

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PAYING TRIBUTE TO RICHARD  
GONZALEZ

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Richard Gonzalez, who has served as the Denver Regional Commissioner of the Social Security Administration since June 1998. Richard Gonzalez's innovative thinking and leadership was pivotal in guiding the Denver Region in improving Social Security services for the American Indians and Alaskan Natives. His retirement marks over thirty-seven years of Federal service and it is my honor to bring forth his accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation.

Richard Gonzalez began his career with the Social Security Administration as a Computer Programmer in the Bureau of Data Processing in headquarters after serving in the United States Air Force. Prior to coming to Denver, he served as Associate Commissioner for Systems Requirements at SSA headquarters in Baltimore, MD. Richard also held a number of senior level information systems positions with the Social Security Administration and was appointed to the Senior Executive Service in 1994. Under Richard's leadership, Denver led national efforts to improve service delivery to rural communities by piloting outreach efforts in Northern New Mexico and Browning, Montana and partnering with the Chicago Region on a major outreach effort for three reservations in Minnesota.

Richard Gonzalez was recognized for his outstanding service to the public and the Denver Region when he was awarded a prestigious Presidential Rank of Distinguished Executive Award. He serves as the Vice Chairperson on the Denver Federal Executive Board Committee. Richard received his Bachelor of Science Degree from Towson State University and Master of Science Degree from John Hopkins University. He has received numerous citations and awards for his outstanding efforts as Commissioner. His many contributions are appreciated, and his countless hours of devotion have greatly improved the community of Denver and its surrounding areas. Richard is a devoted father and husband, and he cherishes the support and encouragement his family has provided throughout his career. He is married to Dr. Sylvia Simpson, and has two sons, Dan and Mathew.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege that I recognize Richard Gonzalez and his contributions to the City of Denver and this nation. His efforts have greatly helped many people throughout our country and I am proud to recognize him before this body of Congress today. Congratulations on your retirement Richard, and good luck in your future endeavors.

HONORING RETIRING MADERA  
POLICE OFFICERS

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Madera Police Chief Jerry Noblett, Commander Michael L. Jeffries, Sergeant Leon C. George, Detective Walter Dale Padgett, and Crime Prevention Officer Joe R. Garza on the occasion of their retirement from the Madera Police Department. A retirement celebration will be held for these dedicated individuals on July 20, 2002.

Chief Jerry Noblett's efforts have made a tremendous impact on the Madera Police Department. He began his law enforcement career as a reserve deputy in 1972, and in 1973 he was appointed as a police officer. Jerry obtained a bachelors degree in Criminology from California State University, Fresno. He swiftly moved up the ranks and, in 1977, was promoted to the rank of sergeant in the patrol division. When Chief Colston retired, in July 1997, Jerry was promoted to Chief of Police. Chief Noblett's contributions have been expansive through his career in law enforcement, but Jerry has also served the community by participating on many boards, including the Madera Chamber of Commerce and the Madera Kiwanis.

Commander Michael L. Jeffries began his law enforcement career with Madera in August of 1972. He earned the department's Medal of Valor in 1996 for his bravery in the handling of a barricaded suspect. Sergeant Leon C. George also joined law enforcement in 1972, but began his career in Los Angeles. He joined the Madera Police Department in December of 1984 and has received many commendations for his performance. Police Officer Walter Dale Padgett began his career in October of 1970 with the Madera Police Department. He was chosen as the Police Officer of the Year for the department in 1997. Crime Prevention Officer Joe R. Garza's law enforcement career originated in Fresno in June of 1977. Two years later he joined the Madera team, and has worked on a range of cases, including being the first Crime Prevention Officer in Madera.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate these men on the occasion of their retirement. I invite my colleagues to join me in thanking them for their service to the community and for their valor.

SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES IMPLEMENT WESTERN GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION "COLLABORATIVE 10-YEAR STRATEGY FOR REDUCING WILDLAND FIRE RISKS TO COMMUNITIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT"

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOHN R. THUNE**

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 22, 2002*

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res 352, a resolution expressing the Sense of Congress to fully implement the Western Governors Association "Collaborative 10-year Strategy for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment" and to prepare a National Prescribed Fire Strategy that minimizes risks of escape.

More than 7.4 million acres burned during the 2000 wildfire season—equivalent to a three-mile-wide swath from Washington, D.C. to Los Angeles, California and back—destroying 861 structures, killing 16 firefighters and costing the federal government \$1.3 billion in suppression costs. Upon completion of the 2001 wildfire season, 81,681 fires burned 3,555,138 acres, which threatened rural communities nationwide and killed 15 firefighters. To date, the 2002 fire season has consisted of 50,168 fires burning 3,632,508 acres.

In South Dakota the Black Hills National Forest has had several small fires this fire season. We have been fortunate that firefighters have been able to contain the fires quickly and that very few structures have been burned. However, I am concerned about the future of the Black Hills and the other public lands in the West.

According to the General Accounting Office, "the most extensive and serious problem related to the health of national forests in the interior West is the over-accumulation of vegetation, which has caused an increasing number of large, intense, uncontrollable and catastrophically destructive wildfires. According to the U.S. Forest Service, 39 million acres on national forests in the interior West are at high risk of catastrophic wildfire."

It is clear that this is a result of poor forest management decisions. Because of years of litigation in the Black Hills, the Beaver Park Area of the forest is under high risk of wildfire. The mountain pine beetle epidemic has killed thousands of trees in this area which is fuel for a large crown fire waiting to happen. The Forest Service has had their hands tied by litigation and have not been able to control this problem.

Also, in the Black Hills, the Norbeck Wildlife Preserve is also at risk because of considerable over-growth of ponderosa pine. The dry weather conditions in conjunction with the over-growth is a concern to all that live and work in the Black Hills. This area is only a few

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● 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.

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miles from Mt. Rushmore, where summer attendance averages 25,000 daily.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to this issue. The time is now for Congress to express its concern for the future of our public lands and the risk of wildfire in the West.

DISAPPROVAL OF NORMAL TRADE  
RELATIONS TREATMENT TO  
PRODUCTS OF VIETNAM

SPEECH OF

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would like to express his opposition to H.J. Res. 101, which would provide for the disapproval of the Bush Administration's extension of the waiver of Jackson-Vanik trade restrictions on Vietnam. In considering the disapproval resolution, it is important, of course, for us to recognize what the Jackson-Vanik waiver actually does and does not do.

By law, the underlying issue here is about emigration—the freedom for their citizens to leave Vietnam in order to live in another country. Based on Vietnam's record of progress on emigration and its continued cooperation on U.S. refugee programs over the past year, renewal of the Jackson-Vanik waiver will continue to promote greater freedom of emigration. Disapproval would, undoubtedly, result in the opposite.

Actually continuing the Jackson-Vanik waiver for Vietnam is really also reflective of an American interest in further developing a positive relationship with that country and its people. Having lifted the trade embargo and established diplomatic relations five years ago, the United States has tried to work with Vietnam to normalize, incrementally, our bilateral political, economic and consular relationships. Such an effort, if it brings positive results, is in America's own short-term and long-term national interest. It complements and tests Vietnam's own policy for political and economic re-integration into the world. No doubt such a re-integration will be a difficult and perhaps lengthy process. However, there is certainly no compelling rationale for reversing course on gradually normalizing our relations with Vietnam.

Now, for example, Vietnam reportedly continues to cooperate fully with our priority efforts to achieve the fullest possible accounting of American POW-MIAs. The granting of a Jackson-Vanik waiver has contributed to this cooperative process.

Mr. Speaker, the Jackson-Vanik waiver certainly does not constitute an endorsement of the Communist regime in Hanoi. Of course, we have made it abundantly clear that we do not approve of a regime that places severe restrictions on basic freedoms, including the right to organize political parties, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion. We condemn such restrictions. On many occasions, with this Member's support, this body passed resolutions condemning just such violations of civil and human rights.

The Jackson-Vanik waiver does not provide Vietnam with any new trade benefits, including Normal Trade Relations (NTR) status. However, with the Jackson-Vanik waiver, the

United States has been able to successfully negotiate and sign a new bilateral commercial trade agreement with Vietnam. Congress will have an opportunity to decide in the future whether to again grant a waiver and decide, eventually, whether Vietnam deserved to be considered for NTR. But, that is a separate process—for the future. The renewal of the Jackson-Vanik waiver only keeps this process of improved cooperation and progress going forward.

Finally, it also is important to note that the renewal of the Jackson-Vanik waiver does not automatically make American exports to Vietnam eligible for possible coverage by U.S. trade financing programs. The waiver only allows American exports to Vietnam to be eligible for such coverage.

Mr. Speaker, the Vietnam War is over and we have embarked cautiously on a new and expanding set of relationships with Vietnam. Now is not the time to reverse course. Accordingly, this Member supports the Administration's request by voting "no" on the resolution of disapproval.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO STEPHANIE  
HERRERA

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate an outstanding individual from Colorado whose hard work and commendable deeds have recently earned her the Minority Small Business Advocate of the Year award. Stephanie Herrera of Denver, Colorado is described as a small business owner, insurance professional, professor, dancer, mentor, community activist, and caring friend. Stephanie believes that "when you want to get something done, find a busy person" which is precisely how she has been described, and I am honored to bring forth her accomplishments before this body of Congress and nation.

Stephanie's efforts are currently focused on children, helping other small businesses, continued active involvement in the Denver Community, her own business, and her husband of eight years, Dan Herrera. She is also currently pursuing a Doctorate degree in Business Administration with an emphasis in International Marketing, while finding time to teach management and marketing classes at the Community College of Denver. A long believer in community service, she is the founder of and director of Dancers of Americas, a multi-cultural dance program that focuses on providing young girls, predominantly from low-income families, the opportunity to dance.

The Colorado Enterprise Fund has recently recognized Stephanie for her work at North High School in northwest Denver called Bizworks. Bizworks is a youth entrepreneurial program designed to build the skills and capacity of next generation entrepreneurs promoting self-employment and business ownership as a career choice among high school aged youth.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Stephanie Herrera is a woman of great dedication and commitment to her professions and to the children of Denver. Her success is well earned and I

am honored to bring forth her accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation. Stephanie is a remarkable woman and it is my privilege to extend to her my congratulations on her selection for the Minority Small Business Advocate of the Year award. Stephanie, congratulations, and all the best to you in your future endeavors.

ARIZONA'S VOICE OF DEMOCRACY  
SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENT

**HON. BOB STUMP**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Ladies Auxiliary have a long history of promoting patriotism and values through its Voice of Democracy audio and essay competition. The program, now in its 55th year, requires high school student entrants to write and record a three to five minute essay on a theme. This year, the theme, "Reaching Out to America's Future," attracted more than 85,000 student entrants nationwide.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to announce that Alison Boess, who resides in the Third Congressional District of Arizona, is a national winner of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of Democracy Scholarship. Alison, a senior at Ironwood High School, was among 58 national scholarship recipients in the 2002 Voice of Democracy Program and the recipient of the Department of Pennsylvania Joseph L. Vicit Memorial Award. VFW Post 1433 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Glendale, Arizona sponsored Alison. I am pleased that Alison was among the 58 national scholarship recipients. I commend Alison's efforts and call to the attention of my colleagues Alison's award winning script on "Reaching Out to America's Future."

2001-2002 VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP CONTEST—REACHING OUT TO AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By Alison Boess)

Imagine yourself in a life where freedom, dignity and the acquisition of knowledge have been stripped from you. The walls surrounding you are dark with grim mortality and incarceration, imposed by a government that views you as a threat to its authority. Your beaten body rests heavily in the prison cell, immersed with thoughts of your family's safety and the terror they are to suffer through. Perpetual gunshots keep your heart darting wildly in your chest. Outside the walls that have become your asylum, your wife and children attempt to flee from their fate, but are shot dead by their assailants. Your people have been overcome by a government that withholds basic God-given rights and affords you no control over your conditions.

This is not a dramatization of what could be. It is an image of what already is, right now, in countries currently run by powers over which citizens have no influence—an image far outside the experience, understanding, and appreciation of most American youth.

The idea that the future of America depends upon its youth is a widely received and valid notion. French statesman Alexis de Tocqueville observed that "Among democratic nations, each new generation is a new people." Bearing that in mind, the responsibility that our new generation understands

and values the principles of democracy falls squarely on the shoulders of our parents, leaders, and educators.

Parents face the task of bringing up their children to be moral and upstanding members of the community. To be a good citizen, one needs to embrace not only the rights, but also the responsibilities of living in a democracy. Voting for officials is one of the key components. Voters must be well-informed so they can choose the candidate who will truly represent their beliefs and concerns. John F. Kennedy commented that "The ignorance of one voter in a democracy impairs the security of all." If parents demonstrate a desire within themselves to be knowledgeable about those who they vote for, then their children will see this as the proper example of responsible voting. Citizenship and morality are also important attributes that parents should teach to children. While democracy promotes freedom of speech, it also calls for citizens to respect the ideas and opinions of others. Accordingly, children should be taught to listen to what others have to say with the same enthusiasm with which they speak their mind. In addition, if youths are clearly taught the difference between right and wrong, then they can adhere more effectively to laws. Parents serve a vital role by reaching out to their sons and daughters to teach them lessons in civility that result in an understanding and appreciation for democracy.

Leaders and politicians need to exemplify the ideals of democracy in our world. It is their duty to honor the wishes of those they represent in order to show the effectiveness of voting. Leaders also should embrace and fill the role of a diplomatic and law-abiding citizen so that future generations of politicians may look to them for good example. Politicians would be well suited to speak to classes or youth groups about what being a leader in a democracy means. If our nation's leaders reach out to our young generation, they will help to ensure the comprehension of our government and safeguard its liberties with the abilities of tomorrow's leaders.

It is hard for students to imagine what life would be like without the presence of a democratic government system. Young Americans have taken democracy for granted because it is the only form of government they have truly understood. It is far easier to appreciate the impact of restrictions imposed on foreign populations when the events occur during the student's lifetime. Educators can play a crucial role not only by teaching the history of oppressive governments, but by describing and detailing situations in the present where the people's lack of power has resulted in an unjust and often corrupt system. Recently, for instance, our attention has turned to impoverished countries in the Middle East such as Iraq and Afghanistan, and many are beginning to see for the first time the demoralizing conditions under which many of the world's people live. As important as our history is, current events are more persuasive and influential learning resources because they help students directly empathize with those suffering under tyranny. Educators will instill in students an earnest appreciation for the democracy they live in if they can open the eyes of students by revealing the circumstances of those for whom democracy is not a reality.

Many of the youth in this nation have not had the opportunity to truly appreciate America's democracy. The harrowing account of the reality of others must not go unacknowledged and our own reality must not go unappreciated. If the parents, leaders, and educators reach out to America's youth and reveal to them why this system is looked to as an example by all the world,

then interest and the desire of youths to participate will be exponential. We must instill in youth the values of democracy and the importance of its endurance within our nation in order to ensure the strength of the American democracy for generations to come.

**DONNA EULER: ANGELS IN ADOPTION AWARD**

**HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the achievements and service of Donna Euler of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Donna has served as the Adoption Coordinator with Lutheran Community Services Northwest, located in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho for 16 years. Prior to her work at Lutheran Community Services she served the State of Idaho by providing adoption services for families and children. For years Donna has been instrumental in placing numerous children in good homes with good parents.

Donna has continually utilized her expertise in adoptions to enhance adoption services in the State of Idaho. In 1992-93 she served on Idaho's Adoption Task Force to improve adoption practice within the State.

In 1996, she participated in the Idaho Focus group that implemented the President's Adoption 2002 Initiative in Idaho.

In 1999, Donna served on the Idaho Children's Treatment Rulemaking Project to assess and gather public input on the revised rules and regulations for licensure of children's agencies and foster homes.

Her knowledge, passion, and commitment are unmatched. I am pleased I am able to nominate her for the Congressional Coalition on Adoption's Angels in Adoption Award.

**HONORING RICHARD DARMANIAN**

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Richard Darmanian. Mr. Darmanian is being honored for "50 years of service to his community" at the annual banquet of the Armenian National Committee of Central California.

