

scope of the casualty list is particularly overwhelming when considering each individual that was taken from us. Each had a name, a face, a family, a personality, a legacy that they have left behind.

Susan Conlon said goodbye to her 6-year-old daughter, Kimberly, before going to work that day in the World Trade Center, in an office she had occupied for less than 3 months. Robert Curatolo was a newlywed who charged into danger as one of all too many firemen that never returned that day. Vassill Haramis was a hero of the 1993 WTC bombing, an engineer who loved working there as he had since the 1970's, not long after coming to this country.

These stories, times a thousand and more, can only begin to trace the outline of the victims of the 9–11 attacks. I offer them as examples from my own district of heartbreaking losses.

I believe what we are proposing today will be an eloquent testament to the memory of the victims. By acting today, while the memory of that terrible day has not yet faded, we can be sure future generations will have a better understanding of the victims and heroes of September 11th, and their legacies will never be forgotten.

NEW YORK JOINT SESSION OF  
CONGRESS, SEPTEMBER 6, 2002

**HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 26, 2002*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago, America watched with horror as the tragic events of September 11 unfolded here in New York City and in our Nation's capital. On that morning, already aghast at the attack on the Twin Towers, I looked out the window of my Capitol Hill Office and gasped in horror as I watched the black smoke billow out of the Pentagon and drift across the clear blue sky. Still stunned, I was quickly shuffled out of my office to safety.

Today, as I reflect on the profound loss that our nation faced in midst of these horrific attacks, I am also heartened by the selfless acts of valor, community spirit, and national unity that have followed this tragedy. Despite the stresses that our nation has experienced, the ties that bind our diverse country together are stronger than ever.

Immediately following, the terrorist attacks on America, President Bush called on all of us to volunteer to bring our country together and reestablish those local ties that often times are neglected. Americans responded. The resurgence of commitment to community can be found in our homes, our houses of worship, our schools, and our workplaces. From New York City to San Diego, citizens responded with soup kitchens, mentoring programs and charitable donations of goods and time. And the proud men and women of the U.S. military responded, allowing our country to take an aggressive lead in the War on Terrorism.

I have heard many stories of outstanding individuals who have gone above and beyond this call to aid those in their community through extraordinary service and exemplary acts. While we reflect on the American spirit, it is also important to highlight the measures

we have taken to prevent future attacks of this magnitude.

The attacks on our Nation were motivated by intolerant and ignorant individuals seeking to forever change our way of life and destroy this great Nation. Much like Washington, Adams and Jefferson, we must seek to ensure that this country remains an example of democracy and freedom—we must be the Patriots of today.

Since September 11, 2001, all levels and branches of government have cooperated to strengthen aviation and border security, stockpile more medicines to defend against bio-terrorism, improve information sharing among our intelligence agencies and deploy more resources and personnel to protect our critical infrastructure.

At the same time, the changing nature of threats to our nation requires a new and reformed government structure to protect against enemies who can strike at any time with any number of weapons. As I write this column, no single government agency has homeland security as its primary mission. In fact, responsibilities for homeland security are dispersed among more than one hundred different government organizations. America needs a unified homeland security structure that will improve protection against today's threats and be flexible enough to help meet the unknown threats of the future.

President Bush has proposed the most significant transformation of the U.S. government in over a half-century by consolidating the current confusing patchwork of government activities into a single department called the Department of Homeland Security. Changing threats require a new government structure to meet these threats. The Department of Homeland Security will have in one place all the resources needed to do what it takes to protect our country. The reorganization of America's homeland security infrastructure is crucial to overcoming the enormous threat we face today.

The shocking and tragic events of September 11 reminded us of the frailty of life, but today's special session demonstrates our resilience and strength in the face of adversity. Thousands went to work on September 11 thinking about their jobs, their families, their friends—most likely not contemplating their own mortality. Yet in an instant, death and injury met them face to face. We must never forget those who perished, and we honor them again today. We owe it to their memory to ensure that we never face such a loss again. Regrouping as individuals and as a nation, we must continue rebuilding, and working to defeat the terrorists by growing even stronger as a nation.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF ELECTRICIANS  
MATE (SUBMARINES) JOSEPH  
AIMON MANGIN, U.S. NAVY

**HON. JO ANN DAVIS**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 26, 2002*

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chief Electricians Mate (Submarines) Joseph Aimon Mangin, United States Navy. Chief Petty Officer Mangin will retire on Monday, 30 September

2002 after 23 years of faithful service to our Nation.

Chief Mangin enlisted in the United States Army in September 1978. Following Army Basic Training and Army Cooking School at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, he reported to his first assignment as part of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 70th Armor in Wiesbaden, Germany in January 1979. During his European tour he participated in several field exercises including Return of Forces to Germany (REFORGER) and exercises at the Fulda Gap.

