really a patriot of skiing and tried to make the town something," said prominent Vail hotel and restaurant owner Sheika Gramshammer, who came to Vail in the early days with her husband, Pepi, at Seibert's insistence. "Vail was really a small family, and Pete was like our patron, our father. I think he was born to do this kind of thing. He was a dreamer."

The family has asked that, instead of flowers, donations be sent to the Shaw Regional Cancer Center at the Vail Valley Medical Center. No services have been announced.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 25, 2002 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## JULY 26

9:30 a.m.

## Armed Services

To hear and consider the nominations of Lt. Gen. James T. Hill, USA, for appointment to the grade of general and assignment as Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command; and Vice Adm. Edmund P. Giambastiani Jr., USN, for appointment to the grade of admiral and assignment as Commander in Chief, United States Joint Forces Command.

SR-222

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
Children and Families Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine birth defect screening, focusing on strategies for prevention and ensuring quality of life.

SD-430

## JULY 29

2:30 p.m.

## Governmental Affairs

## International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine certain measures to strengthen multilateral nonproliferation regimes.

SD-342

## JULY 30

9:30 a.m.

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine finances in the telecommunications marketplace, focusing on maintaining the operations of essential communications facilities.

SR-253

## Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine the effectiveness of the current Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) program, conformity, and the role of new technologies.

SD-406

## Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-419

## Governmental Affairs

## Investigations Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine the role of financial institutions in the collapse

of Enron Corporation, focusing on the contribution to Enron's use of complex transactions to make the company look better financially than it actually was.

SD-342

10 a.m.

## Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation concerning the Department of the Interior/Tribal Trust Reform Task Force; and to be followed by S. 2212, to establish a direct line of authority for the Office of Trust Reform Implementations and Oversight to oversee the management and reform of Indian trust funds and assets under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and to advance tribal management of such funds and assets, pursuant to the Indian Self-Determinations Act.

SR-485

## Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine.

SD-430

10:30 a.m.

## Judiciary

## Crime and Drugs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine criminal and civil enforcement of environmental laws.

SD-226

11 a.m.

## Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Nancy J. Powell, of Iowa, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and Richard L. Baltimore III, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman.

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation

## Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine improvement in consumer choice with regard to automobile repair shops.

SR-253

## Armed Services

## Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the report of the General Accounting Office on nuclear proliferation and efforts to help other countries combat nuclear smuggling.

SR-232A

## JULY 31

9:30 a.m.

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Rebecca Dye, of North Carolina, to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner.

SR-253

## Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-419

## Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

9:45 a.m.

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation

## Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine railroad shipper issues.

SR-253

10 a.m.

## Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to examine the application of criteria by the De-

partment of the Interior/Branch of Acknowledgment.

SR-485

## Environment and Public Works

## Superfund, Toxics, Risk, and Waste Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to examine the Environmental Protection Agency Inspector General's Report on the Superfund Program.

SD-406

## Governmental Affairs

## Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine consumer safety and weight loss supplements, focusing on the extent of the use of supplements for weight loss purposes, the validity of claims currently being made for and against weight loss supplements, and the structure of the current federal system of oversight and regulation for dietary supplements.

SD-342

## Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine class action litigation issues.

SD-226

10:30 a.m.

## Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine threats, responses, and regional considerations surrounding Iraq.

SD-419

1:30 p.m.

## Judiciary

To hold hearings on the proposed Prison Rape Reduction Act of 2002.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

## Foreign Relations

To continue hearings to examine threats, responses, and regional considerations surrounding Iraq.

SD-419

## Energy and Natural Resources

## Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 934, to require the Secretary of the Interior to construct the Rocky Boy's North Central Montana Regional Water System in the State of Montana, to offer to enter into an agreement with the Chippewa Cree Tribe to plan, design, construct, operate, maintain and replace the Rocky Boy's Rural Water System, and to provide assistance to the North Central Montana Regional Water Authority for the planning, design, and construction of the noncore system; S. 1577, to amend the Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation and Improvement Act of 2000 to authorize additional projects under that Act; S. 1882, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956; S. 2556, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain facilities to the Fremont-Madison Irrigation District in the State of Idaho; and S. 2696, to clear title to certain real property in New Mexico associated with the Middle Rio Grande Project.

SD-366

3 p.m.

## Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the status of Operation Enduring Freedom.

SD-106

## AUGUST 1

10 a.m.

## Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to examine the Secretary of the Interior's Report on the Hoopa Yurok Settlement Act.

SR-485

JULY 31

POSTPONEMENTS

9:30 a.m.

Finance

To hold hearings to examine the Report of the President's Commission to Strengthen Social Security.

SD-215

JULY 30

10 a.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine Food and Drug Administration regulation of tobacco products.

SD-430

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine national security perspectives regarding Iraq.

SD-419

2 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to examine problems facing Native youth.

SR-485

Foreign Relations

To continue hearings to examine national security perspectives regarding Iraq.

SD-419