Mr. Darmanian has lived in California's Central Valley since he was a young man. He graduated from Caruthers High School and received his B.A. in History and his Masters Degree in Guidance & Counseling from California State University, Fresno. Richard began teaching at Roosevelt High School in Fresno; where he also served as counselor and Dean of Boys. In 1969 he moved to Edison High School where he became principal in 1972. Shortly thereafter, he moved to Hoover High School as Principal.

Richard served his community through his active involvement within the school system, but at the same time he contributed greatly through other organizations. He became a member of the Armenian Cultural Foundation in 1950, and served as a member of the Re-

gional Executive Committee and the Central Executive Committee. Mr. Darmanian's educational expertise was well utilized when he became a founding member of the Armenian Community School of Fresno. He is also a very spiritual man who has been highly involved in the Holy Trinity Apostolic Armenian Church, where he was a member of the Board of Trustees and a member of the Executive Council of the Western Prelacy of the Armenian Apostolic Church of North America.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Richard Darmanian for his recognition by the Armenian National Committee of Central California for his years of service. I invite my colleagues to join me in thanking him for his tremendous service to the community and for his dedication to excellence.

**PAYING TRIBUTE TO JENNIE ADRIAN**

**HON. SCOTT MCINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Southeast Colorado Cattlewoman of the Year, Jennie Adrian of La Junta, Colorado. Jennie was chosen for Cattlewoman of the Year because she possesses all the specific traits of a great Cattlewoman. She is dependable, caring, smart, trustful, creative, and a hard-working partner in a ranching family. She is a generous soul whose good deeds and generous acts certainly deserve the recognition of this body of Congress, and this nation.

Jennie was born in La Junta, Colorado and lived on a ranch near Kim until her family moved to Prescott, Arizona, where she finished school and later met her husband. Together they moved to Aspen, Colorado where they bought a ranch near Salida and raised their two children, Rusty and Audra. Jennie first became involved in Cowbelles in Chaffee County in 1967 where she served as Chairman for several committees and held several offices including President in 1981. She currently holds the office of Cowbelle Vice President in Otero County.

Mr. Speaker, Jennie Adrian has proven herself to be a committed mother and wife as well as an extraordinary Cattlewoman and it is my honor to congratulate Jennie on her most recent and well-deserved award before this body of Congress and this nation. Congratulations Jennie and good luck to you and your family in all your future community endeavors.

**A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO SISTER MARY MICHEL ON HER RETIREMENT FROM THE TEACHING PROFESSION**

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special teacher who has touched many lives. Seldom do we acknowledge the importance of the job or the depth of a teacher's commitment to our children. While

many people spend their lives building careers, teachers spend their careers building lives. For this they deserve our support, praise and gratitude.

One teacher in particular deserves special recognition, Sister Mary Michel. After 58 years of touching the lives of countless children she has entered into retirement. Sister Michel has truly been a valued asset to those students, both in my district and the entire State of Ohio, in which she has been in contact. The children she has taught will become our future leaders, scientists, and teachers.

Sister Michel's long and distinguished career began in the same area where she grew up, as a native of Sandusky, Ohio. After receiving her degree from Mary Manse College in Toledo, Ohio, and completing graduate work at St. Louis (Missouri) University, Sister Michel returned to the area to begin teaching elementary school at St. Mary Catholic School in Toledo. From that monumental day in 1944, Sister Michel has since served as an administrator and an intermediate schoolteacher. Until her recent retirement, Sister Michel spent the last 18 years educating the children of St. John Elementary in Delphos, Ohio. Not only is Sister Michel a remarkable teacher, but she also is a woman of deep faith who has been greatly involved in the parish communities of which she has served.

Year after year professionals dedicate their lives to the future of America. There is no more important, or challenging, job than that of our nation's teachers. The job of a teacher is to open a child's mind to the magic of ideas, knowledge, and dreams. Also, teachers are the true guardians of American democracy by instilling a sense of citizenship in the children they teach. Teachers not only educate but also act as listeners, facilitators, role models, and mentors, encouraging our children to reach further than they would have thought possible. Teachers continue to influence us long after our school days are only memories.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to Sister Mary Michel. Numerous school children have been served well through the diligence and determination of dedicated teachers, like Sister Michel, who dedicate their lives to educating our youth. I am confident that Sister Michel will continue to serve her community and positively influence others around her. We wish her the very best on this special occasion.

#### TRIBUTE TO FRED SHONEMAN

### HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 2002

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month one of the most visionary builders of my home community of Bremerton died, leaving a legacy of public works improvements that made the City a better place in which to live and work. Fred S. Shoneman spent the early part of his career working for the City of Bremerton, serving for a long tenure as the Public Works Commissioner. Later he served for many years as a Commissioner of the Port of Bremerton. During this time, I enjoyed working with him and I was always impressed by his vision and his desire to solve problems that confront cities in transition such as Bremerton.

Fred loved Bremerton for what it was, and even more importantly for what it could be—and that was the secret of his vision. As Public Works Commissioner, he oversaw the locations of bridges that were essential for the growth of the city and its major public employer, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. He took care of the public works needs of our neighborhoods and small business districts, and he made sure the city's infrastructure was kept up to date. His later contributions as Port Commissioner represented an era of growth for Bremerton National Airport as well as a time of substantial new construction at the marinas. In all of these works he was serving the public: he was a man who was constantly available and seeking input from citizens in order to do his job better. What was most remarkable about Fred, and what was certainly evident at the Memorial Service held at the Manette Community Church, was his positive attitude that was almost contagious. Everyone who worked with him and around him appreciated the way he was always more focused on how we CAN get things done, rather thinking up reasons why we should not. So in addition to his legacy of public works, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to note today in the House of Representatives that Fred Shoneman has also left a great legacy of friendship in Bremerton. I am proud to say that I was among those who knew him, who worked with him, and who are greatly saddened by his passing. I would like to enter into the Record the full text of the news story in *The Sun*, Bremerton's daily newspaper, noting how much Fred left an indelible mark on our city.

#### CIVIC ICON LEFT MARK ON CITY

(By Elena Castañeda)

Long-time Bremerton public servant Fred Shoneman died Saturday.

The 88-year-old succumbed to complications from asbestosis, a lung disease, son Noel Shoneman said.

As word spread Monday of Shoneman's death, his friends and family recalled his sense of humor, love of music and persistent work ethic.

"He was a great friend and a great friend to the city of Bremerton," said local attorney Gordon Walgren.

A city of Bremerton employee for 31 years and Port of Bremerton commissioner for 12 years, Shoneman left his mark all over the city, most notably with the Fred S. Shoneman Overpass that connects 11th Street to Kitsap Way in Bremerton.

Shoneman worked for the city as a field engineer, then a street superintendent and finally served as Bremerton's public works commissioner from 1960 to 1978. His projects included the original layout of the Warren Avenue Bridge and the city's first two sewer treatment plants in 1948.

He oversaw creation of Gold Mountain Golf Course, widely known as one of the best public golf courses in the state.

Shoneman also served as a Port of Bremerton commissioner in two eras, first in the late 1970s and again from 1986 to 1997. During his tenure, the port made more than \$4 million in improvements to Bremerton National Airport and constructed the Bremerton and Port Orchard marinas.

Sometimes, his plans didn't work out. There was a proposal to build a bridge to Seattle and develop a downtown shopping mall.

"He was a very long-range thinker, a visionary," said Ken Attebery, chief executive officer of the Port of Bremerton. "He was a kind and supportive person to the staff he worked with here."

Shoneman stood more than 6-feet tall, bringing a commanding presence into the many board, foundation and club meetings he attended.

"He walked into a room and people knew he was there," Walgren said.

Port Commissioner Mary Ann Huntington said Shoneman "loved Bremerton more than anything else."

Huntington served with Shoneman, giving him his first experience at working with a woman who was his equal, she said.

"He wasn't excited to serve with a woman," Huntington said. "He didn't like women in politics. But we grew very fond of each other."

Music was a passion for Shoneman, from his carillon bells that chime in downtown Bremerton, to his talents playing the accordion, harmonica, piano, organ and mandolin.

"He would take his accordion to conferences and entertain us with it in the evenings," Huntington said.

Shoneman collected life-affirming expressions.

One written on the board room wall where he held public works meetings read, "Be not concerned, nor be surprised, if what you do is criticized."

Son Noel said his father prepared family members for his death in recent weeks by bringing them to his apartment at Canterbury Manor for one-on-one talks.

He remembered life growing up in the Shoneman house as "busy," but his father "always found time for family. It was at least a weekly event going to the local parks."

Shoneman knew sadness in his life, too. His first wife, Margaret, passed away in 1972.

Shoneman is survived by his second wife, Katherine Lee Shoneman of Bremerton. Other survivors include one sister, Alice Myhre of Bremerton; one son, Noel, of Sammamish; three daughters, Mary Whitaker of Seabeck, and Sue Brannon and Ellen Coombe of Bremerton; three step-children, Casimir Farley of France, Sandy Schumacher of Bremerton and Don Smith of Seattle; and six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

A memorial service is planned for 1 p.m. July 11 at Manette Community Church, in the same neighborhood where he raised his family.

#### ALLAN P. KIRBY, JR. RECEIVES "OTHERS" AWARD FROM SALVATION ARMY

### HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 2002

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the well deserved recognition that my good friend Mr. Allan P. Kirby, Jr. recently received from the Salvation Army of the Greater Wyoming Valley Area.

Allan received the Salvation Army's "OTHERS" Award, which was presented in the area for the first time and is given to an individual or entity that has contributed substantially to the benefit of others.

He was presented with the award at the local Salvation Army's First Annual Community Recognition Dinner. The dinner's purpose is to raise money for the Kirby Family House, which is a transitional housing program for homeless people looking to make a better life for themselves through a series of classes, self-help

groups, literacy programs and job training, as well as to establish a camp scholarship fund for underprivileged children in the Greater Wyoming Valley area to attend the Salvation Army's Camp Ladore.

Allan is an entrepreneur known nationwide and a well-respected philanthropist from the Wilkes-Barre area. He was born in Wilkes-Barre and moved at an early age to Morristown, N.J. He graduated from Lafayette College, where he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. After completing officer's school, he served on active duty with the Naval Reserve. He now lives in Mendham, N.J., where he also maintains an office.

Mr. Speaker, Allan's professional and philanthropic endeavors are far too numerous to list them all here, but I would like to provide the House with an overview.

He serves as a trustee and treasurer of the Angeline Elizabeth Kirby Memorial Health Center in Wilkes-Barre, which has as its mission the preservation and promotion of the public health, particularly in Wilkes-Barre and neighboring communities, and the control and elimination of disease.

He chairs the A.P. Kirby, Jr. Foundation and the Allan P. Kirby Center for Free Enterprise and Entrepreneurship at Wilkes University. For many years, Allan has been a dedicated trustee for Wilkes University, where I served with him. He also chairs Wilkes' endowment committee. He is also president of Liberty Square, Inc., and a director and chairman of the executive committee of the Allegheny Corporation, one of the largest holding companies in the United States. Allegheny is the largest single stockholder in American Express and owns Chicago Title Insurance Company and other title and casualty insurers including a large stake in St. Paul Companies.

He is also the owner of River Ridge Farms in Sussex County, N.J. He is the father of five children and 15 grandchildren.

Allan comes from a long line of Kirbys with impressive accomplishments in both their professional and philanthropic endeavors. For example, in the 19th century, at age 23, Fred Morgan Kirby committed his entire savings of \$500 in partnership with Charles Sumner Woolworth to purchase a variety store in Wilkes-Barre. Over the years the two men developed that modest investment into the enormous F.W. Woolworth Company.

Similarly, the family's commitment to helping others is also long-standing, as shown by the many organizations and community buildings built with Kirby family donations, including those I have already mentioned, as well as the F.M. Kirby Center for the Performing Arts in Wilkes Barre and the Kirby Hall of Civil Rights at Lafayette College in Easton, among many others.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the service to the community of Allan P. Kirby, Jr. and this well-deserved award, and I wish him all the best.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM  
LORENZEN

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I take this opportunity to pay

respect to the passing of William H. Lorenzen, who recently passed away at the age of 82. William, known as Bill, was the former owner and co-publisher of the Palisades Tribune. Bill died on May 6th in Denver, Colorado. As his friends and family mourn the loss of an outstanding patriot, father, and husband, I would like to take this moment to highlight his achievements before this body of Congress and this nation.

Bill served in the Army Air Corps as a radio operator during WWII where he successfully flew 35 combat missions in B-24's and for his valiant valor and courage, he was awarded five bronze stars, a silver star, and two Distinguished Flying Crosses. Bill's service on behalf of freedom should help serve to reinvigorate our nation's consciousness of the sacrifices made to defend this country. He met and married his wife of 56 years, Margaret Sullivan, in July 1943 while both were in the Army, beginning a family future and legacy passed down through generations. After the war, Bill was active in his civic and public communities, providing Colorado's youth an upstanding foundation. Bill established himself as a longtime businessman and leader in the Palisade community where he owned and operated the Palisade Tribune for 26 years. He served six years as Town Trustee, eight years as Mayor and five-and-one-half as Municipal Judge. Bill also played an active role in the Colorado Municipal League and was a director of the League for two terms before serving as president of the Western District of the Colorado Press Association and as a chairman on the legal committee for the Press Association.

After retiring from the Palisades Tribune, Bill joined the Palisades National Bank as director in 1982 and served on the board until his death. Bill received many distinguished accolades throughout his career including the Distinguished Service Award and was named Citizen of the Year for Palisade. Bill is survived by his three children and eight grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that we celebrate the life of William H. "Bill" Lorenzen. He was a remarkable man and his impressive accomplishments certainly deserve the recognition of this body of Congress and this nation. I, along with his grateful community and loving family, will miss you Bill.

COMMENDING PARTICIPANTS IN  
DEFOREST RELAY FOR LIFE

**HON. TAMMY BALDWIN**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, whereas, cancer tragically touches the lives of thousands of our family members, friends, and neighbors, and

Whereas, it is expected that there will be 25,300 newly diagnosed cases of cancer and 11,000 deaths related to cancer in Wisconsin this year, and

Whereas, evidence suggests that one-third of cancer deaths are related to nutrition, physical activity, and tobacco use, and could be prevented, and

Whereas, through education, prevention, early detection, and medical treatment the lives of many have been, and can be saved, and

Whereas, the people of DeForest have come together for the sixth time to participate in the American Cancer Society Relay For Life to raise money to be used in the battle against cancer, and

Whereas, in 2001 the DeForest Relay For Life raised over \$131,000 that combined with the efforts of 132 other Wisconsin cities funded over \$8.8 million for cancer prevention, treatment, education, advocacy, and service; and

Whereas, the 2002 DeForest Relay For Life brings us one step closer to reaching the American Cancer Society's goals of a 50-percent reduction in cancer mortality rates and a 25-percent reduction in the incidence of cancer by the year 2015, then,

Therefore, I, Representative TAMMY BALDWIN, as a member of the United States Congress and strong supporter of increased access to cancer prevention, diagnostic, and treatment therapies, commend the strides of each relay team participant, event volunteer, and the spirit of our community in this fight against cancer.

HONORING OLIVER ESPINOLA

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Oliver Espinola, a Madera County farmer, on the occasion of being selected to receive the Madera District Chamber of Commerce Salute to Agriculture's 21st Annual Senior Farmer of the Year Award.