In October 1981 Chief Mangin transferred to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry (Golden Dragons) of the 25th Infantry Division at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. While attached to the Golden Dragons he again participated in many field exercises including Team Spirit in Korea and jungle operations in the Republic of the Philippines. During his Hawaii tour Chief Mangin was named the battalion, brigade, division, and US Army Western Command Cook of the Year for 1982. In March 1984 Chief Mangin left the Army and spent nine months with the California National Guard.

In December 1984, feeling again the call to serve he joined the United States Navy. He attended Navy Recruit Training, Basic Electricity and Electronics School and Electricians' Mate 'A' School at Great Lakes, Illinois, graduating number one in his 'A' school class. Chief Mangin then completed Nuclear Power School in Orlando, Florida, and in May of 1986 was assigned for training to Nuclear Power Training Unit Idaho Falls, Idaho, where he was the first student in his class to graduate.

In February 1987 Chief Mangin joined the crew of USS *Olympia* (SSN 717) in Pearl Harbor. Serving as *Olympia's* Command Career Counselor, his efforts helped the ship earn the Commander Pacific Submarine Force Silver Anchor award for retention excellence. During his time on *Olympia*, the ship completed three Western Pacific deployments and two northern deployments. After graduating first in his class at Radiological Controls Maintenance School, Chief Mangin completed a three-year tour assigned to SUBASE Pearl Harbor, qualifying as Radiological Controls Shift Supervisor and serving as Leading Petty Officer.

Chief Mangin then received orders to the USS *Oklahoma City* (SSN 723) in Norfolk, Virginia. Serving as Leading Petty Officer of Electrical Division, he was named *Oklahoma City's* Sailor of the Year for 1995. During this tour, the ship completed a Mediterranean deployment. In 1996, following his selection as a Chief Petty Officer, Chief Mangin reported to USS *Norfolk* (SSN 714) as Electrical Division Leading Chief Petty Officer. In 1998, Chief Mangin relieved as the Navy's Submarine Pay (SUBPAY) Monitor, working on the staff of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations at the Navy Annex in Washington DC. In this position, he oversaw all aspects of the \$45M SUBPAY budget. His thorough analysis built the compelling business case that resulted in targeted increases to the SUBPAY program, the first increases in fifteen years.

Chief Mangin's contributions have had a direct and lasting impact on the overall readiness and effectiveness of Naval Submarine Force personnel. He is an individual of uncommon character and his professionalism will be sincerely missed. I am proud, Mr. Speaker, to thank him for his honorable service in the

United States Navy, and to wish him fair winds and following seas as he closes his distinguished military career.

COMMENDING UNC PRESIDENT  
HANK BROWN

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 26, 2002*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a former congressional colleague and good friend, Senator Hank Brown. Senator Brown recently stepped down as president of the University of Northern Colorado, a highly regarded institution of nearly 11,000 students in Greeley, CO. As president of the University, Senator Brown combined his past experiences in law, business, politics, and higher education to truly transform the school into a leading university.

Prior to becoming president of the University of Northern Colorado, Senator Brown served a distinguished career in the Colorado State Legislature, U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate. While a U.S. Senator, he also taught night classes in political science at Catholic University and public policy at the Graduate School at Georgetown University. I am honored to follow Senator Brown in serving the Fourth Congressional District of Colorado.

Mr. Speaker, the House will recall Senator Brown as a remarkable American. His service to the country was marked by his courage, thoughtful deliberative style, his cogent rhetorical manner, and his honest character. Hank Brown embodied Colorado in the Congress, and he still does today as Citizen Brown. He represented his state and country throughout the world with clarity of purpose and a noble vision steeped in the nation's glorious history. He was and remains an authentic statesman. Coloradans are forever grateful for Senator Brown's contributions to the state, for his leadership, and for his compassion. He's a Colorado hero.

Mr. Speaker, I have the great honor to know Senator Brown as a friend and mentor. From the time I served in the Colorado State Senate, while Brown was my Congressman, I relied on his counsel, wisdom and example. As his successor in Congress, I continue to be driven by his legacy in hopes that I might come close to achieving even a portion of Senator Brown's accomplishments on behalf of the people of Colorado. The agenda he established for his constituency has clearly endured. It is a plan for freedom, liberty, and prosperity that has been followed by Senator WAYNE ALLARD, and me, and I am confident that my replacement here will likewise follow in the Hank Brown tradition. He is one of the most decent people I know. Moreover, I am continually assured by our colleagues who served with him that he earned from all in this Capitol the greatest degree of respect and admiration. Hardly a day goes by without someone saying, "Bob, please say 'hello' to Hank for me."

