

recreational activities in one central location. The goal is to encourage collaboration, joint programming, and the synergies that would naturally come from a focus on athletic and health-related issues.

A living legend in California's dairy industry, Joseph Gallo, founder of Atwater-based Joseph Gallo Farms, began his lifelong devotion to agriculture as a child working in the Gallo family vineyards. He first began his own business 56 years ago, when he acquired and started developing land to grow grapes, later diversifying into other crops and raising heifers. Launched in 1979 with 4,000 cows, the Joseph Gallo dairy has grown to more than 37,000 head of cattle on five dairies. Successful Farming magazine cited Joseph Gallo Farms as the nation's largest dairy farm in 1995. Among the other honors Joseph Gallo Farms has received are the Baker, Peterson, and Franklin Agri-Business of the Year and the Fresno Bee Central California Excellence in Business for Agriculture award.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Joseph Edward Gallo and his family for their continued dedication to improving the Central Valley. I urge my colleagues to join me in thanking Joseph Gallo and his family for their outstanding service to the community and wishing them continued success in all future endeavors.

ZYGMUNT SZCZESNY FELINSKI

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 2, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, on August 18, 2002, Pope John Paul II beatified the founder of Russian Catholicism Zygmunt Szczesny Felinski (1822–1895). Bl. Zygmunt Felinski was Archbishop of Warsaw and Founder of the Franciscan Sisters of the family of Mary. He was born on November 1, 1822 in Wojutyn in Volinia in present-day Ukraine.

As Co-Chairman of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, I call the attention of the House to the life of Archbishop Felinski—a man whose example of courage, perseverance and faith provides heroic encouragement to all of us who desire freedom and liberty.

Mr. Speaker, according to the Vatican, Felinski, Archbishop of Warsaw for 16 months, spent 20 years in exile in Siberia, spent 12 years in semi-exile as Archbishop of Tarsus and parish priest in the county. He died in Kraków, which then belonged to Austria, on 17 September 1895. Indeed, he spent 58 of his 73 years in territory that belong to the Russian Empire.

A Vatican biography describes him as follows: he is venerated as Shepherd in exile, an apostle of national harmony and unity in the spirit of the Gospel, a model of priestly dedication. As Archbishop of Warsaw and founder of a religious congregation, he exercised his duties and role as "Good Shepherd" with great strength, love and courage, always keeping careful watch over himself. "I am convinced that by keeping my heart uncontaminated, living in faith and in fraternal love towards my neighbor, I will not go off the path. These are my only treasures and are without price," he wrote.

The third of six children, of whom two died at an early age, he was brought up with faith and trust in Divine Providence, love for the Church and Polish culture. When Zygmunt was 11 years old his father died. Five years later, in 1838, his mother was arrested by the Russians and sent into exile in Siberia for her involvement in patriotic activity. Her patriotic activity was working for the improvement of the social and economic conditions of the farmers.

Zygmunt was well educated. After completing high school, he studied mathematics at the University of Moscow from 1840–1844. In 1847 he went to Paris, where he studied French Literature at the Sorbonne and the Collège de France. He knew all the important figures of the Polish emigration. He was a friend of the nationalist poet Juliusz Slowacki who died after the revolt of Poznan. In 1848, he took part in the revolt of Poznan which failed. From 1848–50 he was tutor to the sons of Eliza and Zenon Brzozowski in Munich and Paris. In 1851 he returned to Poland and entered the diocesan seminary of Zytomierz. He studied at the Catholic Academy of St. Petersburg until 1857, when the bishop appointed him spiritual director of the Ecclesiastical Academy and professor of philosophy. In 1856 he founded the charitable organization "Recovery for the Poor" and in 1857 he founded the Congregation of the Franciscan Sisters of the family of Mary.

On 6 January 1862, Pope Pius IX appointed Zygmunt Felinski Archbishop of Warsaw. On 26 January 1862 Archbishop Zylinski consecrated him in St Petersburg. On 31 January he left for Warsaw where he arrived on 9 February 1862. The Russians brutally suppressed the Polish uprising against Russian in Warsaw in 1861 creating a state of siege. In response to the harsh measures of the Russians, the ecclesial authorities closed all the churches for four months. On 13 February 1862, the new Archbishop reconsecrate the cathedral of Warsaw; the Russian Army had profaned it on 15 October 1861. On 16 February he opened all of the churches in the city with the solemn celebration of the Forty Hours Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament.