Oliver has been involved in farming for 55 years and has lived in Madera County for 52 years. In 1951, Oliver and his family moved from Caruthers, California, to Chowchilla, California, and has been involved in farming corn, silage, hay, oats, trees, beef cattle, and dairy cattle. Mr. Espinola has served the farm industry and the community in many aspects including serving as Director and Chairman of the Danish Creamery Board and the Challenge Dairy Products Board, serving on the Board of Merced Milling Company, and on the Dairy Heifer Replacement Committee. Oliver also contributes to the FFA, 4-H, and Madera Ag Boosters. He directs and has served as president of the Chowchilla Portuguese Association, is an active member of the Elks Lodge, is active in the Catholic church, and is a member of the Young Men's Institute of the Catholic Church. For the past 30 years, Mr. Espinola and his wife, Virgie, have donated, organized and served the ice cream at the Chowchilla Fair Dairy Days. Oliver is also a contributor to the Chowchilla Historical Society and the Lions Club Eye Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Oliver Espinola for his admirable service and contributions to the farming industry. I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating him on his outstanding achievement and wishing him many more years of success.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PREMIER  
CERTIFIED LENDERS PROGRAM  
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2002

**HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Premier Certified Lenders Program Improvement Act of 2002. This legislation makes a small but very significant change in the PCL program that will benefit hundreds of small businesses around the country without imposing any new burden on the Federal Government or U.S. Treasury.

As my colleagues no doubt recognize, small businesses are the backbone of our nation. Indeed, Dr. Lloyd Blanchard of the Small Business Administration (SBA) testified recently before Congress, "Today, almost a quarter of American households are either starting a business, own a business, or investing in someone else's business." The United States economy depends on entrepreneurs whose spirit results in the creation of both new businesses and new jobs.

To continue the economic growth we are experiencing today, the Government should encourage small business development both by providing incentives for entrepreneurs and by removing regulatory hurdles. One successful example of Government encouragement of small business is the Premier Certified Lenders Program (PCLP). The PCLP, established in 1997, allows a participating Certified Development Company (CDC) the expanded authority to review and approve SBA 504 Loan requests and to foreclose, litigate, and liquidate SBA 504 Loans made under the Program. By taking on this authority, the private sector is able to stretch limited federal resources in order to help more small businesses.

To participate in the PCLP, however, a CDC is required to deposit one percent of each SBA 504 Debenture issued under the PCLP into a loss reserve account. This deposit remains in the loss reserve account until the PCLP Debenture is fully paid or until the SBA suffers a loss. The loss reserve account is designed to cover ten percent of any loss incurred by SBA as a result of a default.

The loss reserve account was made a part of the PCLP legislation to address the concern that a participating CDC would not have any perceived "risk" associated with its expanded authority under the Program. However, the percentages used in figuring the loss reserve accounts—the ten percent to cover any loss and the one percent of every Debenture as contribution—were determined arbitrarily and are not based on any historical loss record or risk analysis. The one percent contribution is the most egregious; the full deposit must remain in the loss reserve account even as the loan is paid down over its twenty year term and there is no accounting for the historical reduction of risk as a loan matures.

As a result of these arbitrary requirements of the PCLP, many CDCs have decided not to participate in the PCL Program. As for those who are participating, some companies have accumulated large loss reserve accounts which are far in excess of any amounts that would ever be realistically used to insure payment of their loss obligation to SBA. The long

term retention of these excess reserve funds hinders participating CDCs from reaching their full potential to foster economic development, create job opportunities, and stimulate growth, expansion, and modernization of small businesses.

The legislation I am introducing today will improve the Premier Certified Lenders Program by giving participating CDCs greater flexibility. Specifically, my legislation amends the Premier Certified Lenders Program to allow willing CDCs to establish "risk-based" loss reserve accounts that are sufficient to protect the Government and taxpayers from default, but that do not contain excessive amounts of capital that would be better dedicated to helping additional small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, maintaining a risk-based reserve is just common sense. Other industries, such as the banking industry, have already moved from a "loan-by-loan" reserve to a "pool" reserve to cover their exposure.

Under my legislation, a participating CDC will be able to establish a risk-based reserve only if it: (1) proves itself to be an established PCL (minimum of \$25,000 in its loss reserve account); (2) freely elects to develop such a reserve; (3) obtains quarterly approval from a third-party auditor that its loss reserve is sufficient to cover its risk of default; and (4) receives annual approval from the SBA. These requirements will ensure that participating CDCs are accountable and that U.S. taxpayers are protected.

I hope my colleagues will take an opportunity to review this legislation to improve the Premier Certified Lenders Program. I look forward to working with them and the Small Business Committee, chaired by my friend, DON MANZULLO, to encourage the creation and expansion of more small businesses across our nation.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JUANITA  
JENNY MARTINEZ

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, tonight I pay tribute to the passing of Juanita Martinez, who was selflessly committed to the betterment of Pueblo. After a long battle, Juanita succumbed to the effects of cancer on June 30, 2002. As her family mourns the loss, I would like to highlight her life before this body of Congress and this nation.

Juanita Martinez was an avid dancer who provided lessons free of charge, and even bought costumes for her students! She was the first Chicana dance instructor to teach Mexican folk dancing at the University of Southern Colorado, and choreographed the dance for the Colorado State Fair's First Annual Fiesta Day celebration. She also frequently performed at Memorial Hall in Pueblo as a young Zaragoza Hall dancer, whose styles mirrored Mexican folk dances to reflect her beloved heritage. Her most famous dance escapade resulted when she performed with then-presidential candidate Ronald Reagan during a campaign stop at the Colorado Republican State Assembly. She was extremely patriotic, and always wore red-white-and-blue in her daily attire to show her devotion to her country.

Mr. Speaker, Juanita Martinez encompassed the qualities of a true community volunteer, and she and her efforts will be dearly missed. I, along with her loving family and grateful community, will mourn her loss.

JA NATIONAL VOLUNTEER AWARD  
OF EXCELLENCE BARBARA  
LYON, HUNTINGTON BEACH,  
CALIFORNIA

**HON. DANA ROHRBACHER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak today about a resident of my district who is being honored by an organization which has had an immeasurable impact on America. Barbara Lyon of Bank of America is Junior Achievement's National Volunteer Award of Excellence Winner. Her efforts in Southern California have impacted nearly 40,000 students in that area over the years. Her tireless work to promote JA and support the organization in its effort to educate young people about business, economics and the free enterprise system is worthy of this recognition.

The history of Junior Achievement is a true testament to the indelible human spirit and American ingenuity. Junior Achievement was founded in 1919 as a collection of small, after school business clubs for students in Springfield, Massachusetts.

As the rural-to-city exodus of the populace accelerated in the early 1900s, so too did the demand for workforce preparation and entrepreneurship. Junior Achievement students were taught how to think and plan for a business, acquire supplies and talent, build their own products, advertise, and sell. With the financial support of companies and individuals, Junior Achievement recruited numerous sponsoring agencies such as the New England Rotarians, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys & Girls Clubs the YMCA, local churches, playground associations and schools to provide meeting places for its growing ranks of interested students.

In a few short years JA students were competing in regional expositions and trade fairs and rubbing elbows with top business leaders. In 1925, President Calvin Coolidge hosted a reception on the White House lawn to kick off a national fundraising drive for Junior Achievement's expansion. By the late 1920s, there were nearly 800 JA Clubs with some 9,000 Achievers in 13 cities in Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

During World War II, enterprising students in JA business clubs used their ingenuity to find new and different products for the war effort. In Chicago, JA students won a contract to manufacture 10,000 pants hangers for the U.S. Army. In Pittsburgh, JA students developed and made a specially lined box to carry off incendiary devices, which was approved by the Civil Defense and sold locally. Elsewhere, JA students made baby incubators and used acetylene torches in abandoned locomotive yards to obtain badly needed scrap iron.

In the 1940s, leading executives of the day such as S. Bayard Colgate, James Cash Penney, Joseph Sprang of Gillette and others helped the organization grow rapidly. Stories

of Junior Achievement's accomplishments and of its students soon appeared in national magazines of the day such as Time, Young America, Colliers, Life, the Ladies Home Journal and Liberty.

In the 1950s, Junior Achievement began working more closely with schools and saw its growth increase five-fold. In 1955, President Eisenhower declared the week of January 30 to February 5 as "National Junior Achievement Week." At this point, Junior Achievement was operating in 139 cities and in most of the 50 states. During its first 45 years of existence, Junior Achievement enjoyed an average annual growth rate of 45 percent.

To further connect students to influential figures in business, economics, and history, Junior Achievement started the Junior Achievement National Business Hall of Fame in 1975 to recognize outstanding leaders. Each year, a number of business leaders are recognized for their contribution to the business industry and for their dedication to the Junior Achievement experience. Today, there are 200 laureates from a variety of backgrounds.

By 1982, Junior Achievement's formal curricula offering had expanded to Applied Economics, now called JA Economics, Project Business, and Business Basics. In 1988, more than one million students per year were estimated to take part in Junior Achievement programs. In the early 1990s, a sequential curriculum for grades K-6 was launched, catapulting the organization into the classrooms of another one million elementary school students.

Today, through the efforts of more than 100,000 volunteers in the classrooms of America, Junior Achievement reaches more than four million students in grades K-12 per year. JA International takes the free enterprise message of hope and opportunity even further to nearly two million students in 113 countries. Junior Achievement has been an influential part of many of today's successful entrepreneurs and business leaders. Junior Achievement's success is truly the story of America—the fact that one idea can influence and benefit many lives.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Barbara Lyon of Huntington Beach for her outstanding service to Junior Achievement and the students of California. I am proud to have her as a constituent and congratulate her on her accomplishment.

IN RECOGNITION OF HEIDELBERG COLLEGE AND ITS NATIONALLY RENOWNED WATER QUALITY LABORATORY

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, to encourage stewardship of our nation's water resources, and in honor of the 30th Anniversary of the Clean Water Act, Congress, along with a number of the country's governors and national organizations, has proclaimed 2002 as the Year of Clean Water. This October 18 marks National Water Monitoring Day, the day the Clean Water Act of 1972 was signed into law.

In anticipation of this date, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize Heidelberg

College and its nationally renowned Water Quality Laboratory. This outstanding institution of higher education, located in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District, has been working over the past 33 years to provide invaluable water quality research data, further protecting and restoring our rivers, streams, wetlands, lakes, and groundwater.

Heidelberg's Water Quality Laboratory is a unique monitoring, research, and educational organization with a mission to conduct research supporting state and federal water quality management programs. At the state level, in recognition of the lab's many years of service to Ohio and Lake Erie, the Water Quality Laboratory received a special Ohio Lake Erie Commission Award in 1999.

The Water Quality Laboratory is nationally and internationally recognized in scientific circles for the quality of its research and the great detail of its databases on water quality. Among U.S. studies on water quality in agricultural watersheds, Heidelberg's is the most detailed and longest in duration. The Water Quality Laboratory's well water program is unique in focusing on private rural well conditions. Scientists and government agencies frequently request data from these programs. On several occasions, the lab has provided the majority of the data available to examine regional or national water quality issues and implications for our environment and human health. Staff members are frequently consulted by both government and industry for their expertise in the interpretation of water quality data.

The college has currently undertaken an expansion of its Water Quality Laboratory facilities and is poised to make even greater contributions to the state of our nation's water quality in years to come.

Mr. Speaker, in this Year of Clean Water, Heidelberg's continued efforts to protect our nation's water resources should not go unnoticed. For that, we owe Heidelberg College our recognition, gratitude, and congratulations. I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in paying special tribute to Heidelberg College and its nationally renowned Water Quality Laboratory, by designating the Water Quality Laboratory the National Center for Water Quality Research.

HONORING HIS EMINENCE THE MOST REVEREND JOHN T. STEINBOCK

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor His Eminence The Most Reverend John T. Steinbock for his 10th Anniversary as the Fourth Bishop of the Diocese of Fresno. The Bishop has dedicated much of his life to service within the church and Fresno is grateful to have him as a part of their community.

Bishop Steinbock was born in Los Angeles on July 16, 1937. He was ordained May 1, 1963, at the Cathedral of St. Vibiana in Los Angeles where he served as Associate Pastor and ascended to Parochial Vicar. The Most Reverend also served as President of the Los Angeles Priests Council and on the Board of

Consultors to the Los Angeles Archdiocese. Reverend Steinbock was appointed Titular Bishop of Midila and Auxiliary Bishop of the Diocese of Orange, California, by Pope John Paul II, on May 29, 1984. Two years later, the Board of Consultors of the Diocese of Orange appointed him diocesan administrator. On January 27, 1987, the Reverend had the honor of being appointed 3rd Diocesan Bishop of the Diocese of Santa Rosa by Pope John Paul II. After five years of diligent service with the Diocese of Santa Rosa, Pope John Paul II appointed Bishop Steinbock as the Diocesan Bishop of the Diocese of Fresno.

The Bishop is revered for his positive attitude and as one of the few bishops who has made a hole in one! Bishop Steinbock has been instrumental in efficiently overseeing eight counties in the San Joaquin Valley. The Fresno Diocese is extremely pleased to have such a spiritual and accomplished Bishop working with them.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate His Eminence Bishop John T. Steinbock of Fresno on his 10 years of service with the Diocese of Fresno. I invite my colleagues to join me in thanking him for his community service and wishing him many more years of continued success.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO STEVE ARVESCHOU

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I stand before you and this nation to applaud the accomplishments of Mr. Steve Arveschoug. Mr. Arveschoug's hard work and dedication to his field, the facilitation of Colorado's water system, has truly been an inspiration to all. His practical rationalization of increasing problems proved his ability to account not only for immediate reactions to decisions, but long-term repercussions as well. He has selflessly dedicated himself to the well being of others, and he is certainly deserving of our recognition today.

Steve Arveschoug began his career managing KCSJ and KID'N radio stations, later switching to working in state and federal politics. He ran for the position of state representative in the northwest Pueblo County area and stayed in the legislature until 1992 when he retired to spend more time with his family. He later took interest in local water rights issues and began to research water policies for the State of Colorado. He worked for me as District Director and will soon be going to Cortez, where I look forward to continuing our relationship.

In 1995, Mr. Arveschoug took over the job of general manager of the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District and immediately began investigating a number of perspectives in current water issues to allow him to adequately represent all the members of his district. He applied himself to his job with the utmost dedication and stood by the position that a compromise could always be reached when available water resources could be managed to serve the people, the environment, and recreational activities. He created water replacement programs for large-scale wells

and supported the Preferred Storage Options Plan, designed to enlarge sections of the Pueblo and Turquoise Reservoirs.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me immense pleasure to stand before you today and show my appreciation to Steve Arveschoug for his commitment towards the betterment of his community. I congratulate him on his new job and wish him all the best in his dedication and commitment to excellence and service and wish him luck with all of his future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING GUS PARKER AS  
THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF  
THE EXCHANGE CLUB

**HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize and congratulate Augustus 'Gus' Parker for his recent election as president of the National Exchange Club. Gus' outstanding contribution and leadership in the Exchange Club over the years has been an extraordinary service to his community and the nation.

Gus has been a member of the Exchange Club for over thirty years. Throughout those years, he has served as president of the Macon Exchange Club, treasurer of the National Exchange, and on the national board of directors as a regional vice president.

Gus' services to the community go well beyond his work with the Exchange Club. Gus is a former math teacher in Macon, Georgia at Lanier High School. Because of his time and dedication to his students, Gus was unable to attend Exchange Club meetings while he taught school. It was only after Gus started work with the finance department at the Bibb County Board of Education that he was able to attend weekly Exchange Club meetings. Gus soon became a regular at the meetings and became involved weekly.

After being sworn in on August 3, Gus will be the head of 30,000 members in more than 900 clubs. He will be the oldest national Exchange Club president in the history of the organization and the national president from Macon. His theme, "Believing and Achieving: It Can Be Done," reflects his positive attitude and dedication to the Exchange Club.

Community involvement is the key to a strong society. The Exchange Club's national project, Prevention of Child Abuse, is one endeavor that has made an incredible impact on the children of our nation. President Bush has stated that Americans should volunteer and help those in need. Gus is a man who has risen to the call of the President and volunteered for America. America needs more hard working volunteers like Gus to promote united communities.

I am extremely pleased to represent Gus in the 8th District of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I hope you will join me in recognizing and congratulating Gus Parker on his outstanding achievements and service to our nation.

SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING  
IMPLEMENTATION OF MANDATORY  
STEROID TESTING PROGRAM FOR MAJOR LEAGUE  
BASEBALL

SPEECH OF

**HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 22, 2002*

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, no one know precisely when it was, though most historians agree that in the 1840's, on the Elysian Fields in New Jersey, a group of men led by Alexander Joy Cartwright began to play what would later develop into baseball. In the ensuing century and a half, much has changed in America, but this magical game endures.