On October 18, 2002, Senator Brown will be honored at a roast on his behalf to benefit the Hank Brown Scholarship for Excellence Endowment Fund. The Endowment Fund will assist countless students in attending the Univer-

sity of Northern Colorado. There is no other individual more deserving of a UNC scholarship namesake than Senator Brown.

As UNC's 11th president, Senator Brown has made a profound impact upon the University. He has helped increase admissions standards three times while maintaining the lowest faculty-to-student teaching ratio of all four-year universities in Colorado. He has reduced the budget for administration by \$6 million, redirecting funding to faculty salaries. Under Senator Brown's leadership, the UNC Foundation has doubled and total assets under management rose from \$43.9 million to nearly \$100 million. Additionally, Senator Brown has secured more than \$270 million in state support for the building and renovation of educational and residential facilities on the campus, more than what had been received in the previous 30 years.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, please join me in commending Senator Hank Brown for his 22 years of public service and his deep commitment to the students and faculty at the University of Northern Colorado. It is fitting and appropriate for us to honor this man upon the establishment of the Hank Brown Scholarship for Excellence Endowment Fund. For generations to come, students will benefit from the opportunities presented by its lasting legacy.

IN RECOGNITION OF FORMER CONGRESSMAN ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 26, 2002*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay my respects to a former colleague and dear friend, Mr. Roman Pucinski. Mr. Pucinski, who passed away in Park Ridge, Illinois, on September 25, 2002, represented the northwest side of the City of Chicago in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1959 to 1973.

Pucinski grew up in a heavily Polish neighborhood now called Wicker Park. His youth was shaped by his father's abandonment of his mother and siblings when he was a child and by the Depression in his pre-teen years when he wore government-issued shoes, said his daughter Aurelia, who followed her father into politics and served as Cook County Circuit Court clerk from 1988 to 2000.

Pucinski, articulate and never at a loss for words, had an early interest in public affairs. After graduating from Northwestern University, he worked as a reporter, as a bombardier during World War II and as a bilingual chief investigator for a special House subcommittee investigating the Katyn Forest massacre of thousands of Polish military officers by the Soviets during the war. Urged by Mayor Richard J. Daley to run for Congress, Pucinski entered the 11th District race on the Northwest Side in 1958 and won.

From the start of his tenure in Congress, Representative Pucinski ("Pooch" to colleagues and friends) mounted a one-man effort to require airlines to install crash-proof cockpit voice recorders in airplanes. Despite organized opposition from the major airlines, Pucinski kept the pressure on and in 1964 the Federal Aviation Administration issued an order requiring air carriers to install crash-

proof cockpit voice recorders in their aircraft. Commonly referred to as the "black box", cockpit voice recorders are now a critical component of aviation safety. Black boxes provide vital information about the final minutes of airline disasters to accident investigators and have helped determine the cause of several plane crashes.

As a decorated Air Force pilot, Pucinski knew that a recording of last minute cockpit conversations would provide vital clues to the cause of airline tragedies. During World War II, Pucinski led his bomber group in the first B-29 bombing raid over Tokyo. He flew 48 other combat missions over Japan and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with Clusters. From his own personal experience as a pilot, Pucinski understood that, in the last few minutes preceding an air tragedy, the cockpit crew is far too busy trying to save their passengers and aircraft to radio formal reports to a ground station. However, a crash-proof tape recorder operating automatically during flight preserves a record of everything said in the cockpit for accident investigators.

As a result of Roman Pucinski's dedicated and courageous leadership in the establishment of crash-proof tape recorders in commercial airliners, accident investigation and aviation safety have been significantly advanced in the public interest, and outstanding results for the national aviation system have been achieved.

In addition, Pucinski spent much of his career serving Chicago's Polish community. After serving in Congress, Pucinski became the longtime president of the Illinois Division of the Polish American Congress, and he led a number of rallies in Chicago protesting communism in Poland. He supported Poland's Solidarity labor movement, and over the years he helped to raise \$1.5 million as the movement gained international prominence.

Roman Pucinski's legacy will surely include his lasting contribution to aviation safety and involvement with the Polish American community, but it will also show him as a caring and dedicated leader. His daughter, Aurelia, has said of him "He understood that in order to get things done for ordinary people, you had to be in the position where people would listen to you. He loved the problem solving part of it. That energized him. He loved meeting people, loved wading into a room of strangers to find out what they were thinking, identify with them, and have the chance to represent them."

Mr. Speaker, Roman Pucinski was a committed public servant and was revered and respected by nearly all who knew him. I ask our colleagues to join me in honoring the memory of such a dedicated and courageous man. He will be greatly missed.

IN HONOR OF MS. DORELLA BOND

**HON. MARTIN FROST**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 26, 2002*

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Ms. Dorella Bond, from my district in Grand Prairie, Texas. On October 2nd of this year, Ms. Bond will celebrate her 50th anniversary working for Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control and its predecessor companies.