Zygmunt Felinski was Archbishop of Warsaw for 16 months, from 9 February 1862 to 14 June 1863. Times were difficult since there were daily clashes between the occupying Russian power and the Nationalist Party. Unfortunately, he was met by an atmosphere of distrust on the part of some citizens and even clergy, since the Russian government deceived them into thinking that he was secretly collaborating with the government. The Archbishop always made it clear that he was only at the service of the Church. He also worked for the systematic elimination of governmental interference in the internal affairs of the Church. He reformed the diocese by making regular visits to the parishes and to the charitable organizations within the diocese so that he could better understand and meet their needs. He reformed the programs of study at the Ecclesiastical Academy of Warsaw and in the diocesan seminaries, giving new impetus to the spiritual and intellectual development of the clergy. He made every effort to free the imprisoned priests. He encouraged them to proclaim the Gospel openly, to catechize their parishioners, to begin parochial schools and to take care that they raise a new generation that would be sober, devout and honest. He looked

after the poor and orphans, starting an orphanage in Warsaw, which he entrusted to the Sisters of the Family of Mary.

In political action he tried to prevent the nation from rushing headlong into a rash and inconsiderate position. As a sign of his own protest against the bloody repression by the Russians of the "January Revolt" of 1863, Archbishop Felinski resigned from the Council of State and on 15 March 1863 wrote a letter to the Emperor Alexander II, urging him to put an end to the violence. He likewise protested against the hanging of the Capuchin Fr. Agrypin Konarski, chaplain of the "rebels". His courage and interventions quickly brought about his exile by Alexander II.

In fact, on 14 June 1863, he was deported from Warsaw to Jaroslavl, in Siberia, where he spent the next 20 years deprived by the Czar of any contact with Warsaw. He found a way to organize works of mercy to help his fellow prisoners and especially the priests. Despite the restrictions of the Russian police, he managed to collect funds to build a Catholic Church, which later became a parish. The people were struck by his spiritual attitude and eventually began calling him the "holy Polish bishop".

In 1883, following negotiations between the Holy See and Russia, Archbishop Felinski was freed and on 15 March 1883, Pope Leo XIII transferred him from the See of Warsaw to the titular See of Tarsus. For the last 12 years of his life he lived in semi-exile, in southeastern Galizia at Dzwiniaczka, among the crop farmers of Polish and Ukrainian background. As chaplain of the public chapel of the manor house of the Counts Keszycki and Koziembrodzki, he launched an intense pastoral activity. Out of his own pocket, he set up in the village the first school and a kindergarten. He built a church and convent for the Franciscan Sisters of the Family of Mary.

In his leisure, he prepared for publication the works he had written during his exile in Jaroslavl. Here are some of them: Spiritual Conferences, Faith and Atheism in the search for happiness, Conferences on Vocation, Under the Guidance of Providence, Social Commitments in view of Christian Wisdom and Atheism; Memories (three editions).

He died in Kraków on 17 September 1895 and was buried in Kraków on 20 September. Later he was buried at Dzwiniaczka (10 October 1895). In 1920 his remains were translated to Warsaw where, on 14 April 1921, they were solemnly interred in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John where they are now venerated.

Mr. Speaker, the beatification of Zygmunt Felinski is significant for us to consider during the difficult period in which we find ourselves today. Clearly, America's desire to secure freedom and liberty for our neighbors and ourselves must coincide with a sincere commitment to provide aid, comfort and charity to the poor and oppressed of the world.

Upon the Holy Mass and Beatification, Pope John Paul II suggested to the world the suitability of Zygmunt Felinski as an inspiration to persevere in service to the poor. He stressed the importance of establishing educational institutions, orphanages and political activism for the cause of freedom.

The pope said, "inspired by this spirit of social charity, Archbishop Felinski gave himself fully in defending the freedom of the nation. This is necessary today also, when different

forces—often under the guidance of a false ideology of freedom—try to take over this land. When the noisy propaganda of liberalism, of freedom without truth or responsibility, grows stronger in our country too, the Shepherds of the Church cannot fail to proclaim the one fail-proof philosophy of freedom, which is the truth of the Cross of Christ. This philosophy of freedom finds full motivation in the history of our nation.”

Mr. Speaker, I know the hearts of America's Polish, Ukrainian and Russian immigrants swelled with pride upon the beatification of Archbishop Felinski. Likewise, the faithful of Poland, Ukraine, and Russia, through his ministry, have been truly blessed. His remarkable life brought the Gospel to the most inhospitable reaches of Eastern Europe and he delivered the word of salvation to thousands whose lives were inspired by his exemplary devotion. Indeed, we are all inspired today.

As the son of a Ukrainian immigrant, I am honored to deliver these remarks today as a Member of the U.S. Congress that we may all find encouragement and reassurance in the unyielding love of the Almighty as is intended by the beatification of Archbishop Zygmunt Szczesny Felinski.

LEACH-LAFALCE INTERNET
GAMBLING ENFORCEMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge some of the improvements that have been made to H.R. 556 since it was reported out of the House Financial Services Committee earlier this year. I also want to express my continued concerns about some remaining problems with the bill that I hope will be resolved as this bill moves through the Senate and is ultimately reconciled with the House language.

There is no doubt that illegal internet gambling is a serious issue that merits effective solutions. Today, it is much too easy for children to use their parents' credit cards to gamble on the internet creating financial burdens for the family. My concerns about this legislation should not be interpreted by anyone to mean I have a diminished concern for the seriousness of this problem. To the contrary, I want Congress to enact solutions that are truly effective and that will not exacerbate the problem.