From Cap Anson and Cy Young to Sammy Sosa and Randy Johnson, the men who have played professional baseball have served as an inspiration to America's children, both boys and girls. As far back as the turn of the century, the great stars recognized their impact on the children of the nation. Perhaps the greatest shortstop of all-time, Honus Wagner, demanded that his name not be associated with certain products so as not to encourage children to take up vices.

The men who have played this game, our national past-time, have inspired us both with their athletic accomplishments as well as their human achievements. The list of memorable events and remarkable feats of athleticism are long: Cy Young with his 511 wins; Babe Ruth's mammoth home runs; Walter Johnson's side-arm fastball; Lou Gehrig's 2,130 consecutive game streak; Ted Williams hitting .406 in 1941, the same year Joe DiMaggio had a 56 game hit streak; the great Jackie Robinson integrating the pastime; Bobby Thomson taking Ralph Branca deep in the "shot heard 'round the world"; Willie Mays' unbelievable over the shoulder catch; Don Larson's perfect game in the 1956 World Series; Bill Mazerowski's home run to win the 1960 World Series; Sandy Koufax's curveball; Bob Gibson's intimidation; The Amazon' Mets incredible run in 1969; Carlton Fisk waving the home run fair in game six; Reggie Jackson's three home runs in 1977; Nolan Ryan's seven no-hitters and 5000+ strikeouts; Kirk Gibson hobbling out of the dugout to hit the game-winning home run in the 1988 World Series; Joe Carter ending the 1993 World Series with a home run in the bottom of the ninth; Edgar Renteria winning an improbable World Series for the Marlins with an extra-inning single; Cal Ripken breaking Gehrig's streak; the Mark McGwire/Sammy Sosa home run duel; and just last year, the heroics of Derek Jeter and Scott Brosius eclipsed by the timely hitting of Luis Gonzalez in one of the best World Series of all-time, the very same year that Barry Bonds hit 73 home runs. These are just a few of the moments which have defined our game for more than 150 years and have inspired countless Americans. Baseball is truly the all-American game—one that carries special meaning for rich and poor and people from all walks of life.

But there is a dark cloud gathering over the game. People have quietly spoken about steroid abuse in baseball for the past decade or so, but since there was no steroid testing, it was only talk. Now, however, we're told by

former National League MVP Ken Caminiti that up to half of all baseball players are using steroids.

Who knows what the exact number is? However, it should be noted that baseball is one of the few professional sports that does not test for performance enhancing drugs. Football, basketball and the Olympics all ban and test for the use of steroids, but regrettably, baseball does not enforce its ban.

Unfortunately, the specter of steroids over our national pastime threatens the credibility of the game. Numerous studies have shown the deleterious health effects steroids have on users. Steroids have been linked to liver damage, kidney-failure, heart disease and brain tumors. And now tens of millions of children are receiving mixed messages about these dangerous drugs. Boys and girls see their idols admit to steroid usage and become desensitized to the drugs' dangers.

It's long past time when Major League Baseball put an end to the mixed messages children are receiving about steroid usage. Mandatory testing of players for performance enhancing drugs is simple common sense. It should not require negotiations between the Owners and the Players Association.

Walt Whitman once said that he saw great things in baseball. This is a game that transcends time, inspires hope in the downtrodden and due to the incredible achievements, personalities and graciousness of such players as Babe Ruth, Jackie Robinson and Cal Ripken—unites the social fabric of our country. Its place in the pantheon of American culture should be protected from all who seek to tarnish its image.

My friends, now is not the time for America's pastime to disappoint its fans or set a bad example for our youth. Professional baseball players have an opportunity to lift a dark cloud from this most cherished game. They can move immediately to a new era of mandatory drug testing for performance enhancing drugs. This should not be the subject of a great national debate. Rather, players should recognize a simple fact: America's children are watching you. You are their role models. Children will learn from your actions.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for moving this resolution to the floor. I commend Mrs. Johnson for focusing on this important issue and allowing me to reminisce on the importance of our national pastime. There can be nothing more important than setting a good example for the youth of our country. This resolution reflects that fact and tries to restore some of the pride our nation feels for this timeless sport.

RECOGNIZING TWENTY YEARS OF  
SERVICE OF THE LINKS INC.—  
SOUTHERN MARYLAND CHAIN  
CHAPTER

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 20th Anniversary of the Links, Inc.—Southern Maryland Chain Chapter. The Links, Inc., is an organization of nearly 10,000 women with 270 chapters located in 40 States, the District of Columbia, Nassau, Bahamas and Frankfurt, Germany. Members are

individual achievers who are making a difference in the communities and lives of African Americans and persons of African descent across the globe.

The Links, Inc.—Southern Maryland Chain Chapter began in 1980 as an interest group led by the visionary Albertine T. Lancaster. After two years of community projects within Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's counties, the 26 dynamic women were installed into the Links, Inc.

Today, President Sandra Billups and the Southern Maryland Chain Chapter have 30 members who continue to build links of service to those in need. The Chapter is strongly rooted in building friendships and volunteering their services to fill needs locally and globally. The work of these dedicated women has created financial opportunities and support to so many.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the dedicated, distinctive and diligent women of the Links, Inc.—Southern Maryland Chain Chapter for 20 years of outstanding service to Southern Maryland communities. The Links, Inc. continue to sponsor such projects as the Annual College Scholarship, African American Family Fun Fest, Annual Civic Luncheon, Project Lead: High Expectations and Tri-County shelters.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the Links, Inc.—Southern Maryland Chain Chapter and the virtuous women that serve daily for their commitment to excellence and am honored to recognize their many contributions to making Southern Maryland a stronger, more responsive community.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO FRED STAHL

### HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I have the honor of recognizing the accomplishments and life of Fred Stahl, of the Western Slope of Colorado. For the past twenty-five years, Mr. Stahl has greatly contributed to the preservation of Colorado's resources in his duties at the Plant Insectary Division of the Colorado State Department of Agriculture. His selfless contributions to his community are quite deserving of our recognition and I am honored to bring forth his accomplishments before you today.

Fred Stahl began his environmental preservation career after he graduated from Colorado State University in 1977 with a Masters of Botany and Plant Pathology. When he joined the Plant Insectary Division on April 22, 1977, he immediately began working to reverse the adverse impact of immigration to the ecosystem in Colorado, which were caused by the transportation of unnatural organisms from other countries. He is credited with reducing the amount of pesticide use in Colorado by providing farmers with alternative, environmentally safe methods of pest control. These new methods of pest control have lowered agricultural production costs, decreased the amounts of toxins deposited into the environment, and offered various pest-control options to the farming community.

Mr. Speaker, I stand before you to show my appreciation to Mr. Stahl for his efforts to pre-

serve the environment and natural beauty of Colorado. He has truly set an example for not only his community, but also the entire state. I am honored to praise his accomplishment before this Body of Congress and this nation today. Good luck to you, Fred in your retirement and all your future endeavors.

#### RECOGNIZING MATTHEW J. HOGAN FOR HIS APPOINTMENT AS DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

### HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

### HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to congratulate Matthew J. Hogan on his appointment by Department of Interior Secretary Gale Norton to be the Deputy Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Since 1998 Matt has served as the Director of Conservation Policy for the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation and will be leaving on July 26th to assume his new position with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

During his four years at the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation Matt was the liaison between the hunting, fishing and conservation community and the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus, on which we serve as co-chairs. Matt has played an important role in increasing the value of the Caucus to the hunting and fishing community and furthering the Foundation's role as a conduit between the two.

Before his tenure at the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation Matt served as the Government Affairs Manager for Safari Club International where he was the liaison to Congress on hunting and conservation issues. Prior to that, Matt was a Legislative Assistant, and later Legislative Director for the Honorable Pete Geren (D-TX).

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that at this time to recognize Matthew J. Hogan for his outstanding service to the sportsmen, wildlife conservation organizations and the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus. We believe his dedicated service will continue with his appointment as Deputy Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Please join us in congratulating him and wishing him the best of luck.

#### EXPRESSING CONCERNS ABOUT THE FEDERAL BUDGET

### HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. DICKS. Speaker, since the passage of the President's tax cut bill last year, I have been very concerned about the effects such a massive decrease in federal revenues could have on our ability to meet the other critical needs of the United States—Social Security, Medicare, education and national security

among them. In Monday's New York Times, Janet Yellen, a professor of economics and business at the University of California at Berkeley, wrote this interesting analysis of the tax cut and its long term effects on the national economy. I would like to submit this article for the RECORD for consideration by my colleagues.

[From the New York Times, July 22, 2002]

#### THE BINGE MENTALITY IN THE FEDERAL BUDGET

(By Janet Yellen)

BERKELEY, CALIF.—We read in the news of the plight of older Americans as their nest eggs, invested in the stock market, have dwindled. Some can no longer afford to retire as planned; others are going back to work.

The stock market binge of the late 1990's, with its dreams of double-digit gains as far as the eye could see, was based on illusion, not reality. Now we know it. Irrational exuberance fed the bubble. Accounting tricks that inflated reported corporate earnings reinforced investor optimism. Insiders reaped huge gains; investors and employees saw their savings tank.

Another equally pernicious set of illusions—created by the same binge mentality—surrounds the federal budget, but has so far received less public notice because the negative effects have not yet surfaced. The budget binge is supported by the same kinds of unrealistic projections of future revenues, low-balling of spending and obfuscatory accounting that are now the focus of the Wall Street scandals. But the impact in this arena could prove even more enduring than the current problems on Wall Street. Those counting on Social Security for their retirement, along with future taxpayers, in due course will be left high and dry.

The perpetrators of the budget binge—President Bush and Congress—are sacrificing the public's long-term welfare for their own short-term political gains. In the case of Enron, the company's long-run stability was sacrificed for inflated stock prices in the short run. In the case of the federal budget, the health of Social Security and other programs is being sacrificed for unaffordable tax cuts. The motivation is the same: the decision makers don't believe they should be accountable for the long-run problems. Kenneth Lay walked away from Enron with millions. And the president and most lawmakers in Congress will be gone from office before the effects of the budget policies are fully felt.

Americans are told that we can have it all: more defense and more education; more homeland security and more agricultural subsidies; and a Medicare prescription drug benefit, in addition to last year's multi-trillion dollar tax cut. On top of all this, we're told that it's possible to fix Social Security—which is expected to exhaust its trust fund in 2041 if no action is taken.

These promises, of course, did not add up even in official budget projections, which unrealistically assumed no growth at all in inflation-adjusted discretionary spending, no relief for the 33 million taxpayers who, in the absence of a remedy, will unexpectedly face an alternative minimum tax, and the expiration without renewal of popular business tax incentives like the research tax credit. None of this could be sustained in reality. But the problem is even worse than merely having too little in federal revenues to do what politicians promised voters. The deeper problem is that the wayward budget takes off the table the resources that are needed to reform Social Security if we are to avoid politically unacceptable benefit cuts.

In his campaign, George W. Bush promised that Social Security could be repaired painlessly, by allowing younger workers to divert

a portion of their Social Security payroll tax into individual accounts. Since the stock market has historically offered higher returns than government bonds and substantially higher returns than Social Security, he suggested that such new-found investment freedom would repair the finances of the retirement system. With the fall in the stock market we now see that a secure, defined-benefit pension has its merits after all. Imagine the political pressures for bailouts in the face of the current stock market decline if Social Security included individual accounts!

Even absent the failing stock market, privatization of Social Security has a fatal flaw: it can only be achieved at huge budgetary cost. Under the current system, the younger generation's payroll taxes pay the older generation's benefits. If Social Security is privatized, so that the younger generation diverts part of its taxes into individual accounts, then the government must finance, at enormous cost, the retirement of the older generation. It's like a family that hands down its clothes from one brother to the next: if somewhere along the way a brother gets to keep his clothes, the family has to head to the mall.

The price tag for the missing generation of clothes was disclosed in December, but without the emphasis it deserved, in the report of the President's Commission to Strengthen Social Security. This commission was supposed to devise a scheme of individual accounts without jeopardizing the benefits of current or near-term retirees. Two plans proposed by the commission would eliminate the long-term deficit in Social Security. Both plans entail large benefit reductions for future retirees while still requiring substantial infusions of cash into the Social Security system.

This is the bottom line: there is no silver bullet to fix Social Security. Any realistic plan is likely to require a lot of cash to make it politically viable. Yet Mr. Bush allocates trillions of dollars to permanent tax cuts, mainly for the rich, and not a single additional dime to Social Security. Forgoing parts of the president's tax cut that will take effect over the next decade could provide the funds necessary to address the Social Security gap.

We can't afford this budget binge of irresponsible tax policies based on unrealistic accounting. Earnings projections that sounded far too good to be true on Wall Street have turned out to be illusions, even though the public desperately wanted to believe in those numbers. The same is true with bad numbers in the federal budget—the principles of arithmetic can't be denied. If the tax cuts are left in place, high-income individuals, including billionaires exempted from estate taxes, stand to gain while future retirees and taxpayers will lose.

President Bush has called for honest accounting in corporate America. The administration could set an example with an honest budget that ensures that retirees will have the nest egg they depend on most, their Social Security benefits. And to make that a reality, Congress should repeal the tax cuts that have not yet been phased in.

HONORING DR. JAMES POWERS  
FOR HIS SERVICE TO MIDDLE  
TENNESSEE

**HON. JOHN S. TANNER**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of my long-time personal friend,

Dr. James M. Powers, for his invaluable dedication and leadership to our community. Dr. Powers is a past mayor of Waverly, Tennessee, and has run one of middle Tennessee's largest private dental practices. He has proven time and time again that he is a leader among his peers, and now all our best wishes go with him and his family as he settles into retirement.

Dr. Powers contributed to the community through his political leadership. He was elected mayor of Waverly and served in that position for 19 years. During his tenure as mayor, he assisted in the development of a new city hall, opened a police department, upgraded the water system and helped attract several companies to Waverly. He served at the state level on the Tennessee Water Quality Control Board and the Tennessee Arts Commission, and was chairman of the Tennessee Higher Education Commission.

An alumnus of Austin Peay State University, Southwestern at Memphis, and the University of Tennessee, Dr. Powers moved back to our area and with his brother helped build a highly successful dental practice that will continue to help people in our community. He also served two years in the United States Army Dental Corps.

He has proven his dedication and leadership in dentistry through his membership in several associations, including the American Dental Association, Nashville Dental Society, Tennessee Dental Association, Academy of General Dentistry, Fellow of the American College of Dentists, and Fellow of the International College of Dentists. He was also named outstanding alumnus of the University of Tennessee's College of Dentistry.

Dr. James Powers and his wife Helen have four children and three grandchildren and have established themselves as true leaders in Middle Tennessee. While Dr. Powers begins this new chapter in his life, I am hopeful that they will continue to be leaders in our community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and our colleagues join me in thanking Dr. James M. Powers for his years of selfless service and leadership in our community.

HONORING NATIONAL 4-H  
PROGRAM'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, as the National 4-H Program celebrates its 100th Anniversary, I rise in honor of this, great milestone.

Under the U.S. Department of Agriculture, today's 4-H program began as a series of clubs for boys and girls in rural America, originally aimed at teaching youngsters skills related to agriculture with a learning-by-doing approach. While the program has grown in scope to encompass a wide array of subject matter, hands-on learning remains a core curriculum of the 4-H.

In New Jersey, 4-H clubs are administered on a county government level through the Rutgers Cooperative Extension Office. Each club has a particular project area that they concentrate on.

Operating on the same four principals the 4-H was founded on: head, heart, hands and health, the organization has provided opportunities for thousands of young people in my district, and millions across the country, to gain knowledge, skills, and compassion as they grow into the men and women that will be our future.

On the 4-H's centennial birthday I would like to take the opportunity to acknowledge three outstanding programs in my district: Morris County, Somerset County, and Sussex County programs.

