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–I 7E bomber pilot on a bombardment mission when his aircraft was attacked by 20–30 enemy fighters at an attitude 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 overwhehning 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 safety 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 accomplish.

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 represented 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