My first concern is that this legislation will fracture the unity so essential to regulating the financial services industry. Provisions in this bill that grant the US Attorney General and State Attorney Generals the authority to seek injunctions from the courts against financial institutions that may be having their payment systems manipulated to transact illegal internet gambling will result in 50 different rules for what is necessary for a financial institution to comply with this law. This lack of uniformity will create a disruptive and confusing patchwork of rules that will take resources away from what is needed to solve this problem. Instead, I believe this bill should strike the injunctive section and retain the section that allows the banking regulators to establish regu-

lations for the types of quality control systems financial institutions should have in place to guard against internet gambling. This regulatory section was a vast improvement to the bill reported out of the House Financial Services Committee earlier this year.

According to a recent interim study by the independent U.S. Government Accounting Office (GAO), currently, financial institutions are estimated to be stopping eighty percent of internet gambling transactions using their current internal policies against internet gambling. Banking regulators would have the ability to gather information about which policies are the most effective and promulgate rules for the industry to further increase the success rate of blocking illegal internet gambling transactions. This type of regulatory expertise will not be available to 50 different state judges who have full court dockets and will not likely have the time to fashion an effective and efficient injunctive remedy.

My second concern is that this legislation may exacerbate the extent to which internet gambling is used as a money laundering tool. The interim GAO study reported that using credit cards for money laundering transactions carried high risks for criminals due to the record-keeping in these transactions and the transaction limits on these cards. Unfortunately, e-cash transactions do not present these same risks so this bill could serve as a roadmap for criminals to money launder through e-cash.

Mr. Speaker, as the 107th Congress draws to a close, this legislation is unlikely to be considered by the Senate in time to reach consensus and be delivered to the President for signature. Therefore, should the House consider this legislation again in the next Congress, my hope is that the bill supporters will be open to changes. The GAO is scheduled to complete its report on this issue in November 2002. I am hopeful that its final report will provide some direction to Congress on a better way to address the serious problem of internet gambling.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE
HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE
HONORABLE PATSY T. MINK,
MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF HAWAII

SPEECH OF

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, the death of Representative PATSY MINK comes as great sorrow not only to her family, friends and constituents, but also to the U.S. Congress as well will long feel the loss of one of our most passionate members.

I had the privilege of working with PATSY on the House Education and the Workforce Committee recently in her role as the ranking member of the 21st Century Competitiveness Subcommittee, which I chair. She always presented her views with a rare combination of elegance, conviction and passion.

As the first woman of color elected to Congress and the first Asian-American woman to practice law in Hawaii, PATSY was a trailblazer and a role model to young women across the nation.

While PATSY has a long list of accomplishments, female college students in America will forever be heirs to the legacy of Title IX, which she was integral in passing. Title IX prohibits gender discrimination at any education institution receiving federal funds.

I am deeply saddened by this news of my friend and I offer sincere condolences to her family.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE
HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE
HONORABLE PATSY T. MINK,
MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF HAWAII

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, last weekend, the members of our committee lost a friend and colleague. The people of Hawaii lost a strong and trusted voice. And the people of our country lost a leader.

PATSY MINK was a vibrant, passionate, and effective voice for the principles she believed in. She spent most of her life serving her beloved state of Hawaii and the people of the United States. Her service to the nation as a member of this House came in two chapters: she first served here from January 1965 to January 1977; then she returned more than a decade later, in 1990, to resume her work on behalf of her constituents.

I was elected to the House that same year—1990. As incoming members of the Education and the Workforce Committee, we didn't see eye to eye on many issues. Our committee was the scene of some of the nastiest partisan sparring in the House, and there wasn't a lot of communication between members from different parties.

Over the years, I went up against PATSY directly several times, on the issue of the Native Hawaiian Education Programs and Hawaii's Bishop Estate Trust. I won't mince words: I lost—each and every time. During those debates I learned first-hand what a fierce advocate she could be. Take it from me: when PATSY MINK decided she was going to fight for something, it wasn't much fun being on the receiving end.

As I mentioned, there wasn't much opportunity to get to know PATSY when I first joined our committee in the early 1990s. But our committee is a different place than it was 10 years ago. And on days like today, it's a little bit easier to understand why that's so important. Republicans on our committee eventually got the opportunity to not only know PATSY MINK, but to work with her side-by-side on issues like education reform. I know I speak for all the Republican members of our committee when I say I'm sincerely grateful we got that chance.

PATSY MINK's passionate commitment to the issues she believed in gave our committee a spark that will not be easily replaced. Many of the bills we've moved in the last year and a half bear her unmistakable imprint. As ranking member of the subcommittee on 21st Century Competitiveness, PATSY played a key role in passing the No Child Left Behind Act, the bipartisan education bill signed in January by