In Morris County over 400 youth are involved in over 30 clubs which focus on over 25 project areas. With a very active alumni base, the Morris County 4-H has over 100 volunteers that help to reach the young people in the community through club leadership, and event staffing. The Morris County 4-H will celebrate the centennial anniversary at the 32nd Annual Morris County 4-H Fair, which will take place July 26 to 28, with activities for children and adults alike.

The Somerset County 4-H is home to over 1,200 children with over 600 volunteers leading clubs and planning the annual 4-H fair. Focused on reaching as many youths as possible, the Somerset 4-H offers a variety of school enrichment programs based on science and the environment as well as a summer adventure day camp that runs two weeks each summer. This year's fair celebrates the centennial of 4-H in America with the theme "One Hundred Years of 4-H—A Thousand Reasons to Celebrate" and will take place August 14 to 16.

Over 750 youths in 67 clubs make up the Sussex County 4-H Program, not to mention the 5,000 youngsters that the organization reaches through school enrichment programs and camping trips.

Every year the program participates in the Sussex County Farm and Horse Show, where this year they will celebrate this anniversary on August 2 to 4.

Mr. Speaker, as the 4-H celebrates its 100th birthday I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this program which continues to exemplify the best of our youth and our nation.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ALAN WAYNE  
WYATT

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the untimely death of a fallen firefighter who gave his life in defense of this nation's forests and the people of Colorado. Alan Wayne Wyatt, 51, of Moore's Hollow in eastern Oregon, was killed by a flame-weakened tree or what firefighters sometimes call a "widowmaker", while fighting the Missionary Ridge Fire, which has been burning since June 11th. —

Alan worked as a firefighter, cattle rancher, and rodeo saddle bronc rider, and was considered by many to be a "modern cowboy". Alan was a loving husband and father of two and was known to his family as a man who took his job seriously and never undertook a job

without the utmost caution to threats of danger. He died fighting a fire, which he understood was out of control, and needed containment. Allen is a hero in the true sense of the word and is survived by his wife, Vicky Wyatt; Evans; and Wells Wyatt, all of Oregon. Alan was a knowledgeable and skilled firefighter who will always be remembered as a man of character and a love of nature, his family, and God.

Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that we remember the life of firefighter Alan Wayne Wyatt. His death highlights the great risks that firefighters encounter day in and day out while on the job and we will truly remember Alan as a brave man who died in defense of life. His sacrifice most certainly deserves the recognition of this body of Congress and this nation. I along with a grateful nation and a loving family will miss you, Alan.

TRIBUTE TO THE BUSINESS OWNERS, CITIZENS AND VOLUNTEERS OF CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the tremendous community spirit shown by the people of Charles County, Maryland. As my colleagues may know, a devastating tornado ripped through Southern Maryland on April 29, 2002 destroying the town of La Plata and creating a 24 mile path of destruction. Not only were homes and businesses leveled, but farms and government buildings were heavily damaged. Under the circumstances, you would think that a tornado of this magnitude would cripple an area. Not in Southern Maryland and particularly not in La Plata.

Immediately following the tornado, the residents took to the streets to check on friends and neighbors. Once everyone was accounted for, the clean-up efforts began. Under the leadership of the Mayor of La Plata, William Eckman, and the Charles County Commissioners, directed by Board President Murray Levy, an immediate plan of action was put into place and countless hours were spent with residents and business owners, surveying each situation and assisting wherever possible. A "People's Place" was set up to offer a myriad of services ranging from food, water and shelter, to helping people find lost pets. Clothing and money poured into the area, but most of all people reached out to help their neighbors rebuild their lives.

Volunteers came from across the States of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, as well as the District of Columbia to assist in removing debris left behind by this vicious storm. SMECO, Verizon and Maryland Department of Transportation had staff working round the clock to restore electrical power, establish valuable communication systems and clear the roadways. The Amish communities of Maryland and Pennsylvania donated much-needed manpower to get the Town of La Plata up on its feet again.

The Charles County Chapter of the American Red Cross went into immediate action, once the tornado passed, even though their

own building was destroyed. Mr. Paul Facchina had a "mini business district" set up for the business owners to get back up and running. The Charles County Chamber of Commerce offered office space and business services to companies in need and for days following the disaster local churches and other civic organizations offered food to the hundreds of volunteers.

Mr. Speaker, it has often been said that the "worst of times, bring out the best in people" and on behalf of the many, many grateful residents and business owners in La Plata, I want to say Thank You to all the volunteers who gave of themselves so unselfishly. A disaster occurred, and people came from all walks of life to help in any way they could. It did not matter how big, or how small a job, volunteers were available to lend a helping hand. This is the true spirit of America and it was shining bright and continues to beam forward in Charles County, Maryland.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. BOB CLEMENT**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I missed the votes on rollcall Nos. 324 and 325. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

RECOGNIZING THE OUTSTANDING SERVICE OF MR. GORDON VEAZEY

**HON. JOHN S. TANNER**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of my friend Gordon Veazey for his 14 years of dedicated service to our nation's veterans. Now, Mr. Veazey begins a new chapter in his life as he retires from his position as Henry County veteran service officer. I ask that the United States House of Representatives thank him for his selfless service.

Mr. Veazey's father, the late Bailey Veazey, was gassed by German soldiers during World War I, causing him serious health problems the rest of his life. Witnessing his father's disability led Mr. Veazey to devote his entire life to veteran causes.

After serving in the Army during the Korean War, Mr. Veazey understands the struggles many of our veterans face. He says one of his greatest satisfactions has been in assisting aging veterans whose ability to earn were limited by disability.

Mr. Veazey was appointed to the office in 1987 after working at Paris Manufacturing Company. During his tenure, he has assisted more than 2,000 veterans in our community in receiving the veterans claim benefits they deserve and depend upon.

We care deeply about our veterans and their courageous service to this great nation. Through Mr. Veazey's leadership he has set an example for future veteran officers who will serve our friends, neighbors, and children whom are fighting in the war today. We should be proud and honored to have had such a dedicated man working for our nation's veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask that you and our colleagues join me in applauding the selfless service and dedication Mr. Veazey has contributed to our nations veterans.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JEFF HAMMOND

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Jeff Hammond, an individual who has selflessly devoted countless hours towards the betterment of his community. In June of this year, Jeff was named "Volunteer of the Year," by the United Way Organization. Jeff is a hard working, determined, attentive individual whose selfless dedication certainly deserves the admiration of this body of Congress and this nation.

Jeff is an active participant in the Craig Youth Soccer program and in addition, he is an active community volunteer who donates his time to helping the community. This entirely volunteer league could not have made critical strides in the development of its youth, without Jeff's contributions. Jeff donates his time equally to supporting religious functions, fundraisers, car pools, and the Northwest Colorado All-Star Wildkat cheerleading squad.

Although Jeff's busy schedule envelopes most of his time, Jeff places first and foremost his devotion and loyalty to his family duties, as a father and husband do not interfere. He and his wife have been married for 12 years and are the proud parents of two children.

Mr. Speaker it is with great pleasure that I honor Jeff's accomplishments and achievements before this body of Congress and this nation. Jeff Hammond's service to our community has helped strengthen the foundation upon which our great nation was founded and it is with great anticipation I await further successes and achievements in all your endeavors.

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

SPEECH OF

**HON. WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 22, 2002*

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to join the House in honoring Congresswoman Corrine "Lindy" Boggs. From her work here, in the halls of Congress, to her days as ambassador to the Vatican, Congresswoman Boggs has served our country and served as an inspiration to all of us who followed in her footsteps. As one who was privileged to succeed her in Congress in representing Louisiana's Second Congressional District, I have been particularly inspired by her work.

Congresswoman Boggs has enjoyed a well-deserved outpouring of love and gratitude in

this, the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Congressional Women's Caucus. With a collective voice, we say thanks to a woman who helped shape the voice of women in Congress.

Since its founding, the Congressional Women's Caucus has championed issues that affect the lives of women and families. The women's caucus has fought for gender equality in the workplace and in schools. It has worked to promote women's health issues and protect victims of domestic and violent crimes. From Congresswoman Boggs' vision to today, the Congressional Women's Caucus has become the primary voice of women in Congress.

Thank you, Congresswoman Boggs for your work and dedication to the people of Louisiana and of this country. Thank you for your dedication to the women of this country. And, thank you for your leadership and inspiration. I am honored to represent you in the Congress and to serve the people of the 2nd District of Louisiana as you did so honorably for so many years.

CONTINUING AZERI WAR  
RHETORIC THREATENS PEACE

**HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call my colleagues' attention to the continuing war rhetoric coming from Azerbaijan regarding Nagorno Karabagh.

Following the fall of the Soviet Union, Azerbaijan launched a military offensive against Nagorno Karabagh in a failed attempt to impose its rule.

In 1994, a cease-fire was negotiated which is still in effect.

However, that fragile cease-fire is presently being undermined by calls for a military solution from senior Azeri officials.

A recent example was in a July 2, 2002 speech by Azeri President Heydar Aliyev where he said, "we will return our land by any means."

This type of irresponsible war rhetoric makes the OSCE peace mission co-chaired by the United States incalculably more difficult and serves to mislead the citizens of Azerbaijan into thinking a second military offensive is preferable to negotiations.

The United States must stand strongly against Azerbaijan's threats to insure a peaceful resolution to this dispute.

NATHAN WEINBERG

**HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to recognize the accomplishments of Nathan Weinberg and thank him for his service to his country and his community as he retires as a trustee of the Harry and Jeannette Weinberg Foundation and his appointment as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army.

After his family emigrated from Eastern Europe, Nathan Weinberg, the sixth of seven children, was born in America in 1917. In 1941, he was inducted into the U.S. Army and on December 25, 1945, Mr. Weinberg was discharged as a 2nd Lieutenant after service in Texas, Australia, New Guinea and the Philippines.

After returning home to Baltimore, Mr. Weinberg worked in real estate and lived briefly in Texas and Pennsylvania working on business interests of his brother, Harry Weinberg. He remained a member of the standby reserve until October 1995 when he was honorably discharged.

In 1960, Mr. Weinberg became an active officer and trustee of the Harry and Jeannette Weinberg Foundation. Since his brother Harry's death in 1990, Mr. Weinberg has remained one of five trustees to the Foundation, which is one of the largest private foundations in the United States. His leadership on the board has included projects supported by his brother, particularly housing and amenities for the elderly from Coney Island to Tel Aviv to Hawaii.

Mr. Weinberg was appointed Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army in 2000. His military experience and his dedication to the Maryland Army National Guard has provided leadership, friendship and financial support for community outreach.

Mr. Weinberg has a strong sense of family and a firmly held belief in equality and equitable treatment for all people. At ground breakings and ribbon cuttings, he is not shy about expressing his concern for the welfare of the audience, unhappy that the dignitaries receive special treatment while the audience is left to stand, swelter in the heat or freeze in the cold. His sense of justice guides his dealings with others and he expects others to pass along that philosophy as well. He is a leader by example and deeds.

I would ask my colleagues to please join me in congratulating Mr. Weinberg on a life well lived and in thanking him for his service to his country. Our appreciation extends to his family, his wife Lillian and his three sons, Donn, Glenn and Joseph their wives and children.

EXCELLENCE IN MILITARY  
SERVICE ACT

**HON. HOWARD COBLE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "Excellence in Military Service Act."

This legislation would increase the active duty service obligation (ADSO) of Military Service Academy graduates from five to eight years. Many Americans do not realize that this free and highly competitive college education costs the average taxpayer approximately \$300,000 per cadet/midshipman.

While I believe that investing in our military is critical to the future stability of our nation, I do not think it is fair to burden the taxpayer with this expense without requiring academy graduates to exhibit a similar commitment in their ADSO. I maintain it is not unreasonable that in return for a free education, with a monetary allowance, that a graduating cadet/mid-

shipman be required to commit to a longer period of obligated service upon commissioning.

As college tuitions continue to skyrocket, I believe our U.S. military academies will become even more attractive to prospective college students. In light of this fact, we need to ensure that a free education does not become a primary motivation for future applicants. I maintain that increasing the ADSO is an effective way to accomplish this without jeopardizing the viability of these historic institutions. I hope my colleagues will join with me in co-sponsoring this legislation, and I look forward to working with them to protect the U.S. taxpayers' investment in our nation's future and ensure the integrity of one of our nation's most precious resources.

HUNGER RELIEF

**HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues in honoring my friend, Congressman TONY P. HALL, a tireless advocate for hunger relief programs and improving international human rights conditions.

Congressman HALL's 30 plus years of service to the people of Ohio is indicative of the dedication he holds for improving the lives of all Americans. No one compares to TONY when it comes to his experience and knowledge on human rights, child welfare and survival, and global development. It has been a distinct privilege to serve in the House with him for the past 23 years.

Mr. HALL and I hold a special bond, not only did we both begin our service in the House in January 1979, but we also have experience serving in our state's legislatures. In the beginning, we were able to draw on these similarities the trappings and pitfalls facing new members of Congress, and then use this knowledge to grow as public servants and legislators.

TONY will soon be embarking on a new adventure. He'll bring his lifelong devotion to easing hunger across the globe and improving food security to Rome, Italy as he assumes the position of United States ambassador to the United Nations food and agriculture organizations. I think it is safe to say that we can send no one who would better represent the United States in these important institutions.

So, Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I extend my sincerest thanks to my friend, Congressman TONY HALL, and wish he and Mrs. Hall all the best as they embark on this new journey.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHURCH  
OF THE EPIPHANY

**HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to observe the 100th Anniversary of Epiphany Catholic Church in Pittsburgh Pennsylvania.

The Church of the Epiphany was established when the St. Paul Cathedral was

moved from downtown to Oakland more than 100 years ago. The cornerstone for the new church was blessed on August 10, 1902. The boundaries of the old Cathedral parish became the boundaries for the Church of the Epiphany's parish. From 1903 until 1906, when the new Cathedral was finished, Epiphany served as the interim Cathedral.

The Church is a beautiful red brick structure built in the Romanesque style. It was designed by Edward Stotz at the turn of the last century with a pair of twin towers, slate roofs, and terra cotta trim. The church design also features several statues from the old Cathedral. The interior decoration was designed by John Comes, who designed a number of Catholic churches in the Pittsburgh area. Most of the original artwork has been preserved and restored.

Father Lawrence O'Connell founded Church of the Epiphany and was its pastor for its first 54 years. He is credited with developing and operating parish programs that ably served downtown residents, workers, and the many immigrants who were streaming into Pittsburgh at that time. Under his leadership, the parish created and ran a residence for working women, a nursery, a home for infants, a home for older children, an elementary school, summer camp for under privileged children, an athletic association for young men, a prison ministry, and other religious, cultural, and education programs. In the first half of the 20th century, the Church served a parish of roughly 2,000 families.

Over time, however, the neighborhood changed. Grand plans for the first Pittsburgh renaissance dictated that much of the land covered by the parish be converted to new uses. In 1957, much of the Lower Hill neighborhood around Epiphany, including church property, was razed as part of an urban redevelopment project. Eighteen hundred families were relocated, and only 350 parishioner families remained.

The urban renewal efforts of the late 1950s and early 1960s marked the beginning of a difficult time for the Church of the Epiphany. Due to declining enrollment, for example, Epiphany School was closed in 1973—after 70 years of educating children from the community. Against all odds, the parish has struggled valiantly to survive under the leadership of a series of worthy successors to Father O'Connell. The 1960s and 1970s were a challenging time, but the congregation of the Church of the Epiphany preserved, and the Church carved out a new mission for itself in the dramatically different Lower Hill area of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Father Jim Garvey, the current pastor of Epiphany Catholic Church, and his congregation on the momentous occasion of the Church's 100th anniversary—and I want to share with them my best wishes for the future.

SAVE HISTORIC VETERANS  
BUILDINGS

**HON. TONY P. HALL**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, for more than 40 years, since the enactment by Con-

gress of the landmark National Historic Preservation Act, preservation of our historic landmarks has been a mission of the Federal government and its agencies. That is no less true of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), which owns 1,860 nationally significant buildings—more than any department except the Departments of the Interior and Defense. However, no department faces more challenges than the Department of Veterans Affairs in preserving its historic buildings. That is why today I am introducing the Veterans Heritage Preservation Act of 2002, a bill establishing a comprehensive approach to assisting the department in fulfilling its historic preservation mission while honoring Americans veterans.

The sheer scope of the task is daunting. The VA's historic buildings go back to a 1735 mill on the bank of the Susquehanna River in Perry Point, Maryland, and include a series of residential communities built for Civil War veterans. The VA also owns historic hospital buildings and living quarters constructed by the Veterans Bureau following World War I. Many of these buildings have outstanding architecture and some are sites of important events. They are located in almost every state. All represent the commitment made by the Federal government to look after our war veterans.

As the cost of health care has risen in recent years, the Department has focused on providing veterans with cost effective health care. This has made obsolete many of the Department's historic buildings which have been chosen to conserve funds. Some of these treasures have been allowed to deteriorate and ultimately face demolition. Because the Department's historic preservation requirements are funded from the same allocation for patient care, the Department has consistently chosen to underfund its historic preservation mission.

The legislation I offer today eliminates this difficult choice by establishing a Veterans Heritage Preservation Fund dedicated to the Department's preservation needs and authorized at an annual level of \$20 million, subject to appropriations. The fund would be used to evaluate, stabilize, preserve, renovate, and restore the Department's historic buildings. The fund could also be used for grants to State and local governments and non-profit organizations in connection with the adaptive reuse of historic buildings. The bill also establishes within the Department a high level Office of Historic Preservation to monitor the Department's historic preservation program.

The bill also encourages leasing historic VA properties to groups that will preserve and restore them and promotes the VA to enter into public-private partnerships for historic preservation. The goal is to keep the VA's historic buildings alive by finding new uses for them. Even if they are used for community purposes that aren't directly related to veterans' care, they will honor our veterans by preserving these important cultural legacies.

The VA's historic buildings represent an important national treasure that can never be replaced. They serve as a link between all Americans and past generations of veterans. Writing in the July 1, 2001, issue of the Paralyzed Veterans of America Paralegia News, Thomas D. Davies, Jr., AIA, former director of architecture for Paralyzed Veterans of America, said, "The VA's historic structures provide

direct evidence of America's proud heritage of veterans' care and can enhance our understanding of the lives of soldiers and sailors who fashioned our country."

The need quickly to preserve historic VA buildings increased in June when the VA announced an initiative to identify and close more buildings that are considered outdated. The initiative, Phase II of the ongoing planning process called the Capital Asset Realignment for Enhanced Services (CARES), is expected to be completed in two years. It is critical for the VA to prepare to handle the large number of its historic buildings which could join the endangered list.

The legislation follows a joint recommendation earlier this year by AMVETS, Disabled American Veterans, Paralyzed Veterans of America, and Veterans of Foreign Wars, which called on Congress to enact legislation to systematically preserve the most important historic buildings owned by the VA and to promote the reuse of historic properties by local communities.

Most of the threatened buildings were part of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, created by one of the last acts signed by President Lincoln before his assassination, and constructed between 1867 and 1930. The buildings are now owned by the VA. The National Home evolved into complete planned communities with barracks, mess halls, chapels, schools, hotels, libraries, band stands, amusements halls, theaters, and shops, many of which still stand, and include outstanding examples of 19th and early 20th century architecture.

The National Home had facilities in eleven cities. The cities, and dates the branches were founded are: Togus, Maine (1866); Milwaukee, Wisconsin (1867); Dayton, Ohio (1867); Hampton, Virginia (1870); Leavenworth, Kansas (1885); Santa Monica, California (1888); Marion, Indiana (1888); Danville, Illinois (1898); Johnson City, Tennessee (1901); Hot Springs, South Dakota (1902); and Bath, New York (1929).

The National Home represents many historical developments, including the Nation's first the first large-scale attempt by the Federal government to care for veterans. The buildings included the first non-religious planned communities, the first Federal effort to establish large-scale rehabilitation programs, a significant expansion of Federal benefits to citizen-veterans, a landmark in the development of Federal responsibility for the social safety net, and the first permanent churches constructed by the Federal government.

Before it was merged with the VA in 1930, the National Home cared for more than 100,000 Civil War and other veterans, many of whom were shattered physically and spiritually from the carnage of war. These buildings are an important part of our national heritage as well as significant contributors to the history and culture of the communities where they are located.

According to Professor Patrick J. Kelly, author of *Creating a National Home* (Harvard University Press), "The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is an institution that all Americans can treasure. This institution was an early and strikingly generous example of the federal government's commitment the care of the nation's veterans."

Kelly wrote, "The surviving buildings of the National Home offer contemporary Americans

a cultural treasure that serves to remind us of the profound sacrifices made by soldiers during the Civil War, and of the resolve of post Civil-War America the sacrifices of its veterans would not be ignored. That buildings of the National Home have much to teach us about the past, but perhaps even more importantly, offer Americans valuable lessons for veterans care that apply to today and to the future."

More than 100 historic VA buildings from all eras are underutilized or vacant and are threatened with deterioration and ultimate destruction. Those buildings include an impressive row of Victorian lodging quarters from Ford Howard in Baltimore County, Maryland, and an elaborate Victorian theater in Milwaukee which hosted all the big stars of the day, including a child pianist who lived across the street, Liberace. An entire series of 39 Georgian and Romanesque Revival style structures by master builder James McGonigle in Leavenworth, Kansas, was so close to demolition that in 2000 the National Trust for Historic Preservation included the buildings on its list of America's 11 most endangered historic places. Those buildings are still threatened.

I represent Dayton, Ohio, which was the headquarters of the National Home and its largest branch. A number of buildings in my district are in danger of deterioration and ultimate demolition, including the building that housed the national administrative offices for the National Home and the first permanent church constructed by the Federal government—a building which was constructed by the veterans themselves. My constituents—veteran and non-veteran—are concerned about this potential loss to their historical heritage.

Mr. Speaker, providing for the Department of Veteran Affairs' historic preservation requirements in no way need to diminish funding for the Department's other missions and is fully consistent with the Department's broader goal of honoring and caring for the Nation's veterans. It will require some money and it will require a lot of will. With this legislation, I hope to provide a framework for the VA to better carry out its responsibility to preserve the historic legacy under its control that belongs to veterans and to all Americans.

HONORING PASTOR DOUGLAS P.  
JONES

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise before you today on behalf of the congregation of Welcome Missionary Baptist Church in Pontiac, Michigan, to recognize and congratulate Reverend Douglas P. Jones, who celebrated his 13th anniversary as the pastor of the church on June, 18, 2002.

Upon graduation from University of Cincinnati, Pastor Jones continued his studies in pastoral care administration at Cincinnati Bible College. On April 8, 1989, the Church voted to call Reverend Jones as their pastor. Pastor Jones accepted and was installed on June 18, 1989. During his years of service, he has earned certificates in various workshops and counseling sessions, as well as special training in administration, management, and planning.

Pastor Jones' time and dedication with the ministry has allowed him to develop strong support that extends throughout the city of Pontiac, including serving as the Chaplain of the Oakland County Sheriff Department, and acting as a board member for the United Way Oakland County. Additionally, the diligence he has shown over the years has led to the expansion of the church and its congregation. Pastor Jones is more than deserving of the numerous honors and awards that he has received over the past 13 years, including commendations from the City of Pontiac and the State of Michigan, among many others.

The work that Pastor Jones has accomplished on behalf of the community is tremendous. Through his creation of the Greater Pontiac Community Coalition, he has helped generate programs that have guided our youth to a brighter future. Programs such as Youth in Government and Invent America, as well as scholarship programs through the Church and the Coalition, have helped open doors of success for hundreds of young men and women.

Mr. Speaker, Pastor Douglas P. Jones' devotion to spreading God's Word is an inspiration to us all. As a former seminarian, I understand the important role the Church plays in our lives, and I am proud to call him my colleague and my friend. Self-evident is his lifelong commitment to enhancing the dignity and nurturing the spirits of all people, and our community is a much better place because of him. I ask my colleagues in the 107th Congress to join me in congratulating Pastor Jones.

ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
THE NEW GLARUS FIRE DEPARTMENT

**HON. TAMMY BALDWIN**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my congratulations to the New Glarus Volunteer Fire Department of Wisconsin, which is celebrating 100 years of excellence. This outstanding achievement is marked by the New Glarus Volunteer Fire Department's commitment to providing safe, efficient, and effective emergency services.

New Glarus Volunteer Fire Department's standards of excellence were first instituted in 1902 with the formation of Company No. 1. From the incorporation of the village in 1845 until 1902, fires were fought by means of a bucket brigade. Company No. 1 replaced the old fashioned bucket brigade with the latest technology, circa 1902, a hose cart and hand-drawn ladder rig. Staffed by 24 dedicated firefighters, the equipment was housed in the New Glarus Town Hall, in which the first arriving firefighter rang a bell, alerting the remainder of the company to call.

Today, the New Glarus Volunteer Fire Department is fully modernized, serving a 71-square-mile fire protection district that covers the village of New Glarus as well as the towns of York, Perry and Primrose in the rolling hills of Green and Dane Counties. In 1981, the current fire station was erected just west of the village hall, and has the capacity to hold up to ten pieces of apparatus. In addition to responding to fires, the totally volunteer depart-

ment of 36 members, now reacts to motor vehicle, hazardous materials incidents and assists the New Glarus EMS.

Although the bell has been replaced by a modern siren system, the call to tirelessly safeguard the lives and property of area citizens remains the same for the New Glarus Volunteer Firefighters. These courageous volunteers join the prestigious though often under-appreciated ranks of the "everyday hero." Now, more than every, our nation is comforted by the knowledge that such citizens are prepared to protect our communities. So, when the siren sounds, those citizens served by the New Glarus Volunteer Fire Department are assured that they will receive the best possible assistance.

I wholeheartedly congratulate the New Glarus Fire Department for 100 years of protecting their community and recognize their continuing commitment to excellence.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, on July 23, 2002, I was granted a Leave of Absence due to a family emergency. I was not present for rollcall votes Nos. 330, 331, 332, 333, and 334.

If I had been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 330 an amendment by Representative GOSS to limit the use of funds to enforce the ban on travel to Cuba; "yes" on No. 331 an amendment by Representative FLAKE to prohibit the use of funds to enforce the ban on travel to Cuba by U.S. citizens; "yes" on No. 332 by Representative FLAKE to prohibit the use of funds to enforce restrictions on remittances to nationals of Cuba; "yes" on No. 333 by Representative RANGEL an amendment to prohibit the use of funds to implement, administer or enforce the economic embargo against Cuba; and "yes" on No. 334 passage of H.R. 3609, the Pipeline Safety Act.

HAPPY 80TH BIRTHDAY TO JULIUS  
WADE KING

**HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, eighty years ago on August 2, 1922, Julius Wade King was born in Lockhart, MS, to James and Clara King. Julius, better known as Judy, has led a life devoted to business, education, service, church, and family.

A product of public schools, Judy graduated Heidelberg High School in 1940 and entered Jones County Junior College (JCJC); Judy then received his B.S. degree from the University of Mississippi in 1943. Upon leaving Ole Miss, Judy attended U.S. Naval Midshipman's School at Notre Dame and was commissioned as an officer. But graduating from JCJC, Ole Miss, and Notre Dame would not end Judy's association with education, for he has devoted more than 6 decades to the field.

Active in the South Pacific until 1946, Judy was discharged from the Navy and moved to

where he still calls home—Laurel, Mississippi. In Laurel, Judy began work in the automotive business and later, in 1951, Judy launched a career in the oil and gas industry as well as in real estate. Throughout his career at Julius W. King Oil Properties, Judy has been a long-time member of the Board of Directors of Independent Petroleum Association of America and Mid Continent Oil and Gas Association.

Judy was married on April 10, 1955 to Marion Louise King; they are the parents of two daughters—Mary Gwendolyn and Kendall Lea and the grandparents of five.

Judy has given many years of his life to the service of the community. A member of First Baptist Church of Laurel, Judy has helped the church with continuous growth and expansion by serving as Property Acquisition Chairman.

Many of Judy's service hours have also been committed to education. As past chairman of the University of Mississippi Foundation, board member, and endower of the King Lectureship in Ethics, Judy has played an active role in serving the University of Mississippi. Along with his brother, James E. King, Jr., Judy donated the necessary money to initiate the building of the JCJC King Chemistry Center. Still serving JCJC today, Judy is the chairman of the JCJC Foundation.

Judy is an outstanding leader. He has served as president and board member of United Way of Jones County; president of Laurel Jaycees; twice president of the Laurel Country Club; president of Jones County Chapter of the American Red Cross and Lung Association; and board member of the Jones County Economic Development Authority. Judy has also recently completed 14 years on the board of the Lauren Rogers Museum of Art.

In addition to serving his community, Judy has made contributions to the Republican Party on both the local and national level. Judy has served as the Finance Chairman of the Mississippi Republican Party and assisted in building the United Republican Fund of Mississippi. He has been recognized as a Pioneer Republican and ran for State Senate in 1963. Judy has also served on the state and county GOP executive committees.

On the national level, Judy has had the honor of being a presidential elector three times and serving three years on the White House Selection Committee for Fellowships. He also has the distinction of being a member of the Transition team for the Reagan White House.

Judy has been a role model for me as a Christian husband, father, businessman, and leader. I thank him for his example and for his friendship to me and my family.

It is an honor and privilege for me to extend birthday wishes to a man who knows the true meaning of faith, service, community, and family. Happy 80th Birthday Judy King!

RECOGNIZING PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY'S GEORGE PERNSTEINER FOR HIS COMMITMENT TO HIGHER EDUCATION

**HON. DAVID WU**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize George Pernsteiner, Vice President of Finance

and Administration at Portland State University. Mr. Pernsteiner is leaving Oregon to become the Vice Chancellor of Administrative Services at the University of California, Santa Barbara. I join with Mr. Pernsteiner's colleagues at Portland State University, in the Oregon University System, and in the City of Portland in recognizing him for his leadership, his commitment to providing educational opportunities to students and his work with PSU President Dan Bernstine to make this institution a national model of an urban university.

George Pernsteiner has served at Portland State University since 1995. During that time, enrollment has grown from about 14,000 students to the nearly 23,000 who will enroll this September. Mr. Pernsteiner has overseen the implementation of the unique University District plan, which links PSU's campus development to the planning goals of Portland—one of the nation's most livable cities. George was instrumental in building the University's new urban center, home of the nationally recognized College of Urban and Public Affairs. He was involved in the city's efforts to have a new urban streetcar, and brought it to the campus. George has also been involved in the building of a new Native American Student and Community Center that will open next year, the creation of the Peter Stott Community Recreation field, and the establishment of a new technology center in the PSU Millar Library.

George Pernsteiner is not only actively involved in Portland State University and the City of Portland, he has been a statewide leader in the Oregon University System. Before coming to Portland State University, he was Vice Provost and Chief Financial Officer at the University of Oregon, and also served as the Associate Vice Chancellor for Administration at the Oregon University System. George was key to developing State legislation that gave greater operating flexibility to the institutions in Oregon, as well as a new funding model for the entire Oregon University System, which was adopted by the state legislature in 1999.

George Pernsteiner is viewed in Oregon as an innovative higher education leader who puts students first. He leaves Oregon and PSU a better place because of his visionary commitment to providing educational opportunities. George is a devoted public administrator who values public service.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored that I have had the opportunity to work with and know George Pernsteiner. I hope you and my colleagues will join me in wishing him and his family the best as they leave Oregon for Santa Barbara and go from being Vikings to Gauchos!

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

SPEECH OF

**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 23, 2002*

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Flake and Rangel amendments to the Treasury-Postal Service Appropriations Act. The argument that allowing Americans to travel to Cuba props up Fidel Castro's regime

is just not supported by fact. History has shown that allowing—even encouraging—American citizens to travel to and engage commercially in less-than-free societies ignites the spark of freedom and hastens democratic transformations. Unfortunately, special interests have driven some to argue even against demonstrated fact in pursuit of their political agenda.

It is time to face reality on the policies of isolation and embargo: they have not worked in the past, they are not working in the present, and they will not work in the future. Can anyone claim that our policies of isolation and embargo have made life for the average Cuban citizen the slightest bit better? Conversely, is there any evidence that our policies of isolation and embargo have made life for Castro and his ruling clique one bit worse? The answer to both questions, of course, is no. So why continue to pursue a foreign policy that is producing the opposite effect of what is intended?

While there is no evidence that sanctions and isolation work, there is plenty of evidence—real concrete evidence—that engagement and trade actually bring about democratic change. In the former Soviet-dominated world—particularly in Central Europe—it was American commercial and individual engagement that proved key to the demise of the dictatorships. It was Americans traveling to these lands with new ideas and a different attitude toward government that helped nurture the seeds of discontent among a population living under the yoke of tyranny. It was American commercial activity that brought in products that the closed and controlled economic systems would or could not produce, thus underscoring to the population the failure of planned economies.

With the system of one-party rule so obviously and undeniably proven unworkable and unsatisfactory in Central Europe, even those who had served the one-party state began to shift their views and work in opposition to that rule. Thus began the fall of the Soviet empire. Yet those who support sanctions and isolation still seek to deny history in their drive to pursue a policy that has not worked for forty years.

Mr. Chairman, finally and importantly, I strongly oppose sanctions for the simple reason that they hurt American industries, particularly agriculture. Every time we shut our own farmers out of foreign markets, they are exploited by foreign farmers. China, Russia, the Middle East, North Korea, and Cuba all represent huge potential for our farm products, yet many in Congress favor trade restrictions that prevent our farmers from selling to the billions of people in these areas. We are one of the world's largest agricultural producers—why would we ever choose to restrict our exports? Why would we want to do harm to our domestic producers by pursuing a policy that does not work? The only beneficiaries of our sanctions policies are our foreign competitors; the ones punished are our own producers. It is time to end restrictions on Cuba travel and trade.

RICK SWARTZ DEFENDS THE  
RIGHTS OF IMMIGRANTS

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 2002

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention an interview with Mr. Rich Swartz in the Summer 2002 edition of *Intelligence Report*, the quarterly publication of the Southern Poverty Law Project.

For nearly two decades, I have had the privilege of knowing and working with Rick Swartz in defense of the rights of immigrants. In 1982, he founded the National Immigration Forum, which is the leading immigration rights advocacy group in the nation. We first met when we were both working to secure a safe haven for Salvadoran and other Central American refugees here in the United States.

The interview explores the lengthy battles with anti-immigration forces in the United States and the prospects for securing immigrant rights in today's national environment. Rick Swartz is someone who feels strongly about America's roots as a nation of immigrants and who believes that current immigration is an important contributor to a strong future for our country. I join him in those beliefs, and I commend this article to my colleagues.

[From the *Intelligence Report*, Summer 2002]  
DEFENDING IMMIGRANTS

A KEY ACTIVIST IN THE STRUGGLE FOR IMMIGRANT RIGHTS DISCUSSES THE EVOLUTION AND NATURE OF THE ANTI-IMMIGRATION MOVEMENT

Over the last quarter of a century, Rick Swartz may have done more than any other activist to encourage a healthy level of immigration to America and to protect the rights of immigrants once they are here. After graduating from the University of Chicago Law School, Swartz directed an immigrant rights project at the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights before going on to found, in 1982, what has become the nation's leading immigration rights advocacy group, the National Immigration Forum. Swartz was president of the Forum, a coalition of more than 250 national organizations and several thousand local groups, until 1990. In that post, he worked to secure have for Haitian and Central American war refugees, to legalize the status of millions of other immigrants and to battle the anti-immigrant and English Only movements. Since leaving the Forum, Swartz, now 52, has run a small public policy firm representing a range of corporate and nonprofit clients, at the same time continuing his immigration advocacy work. The *Intelligence Report* asked Swartz about his lengthy battles with America's leading anti-immigration activists, his view of the movement today, and his analysis of the movement's prospects.

*Intelligence Report*: In looking at the contemporary anti-immigrant movement [see story, p. 44], we've found that even though there are a large number of organizations involved, they almost always seem to go back to one man—John Tanton, the Michigan ophthalmologist who founded the Federation for American Immigration Reform [FAIR] in 1979. Has that always been the case?

Swartz: Tanton is the puppeteer behind this entire movement. He is the organizer of a significant amount of its financing, and is both the major recruiter of key personnel and the intellectual leader of the whole net-

work of groups. I don't know if he's personally wealthy—it could well be that people give him big donations just because he is so mesmerizing. He does have a charismatic feel about him.

It's been clear since 1988, when a series of embarrassing internal memos by Tanton and Roger Conner [who was then executive director of FAIR] were leaked to the press, what the overall strategy is. Those memos are a blueprint for what Tanton and his friends have been doing ever since.

IR: Can you describe that blueprint?

Swartz: The blueprint envisaged creating a whole array of organizations that serve the overall ideological and political battle plan to halt immigration—even if some of these groups have somewhat differing politics. They camouflage the links between these organizations, their true origins, so that they appear to have arisen spontaneously. But in fact they have the same creator, Tanton.

IR: So the idea was to create the illusion of a grassroots movement that was supported by a significant number of Americans?

Swartz: Yes indeed, to confuse the press. The leaked memos did bring some public attention to the Tanton network, and some of these linkages were further exposed in the early 1990s. More recently, FAIR's tax records established that the center for Immigration Studies, which has become an influential Washington institution, was spun off from FAIR as a separate organization. But these facts aren't widely known by the public today.

For years and years, Fair and these other spinoffs have been part of a strategy of, "Well, it can't just be Fair and other major Tanton creations like U.S. English and the Center for Immigration studies, because then it's too easy to pin us down. So therefore how about creating Numbers USA, English First, the American Immigration Control Foundation and all these smaller local groups?" all of this was anticipated by the memos, which were written in 1986, two years before the leak.

IR: has even the limited exposure of these kinds of linkages damaged the ability of Tanton's anti-immigrant groups to affect public policy in Congress?

Swartz: They are well known to everybody deeply involved in the immigration debate. But when it comes to Congress, very few members—maybe two—can come close to understanding the situation or the history of the immigration reform efforts of the last 25 years. They may have voted on immigration-related items, but immigration is not a way of life for them.

IR: Let's go back a little. How did Tanton get started?

Swartz: When Tanton started Fair in 1979, he was already president of a liberal organization, Zero Population Growth (ZPG). He wanted ZPG to be the vehicle for a significant advocacy effort to reduce immigration, but the senior staff and at least some members of the ZPG board resisted. As a result, Fair was created. Conner ran Fair as executive director through most of the '80's before leaving to become executive director or yet another Tanton creation, the American Alliance for Rights and Responsibilities, which was intended to be an antidote to the ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union). At the time, Fair was promoting employer sanctions (laws to punish those who hire illegal aliens) and dramatic increases in border enforcement, sweeps, arrests and deportations. It was opposing guest worker programs and asylum for refugees from Haiti or the Central American wars.

It was also Fair that first had the idea of barring social services and other public benefits for immigrants (an enterprise that came to fruition with California's Proposition 187,

which was passed in 1994 with the support of Fair and other Tanton creations, but ultimately found to be unconstitutional). Fair also tried to build linkages to mainstream environmental groups, but without much success.

IR: When did Tanton get into the English Only movement?

Swartz: Tanton established an organization called U.S. English in the early 1980s, and this became his second major national organization after Fair. The organization was dedicated to "English Only" [the idea that all official government business should be conducted in English alone], and it attracted into its ranks a number of well-known celebrities—Walter Cronkite and Arnold Schwarzenegger, for example. U.S. English funded a range of "official English" state and local referenda [through early 2002, 27 states had passed English-only legislation]. The most recent example of this kind of activity is in Iowa, where the governor earlier this year declared English the state's official language.

By the way, there is a lot happening in Iowa right now. Why Iowa? Well, you've got meatpacking plants and the immigrants employed in them, leading to demographic change. And you have Iowa's governor making pro-immigration statements over the last couple of years, saying we're losing people and we need new people, therefore we should be trying to attract immigrants. And, of course, Iowa is the first presidential primary. So add it all up, and you can see why they're spending a ton of advertising money in Iowa. It's perfect for Tanton's message.

IR: Although he has always denied it, Tanton and his progeny have frequently been accused of being racist, not to mention anti-Catholic and, in particular, anti-Hispanic. In fact, Tanton helped to arrange for the English-language publication of *The Camp of the Saints*, a grotesquely racist French novel that tells of European civilization being overrun by bestial Third World immigrants. And he continues to promulgate that book in his role as publisher of *The Social Contract Press*, a hate group. What do you make of the role of this remarkable book?

SWARTZ: A movement of the kind that Tanton envisions needs a bible. It needs a bible for conversion. It needs a bible as an ideological road map. It needs a bible to stimulate zeal and a sense of belief among its followers. *The Camp of the Saints* is that book for Tanton. It puts out a vision of immigrants rampaging and destroying the West, and that is the vision that Tanton believes in and wants his followers to believe in. James Crawford, who wrote a book on the English Only movement, calls *The Camp of the Saints* "a cult book"—and that is what I think it is.

IR: A similar vision of white people being overwhelmed by dusky, Third World hordes is suggested in the Tanton-Conner memos. Did the leak of those memos to *The Arizona Republic* hurt Tanton and Fair significantly?

SWARTZ: It hurt him a lot at the time. The revelations led to the resignation of Linda Chavez, who had become executive director of U.S. English in the mid-1980s [and is a conservative Republican columnist today]. A whole group of celebrities resigned from the board or advisory board of U.S. English because of the memos, which were complicated by *The Camp of the Saints* being sort of a Holy Bible for the movement. All this revealed the underlying ideology of Tanton.

It also made it that much more difficult for people like [former Sen.] Alan Simpson [R-Wyo.] and others who shared Fair's point of view from holding Fair up as this great organization that other members worked with all the time. And the political character of

the Tanton-Conner memos—the strategies of infiltration and so on that they discussed—also contributed to the rash of resignations.

IR: Are there good examples of that infiltration strategy at work?

Swartz: In the 1980s, while Conner was executive director of Fair, a woman named Cordia Strom became the legal director. The memos had specifically discussed infiltrating the Congressional staff, and Cordia was their big success story. She became part of the staff of Rep. LAMAR SMITH [R-Texas] and then she went to work for the House Immigration Subcommittee. She was in that job through 1996 and was the subcommittee's chief counsel during the big 1996 immigration debate [which resulted in harsh legislation, introduced by subcommittee chairman LAMAR SMITH, that sharply reduced the rights of legal immigrants]. At some point after that, she went over to the Executive Office for Immigration Review [the administrative appeals arm of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, or INS, that is responsible for making final decisions on such matters as deportations], where she is still employed [as counsel to the director and coordinator for congressional affairs]. After the 2000 election, there was even an [unsuccessful] effort to get Cordia appointed deputy director of the INS.

IR: Then the infiltration strategy was really quite effective?

Swartz: Well, these groups had their own person running the House Immigration Subcommittee at a critical moment. Being the staff director of that subcommittee brings tremendous daily influence on LAMAR SMITH [chairman of the subcommittee from 1994 to 2000] and other Republican members. The staff director has lots of access to inside information, including confidential and classified information regarding immigration. You have constant dealings with the INS, with the Justice Department and the State Department. So someone like Cordia, with her ideological bent, has an opportunity to have tremendous influence throughout the Congress and the government, as well as the media.

IR: Yes, similarly, we've found that a woman named Rosemary Jenks, a lobbyist for Numbers USA, is now working part-time out of the office of Rep. Tom Tancredo. [Editor's note: Tancredo is a Colorado Republican, chairman of the Congressional Immigration Reform Caucus, and a harsh immigration critic whose Web site carries data from one of Tanton's creations, the Center for Immigration Studies. Tancredo's Congressional Immigration Reform Caucus Web site links directly to a hard-edged hate group, the Voice of Citizens Together, also known as American Patrol.]

Swartz: That's another example of infiltration at work. Fair and the others have successfully placed their people around folks like Tancredo in Congress.

IR: Are there other important methods that Tanton has employed.

Swartz: Another tactic of Tanton's is to turn ethnic groups on each other, to create conflict between difference ethnic and racial groups. One of his big arguments has always been that immigration hurts blacks. Fair has bought radio advertising on black radio stations to push that vision. A prime example was Chicago 10 or 12 years ago, when an ad ran basically saying, "You know why you don't have a job? Because some undocumented Mexican came in and stole yours from you."

Fair also has hired black professionals and has put a lot of effort into building alliances with African-American intellectuals, because the unfortunate reality is that there is a lot of anti-immigrant sentiment in the black community. When you have dramatic

demographic change going on in places like South Central Los Angeles—well, it's the oldest trick in the book. It's called making those who don't have a lot but are making progress feel threatened by those coming after them. There is some conflict among Latinos, Asian and African Americans competing politically and economically, and this provides fertile ground for the kind of poison that the Tanton crowd has been trying to plant in the African-American community for years—the idea that Latinos in particular, and immigrants in general, are a threat.

Once again, all this is prefigured in the Tanton-Conner memos.

IR: That kind of conflict permeates our history, doesn't it?

Swartz: America's history is in part a story of ethnic succession. At times, we've had major ethnic violence surrounding this dynamic of ethnic succession. Benjamin Franklin was afraid Germans were going to come in and take over Pennsylvania and overwhelm the English language. We had the Know-Nothing Party that came up in response to the beginnings of Irish and Catholic migrations in the early and middle 19th century. There were similar responses to Jewish and Italian immigrants in the late 19th century. The KKK of the 1920s was rooted in anti-Catholicism. Today, Tanton works to create similar kinds of conflict amongst ethnic groups.

IR: During the 2000 Michigan senatorial race, Fair ran ads that essentially suggested that Spencer Abraham [R-Mich.] was allowing terrorists into the country by backing higher numbers of visas for immigrants with high-tech skills. The ads also implied, but didn't say directly, that that was because Abraham was an Arab American. Did the brouhaha over those ads hurt Fair? Didn't Alan Simpson, one of Fair's biggest supporters in the Senate, resign their board as a result?

Swartz: He did! Simpson condemned the ads. I think the attacks on Abraham really hurt Fair among certain Republicans. Something like 20 to 25 Senate Republicans put their names on a letter denouncing Fair for the Abraham attacks. Some of these senators today probably have no idea that so-called "respectable" organizations, like the Center for Immigration Studies, are linked to Fair. But to go back to the theme of infiltration, if you look at the record of witenesses before the House and Senate immigration subcommittees, you will see that Fair or some other Fair-connected group is a witness at the vast majority of the hearings. Thank you, Lamar Smith and Alan Simpson! Those kinds of relationships are legitimizing. Fair can say, "How can you say we're an extremist group when we're being invited to testify to Congress at the time?" It creates great camouflage.

IR: We've noticed some connections between the Tanton network and European anti-immigrant parties. For instance, Glenn Spencer, leader of the hate group Voice of Citizens Together and a Tanton grant recipient, recently shared the podium with Nick Griffin, leader of the neofascist British National Party. Both men spoke at an event put on by another racist outfit, American Renaissance magazine.

Swartz: There is a transatlantic character to the ideological underpinnings of the Tanton movement. I believe that there has been for years substantial financial and political and personnel interaction between the Tanton movement here and the anti-immigration movements in Europe. I remember in the '80s, when I was always debating Conner in a variety of public forums, that he made a lot of references to France, how he had just come back from France and so on.

In fact, I believe that Fair and Tanton have an agenda of seeking a Front National [a virulently anti-immigrant French party] type of political party in the United States, in significant part through their strong involvement in the Reform Party. Their take-over attempt was personified by the former governor of Colorado, Dick Lamm, who is a Fair adviser and director and who tried to run for president in 1996 on the Reform Party ticket. In 2000, Pat Buchanan, whose views are quite similar to those of Fair, also tried to take over the Reform Party. [Editor's note: Glenn Spencer was scheduled to speak to the Iowa Reform Party this April.] So while I can't name names, I would guess a significant number of Reform activists are connected to the Tanton network.

But then again, both Lamm and Buchanan failed pathetically. This gives hope that their ideology is seen as bankrupt by most Americans.

IR: Since California's Proposition 187 was thrown out by the courts in 1998, a number of anti-immigration groups like the Voice of Citizens Together/American Patrol and the California Coalition for Immigration Reform [CCIR] seem to have gotten significantly harder-line, and also far more conspiracy-oriented. At the same time, Tanton creations like Center for Immigration Studies very assiduously court mainstream respectability. Are these contradictory strategies?

Swartz: My guess is that every move is strategic and deliberate. The anti-immigration movement is both radicalizing on the fringes of the Tanton network and at the same time mainstreaming at the core of the network. In some ways, Fair is more moderate than it once was. NumbersUSA is also more sedate. Simultaneously, the harder edge is carried by people like [CCIR leader] Barbara Coe. She acts on the extremes, while Fair appears more "sophisticated."

My point is that Tanton is a brilliant tactician. He has created a system where he can have his cake and eat it, too. He has a political movement on the extremist, racial fringe that is stirring up popular discontent and hatred with its harsh rhetoric. There is a lot of fertile ground out there, and the fringe is increasingly significant in areas like what is going on in Iowa right now. At the same time, other Tanton groups are getting invited to testify before Congress on a regular basis.

IR: So what is your prognosis for the future?

Swartz: The challenge is to ensure that our political culture is not poisoned by Tanton and his crowd, and that leaders and citizens alike repudiate racial and ethnic fearmongering. Know-Nothing ideologies—and multimillion-dollar media buys—cannot be allowed to spawn racial and ethnic violence against immigrants.

In Europe over the last 20 years, Tanton-like leaders have resurrected far-right and sometimes violent movements—and political parties—rooted in the fear of the stranger. The Tanton vision laid out in the 1986 memos is of an apartheid United States beset by racial violence, and whites not going quietly into the night as their numbers are overwhelmed by the demographics of immigration.

It would be very unwise to underestimate the danger in the Camp of the Saints ideology that Tanton embodies and in the work that they have been doing for 25 years to turn immigrant against native, black against brown, and so on. But in the end, I am confident that the vast majority of Americans will, as they have in the past, reject the fearmonger and, through the toil of people from all over the world, build the freest and most prosperous nation yet known. America is hugely resilient and immigration is one of our priceless resources,

especially in the coming global age. I take nothing for granted when it comes to threats to America's future, but I am totally confident about the goodwill and common sense of America's people.

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 EGLI HILA

**HON. JOHN B. LARSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Egli Hila, seventh grader at South Middle School in Hartford, Connecticut, for being named a finalist in the national Do the Write Thing Challenge, and to submit the praiseworthy essay into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I applaud Egli's efforts to tackle the growing problem of youth violence.

The Do the Write Thing Challenge is an initiative of the National Campaign to Stop Violence designed to give middle school students the opportunity to examine the impact of youth violence on their lives and to communicate in writing what they think should be done to change our culture and violence. The program encourages students to make personal commitments to do something about the problem with the ultimate goal of helping them break the cycles of violence in their homes, school, and neighborhoods.

In the world, people are faced with different issues as well as different emotions. There are people out there who are suffering from poverty, from lack of security in their lives but most of all people are constantly suffering from violence whether it's at home or in the streets. This eventually leads to physical and mental stress, anguish, pain, fear (and) hurt. No one wants it or even asks for it, but it still comes knocking at your door. What can one do when there is so much pain? Many questions come to mind but so little answers. How has violence affected my life? What do I think the major causes of youth violence are? What can do about youth violence? How can I stop it? I wish it didn't exist but it does and we have to deal with it the best way possible. These questions that have been raised are very hard to answer but I'll try to answer them to the best of my abilities and knowledge.

I keep repeating the questions in my head over and over again. How has violence affected my life? I can tell you that violence has affected my life but the most common one would be that it makes me angry at times and at other times I'm scared. One word "violence" makes me have so many mixed emotions running through me. Imagine what the actions of violence can do to a person. In schools I see fights and I try to understand why it is happening, but I can't. The people fighting are my fellow classmates. I feel bad for them not only because they will get physically hurt in the process but also they will get suspended. What good came out of it? I don't seem to grasp this concept. When the question of how violence has affected my life is addressed to me, I guess I have to say that in a weird way it has worked to benefit because I know what it is and what it leads to, so I try my best to stay away from it. As mentioned earlier, I also get scared because I see all this hate that people have for one another and it's just not right. I get scared because I don't want to see a world full of hate and full of violence. I am striving for a better world than the one we live in now. In the future, I want to see happiness in people's faces and not sadness.

There are many causes of youth violence. Unfortunately, too many. The major causes would be domestic violence, meaning violence at home. When the parents for whatever (the) reason may be start hitting one another and they constantly scream and can't keep themselves under control, then it's obvious that a child at home who sees these unpleasant actions will eventually do the same thing in a different environment. Peer pressure is also a very big factor of youth violence. Kids by nature want to fit in especially by being in the "cool group." What better way to fit in than do what the group says? If the group says you have to hurt that person whether it's physically or mentally, you want to do it because then you'll be considered "cool" and finally be accepted. That's how most kids fall into the trap and afterwards have a tough time getting out of it. Another cause of violence would be when kids put one another down and they get emotionally hurt. Also, gossip leads to violence because when kids hear these hurtful things being said about them, they want to fight back with the same weapon or go a step further and actually hurt someone physically. Call it revenge but whatever you call it, it will not make a difference because it's violence in the worst way.

Youth violence is simply very sad to think about. In my opinion, kids should think about doing good in schoolwork, making friends (not enemies) having fun, think about college, careers and have the power to dream for a better life for themselves and the people around them. I have been seriously thinking about this issue and what I can do about youth violence. The only answer I come up with is that I could try and stop it when I see it or if I can't stop the fight then I'll let an adult know what's going on so these kids could get help. These kids then might be able to talk about what's troubling them. I guess this could be a step toward recovery. Don't you agree?

Youth violence is everywhere but if we can limit is even just a little bit, then I think we have succeeded.

The courage and dedication that Egli has demonstrated in trying to stop youth violence is admirable. Few students would be able to verbalize their frustrations, let alone identify causes and solutions for youth violence in their schools. Egli Hila is a remarkable student and inspiration for other young Americans, and I would urge other students to follow Egli's example.

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 TRIBUTE TO MR. ISAAC  
 WASHINGTON

**HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Isaac Washington, who on June 15, 2002 was bestowed the National Newspaper Association's Publisher of the Year Award on behalf of the award winning Black Media Group. Mr. Washington was born in Columbia, S.C. and grew up in public housing, Allen-Benedict Court. But his experiences were not without love. Surrounded by the love of his parents and four siblings, brothers Eddie, Jeremiah and Oliver, Jr. and a sister, Ethel, young Isaac learned the value of reaching out to others.

A graduate of C.A. Johnson High School, he earned a bachelor's degree from Benedict

College. His career began in the media business at Columbia's WIS-TV, where he served as Assistant Program Director and Director of Sales Traffic and Operations. He pioneered the Awareness program, WIS-TV's foray into minority affairs reporting and programming.

After his stint at WIS, Washington entered a partnership to publish Black News. His diverse media experience prepared him for his leadership role as President/Publisher of the South Carolina Black Media Group, SCBMG. Within a few years, SCBMG began marketing its product statewide, and eventually evolved into eight newspapers published in virtually every major market of the Palmetto State and in Fayetteville, N.C. In 1997, SCBMG consolidated its newspapers into one statewide publication, The Black News. Within the last three years, Black News has twice been a finalist for the coveted A. Philip Randolph Messenger Award, which honors Black newspapers for journalistic excellence in the field of civil rights.

Washington's community outreach also extends far beyond the walls of the newspaper office. He is a member of Zion Baptist Church in Columbia, where he serves as an ordained deacon and member of the Men's Committee. He also serves on the boards of the American Red Cross, the Will Lou Gray Foundation, and is a commissioner with the S.C. State Housing Authority. He is a lifelong member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. and the NAACP. He has been bestowed many honors, including an honorary doctorate of Religious Education from the C.E. Graham Bible College, and has been honored with a mural on the Columbia Housing Authority's Wall of Fame.

Washington established the S.C. Black Media Foundation, a nonprofit organization that provides opportunities for youth in the community through tutorial and job training programs, and provides public housing and other services for the elderly. Mr. Washington, a longtime personal friend, was presented his award during the Merit Awards Dinner, at NNPA's 62nd Annual convention, held in Jacksonville, FL.

He is married to the former Clannie Hart, and has one son, Isaac, Jr., who is a student at Benedict College.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in honoring an outstanding South Carolinian whose dedication to his profession and family is unparalleled. I wish him good luck and Godspeed.

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 INTRODUCING FOREIGN LANGUAGE  
 TRAINING LEGISLATION

**HON. TIM ROEMER**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce, along with my distinguished colleagues, Representatives JIM GIBBONS, MIKE CASTLE, and SILVESTRE REYES, important legislation that strengthens our commitment to train students in foreign language proficiency, particularly languages that are of high national security interest to the United States such as Arabic, Farsi, and Hindi.

Since the tragic events of September 11, 2001, the federal government's deficiency with regard to the availability of experts proficient in

foreign languages and knowledgeable of cultures of national security interest has been exposed. This shortage of federal employees fluent in foreign languages is a major obstacle towards our objective of winning the war against terrorism. FBI Director Robert Mueller has underscored this concern through a public plea for Americans who are proficient in Arabic and Farsi to offer their services to the federal government.

This legislation takes great strides toward addressing the federal government's foreign language deficiency concerns by expanding and strengthening the National Security Education Program (NSEP) at the Pentagon. A stronger commitment to the NSEP by Congress will serve to increase the quantity and proficiency level of federal employees with expertise in the languages and cultures of countries critical to U.S. national security.

Nearly 80 federal agencies require professionals proficient in 100 foreign languages to deal with a wide range of threats, as well as to advance our diplomatic, commercial and economic interests worldwide. As a recent GAO study reported, technology advances that result in the collection of growing amounts of information and greater U.S. involvement in global activities have made it difficult for government agencies to meet their language requirements. This failure has been damaging to our nation's security. In hearings before the Senate Government Affairs Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services one year prior to the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, government officials testified that language deficiencies had compromised U.S. military, law enforcement, intelligence, counter-terrorism, and diplomatic efforts. Yet, despite this demand for language expertise, only eight percent of American college students study a foreign language—a statistic that has not changed in 25 years.

The funding increase incorporated in this proposed legislation for NSEP will be used to increase the number of scholarships and fellowships for language and area studies that the program makes available to U.S. college and university students who commit to federal employment in a national security position as a condition of their award. The funds will also allow NSEP to quickly establish programs at major U.S. universities designed to produce professionals proficient at the advanced level in languages, such as Arabic, Farsi, Hindi, Turkish, Russian, Japanese, Chinese and Korean—all critical to U.S. national security. These programs will not only be available to NSEP award recipients but to other students and government employees who want to enhance their language proficiency. The \$10 million increase in FY 2003 will supplement \$8 million in annual trust fund expenditures currently incurred by the program.

NSEP has been highly successful in encouraging American students to pursue language and cultural studies in world regions critical to U.S. interests and helping those students find national security positions in the federal government. Since its creation in 1991, NSEP has awarded nearly 2,300 scholarships and fellowships for study of more than 35 languages in nearly 100 countries. About one in three to four awards are made to students in the applied sciences, and nearly three-quarters of

NSEP award recipients fulfill their service requirement by working in positions at the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Justice, State, and Treasury, in the intelligence community, at NASA or USAID; and in the Congress. Given this impressive performance and the federal government's growing demand for language expertise and cultural knowledge, an expansion of the NSEP program is an essential, creative and cost-effective investment in our nation's future security.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, Congress must be proactive in this war on terrorism by resolutely addressing the federal government's foreign language deficiencies. Strengthening our commitment to proven foreign language education programs like the National Security Education Program is an excellent start. I strongly urge my colleagues to review and co-sponsor this important foreign language training legislation.

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#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 331, the first of two amendments offered by Mr. Flake, I was recorded as "aye" but intended to vote "No." For the record, I oppose the amendment.

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#### STOP THE VIOLENCE

### HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Olesya Koretska, a seventh grader at South Middle School in Hartford, Connecticut, for being named a finalist in the national Do the Write Thing Challenge, and to share her impressive essay with my colleagues. I commend Olesya for standing up to the constant pressures that she faces in her school, and for her courage in trying to combat the ever-growing problem of youth violence.

The Do the Write Thing Challenge is an initiative of the National Campaign to Stop Violence designed to give middle school students the opportunity to examine the impact of youth violence on their lives and to communicate in writing what they think should be done to change our culture and violence. The program encourages students to make personal commitments to do something about the problem with the ultimate goal of helping them break the cycles of violence in their homes, school, and neighborhoods.

I had the opportunity to meet with Olesya, and was amazed that she so ably articulated here concerns only after being in the Untied States for a few years. Not only has she overcome language and social barriers, Olesya has taken the initiative to remedy the problems that she and her classmates face every day. In the short amount of time she has been

in the Untied States, Olesya has immersed herself in her new environment and recognized what must be done to improve that environment for herself and her classmates.

Violence is one of the most important issues of our society because of its tremendous impact on the health and well being of our youth. Violence results in physical and mental injury of a person and sometimes even in death. It affects children, youth, and adults. It has affected (the) life of almost every person in the U.S.A. including me. There are the ways to get involved into violence, but there are the ways to avoid it too.

Having a good friend is one way to stay out of violence, but are you sure that you have a good friend? I was sure I did. However that "good" friend almost involved me in stealing. We were best friends and once she told me that she was a member of a gang I really wanted to join. I asked if I could be in the gang. She said yes, but I had to steal something for it. I was thinking about that all night long but I couldn't think of anything, so I asked my parents for advice. My parents explained to me that no friend would ask me to steal and if she did she was not worth to be my friend. So I left the gang and my friend. Now I'm glad that I took my parents' advice. It stopped me from doing something very bad.

The ideas about violence don't usually come to the youth by themselves. there are a lot of sources where teens can see or hear about it. For example, violent media. Sometimes the young fans of the famous actors can become thieves or even murderers after they've seen the movie with actor doing the same.

The other cause of the youth violence is the peer pressure. Often the youth is violent because of the bad friends. Once a girl I knew began to steal different things because she wanted her new friends to see how "cool" she was. And she did until she got caught. Then her friends who made her steal left her out. She was also punished at home and suspended from school. I think that choosing friends carefully is a better idea then this.

Another reason of the youth violence is domestic violence. On one hand, if a child grows up without parents, and nobody takes care of him he is not going to care about anybody else. He can take somebody's property or hurt somebody. On the other hand, if the parents love their child so much and give their child too much, give him and do for him whatever he wants then a child will get used to it. After that, he'll demand something from other people too. And that's what will later push him to violence. So it's very important that parents raise their children properly.

There are a lot of ways that we all can do to avoid violence. First, we can talk to our parents or teachers. Talking to somebody close to you helps a lot. For example, teachers can give you advice. Your parents can talk to you about their experience when they were young. They can also explain why violence is bad and unnecessary. All those may change our minds about violence.

Second, we should choose our friends carefully. For instance, if my new friend has violence problems then how do I know that she do something violent again? That's why we should avoid friends like that. Some teens can push you to violence, too.

Third, avoiding media makes your mind clear from violent thoughts. For example, my neighbor who watched too many violent movies hurt his sister while playing "Spy" games. After that his parents made him do something more interesting like reading, watching adventure movies and funny shows. After that the boy had changed. He stopped

playing "Spy" games and he became a better student. Now he is very thankful to his parents.

We have to stop the violence! Then our future will be safe and peaceful.

I admire Olesya for her bravery in speaking out about youth violence and her commitment

to stop it. Few students would be able to verbalize their frustrations, let alone identify causes and solutions for youth violence in their schools. Olesya Koretska is an extraordinary student and inspiration for other young Americans, and I would urge other students to follow in her remarkable footsteps.