

crisis center and shelter for battered women. Mrs. Logan has held many prestigious positions within the government of Mississippi. A few of these positions include the Executive Assistant to the President and Vice President of Institutional Development, and a member of the Governors' Association Welfare Prevention Task Force.

One of Mrs. Logan's latest accomplishments includes completing a two-year assignment as a new scholar with the Kettering Foundation. Mrs. Hogan's dedication to her professional and civic contributions has received her recognition. She has received numerous honors, to cite a selected few; she was named the State Administrator of the year in 1986 by the American Society of Public Administration, A Toll Fellow by the Council of State Governments in 1987, and Woman of the Year by the Business and Professional Women Club in 1989.

Mrs. Hogan is also an active member of her community. She volunteers and serves on various boards, including the United Way, Mississippi Women's Political Network, Mississippi Infant Task Force and the Mississippi Symphony Orchestra.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL PEACE CORPS DAY

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 3, 2003

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Peace Corps Day, which was last Friday, February 28th.

I recently returned from a trip to Africa, where I had a chance to meet with Peace Corps volunteers in Madagascar. The commitment of these men and women, who returned to this country after being evacuated due to its political instability, is extremely impressive.

President Bush has issued a call to service for all Americans—both at home and abroad. The President has offered a bold vision to significantly expand the Peace Corps. Congress should give the President the tools he needs to make his Peace Corps vision a reality.

Mr. Speaker, I have seen the valuable work the Peace Corps is doing in Africa, and throughout the developing world. It deserves our recognition and support. Under the leadership of Director Gaddi Vasquez, the Peace Corps is well poised to address the rapidly evolving challenges of the developing world.

DO-NOT-CALL IMPLEMENTATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. TED STRICKLAND

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 2003

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 395, the Do-Not-Call Implementation Act of 2003. This bill will authorize the Federal Trade Commission to collect fees from the telemarketing industry in order to implement and enforce a Do-Not-Call registry. The 1994 Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act directed the

FTC to include in any rulemaking a requirement to curb unsolicited telephone calls that are coercive or abusive to a consumer's right to privacy. The FTC has interpreted this direction to create the Do-Not-Call List. Let me say in the beginning that I support the concept of a national do-not-call list. I support the notion that we should not have to leave our phones off the hook if we don't want to be disturbed during dinner time. However, I fear the Do-Not-Call List proposed by the Federal Trade Commission is far from perfect; in some instances it leaves gaping holes in its protection of consumers, and in others it is far too damaging to an industry that employs tens of thousands of workers all across this country.

Telemarketing firms employ approximately a thousand people in my congressional district. They provide jobs to parents of young children who require flexible hours; they provide jobs to our young people who want to be part of the work force while they develop necessary skills for other occupations. In Gallipolis, Ohio, one call center is the second largest employer in the town, with workers coming across the Ohio River from West Virginia to make calls. Elsewhere in Ohio, in Marietta and Boardman, I have heard from constituents who depend on these jobs for a steady salary and health benefits. These jobs are already threatened by stiff competition from overseas. With the falling cost of international calls, call centers are sprouting up in countries such as India and the Philippines.

I do not believe that enough consideration has been given to the economic impact that the FTC's proposed registry will have on many communities across the United States. The FTC has indeed investigated the impact of telemarketing on consumers. But I am concerned that adequate attention has not been given to the importance of telemarketing jobs, especially to economically distressed communities. I do not agree with forecasters who are spelling a doomsday scenario for the industry if the registry goes into effect, but I am concerned that some of the provisions of the FTC rule do not pass the common sense test. A prime example is the maximum \$11,000 fine that the FTC may levy on a company for calling someone on the list.

I also have other concerns about the viability of a National Do-Not-Call List, that is not truly national, but interstate, and not truly a Do-Not-Call List if a business falls outside the jurisdiction of the FTC. I am pleased, though, that the bill includes provisions that will hopefully reconcile the cross-jurisdiction of the FTC, the Federal Communications Commission, and the States.

However, there is a glaring loophole in the FTC's Do-Not-Call List with which I cannot reconcile myself. Calls soliciting political contributions are not covered by the FTC's Do-Not-Call List. With the statutory requirement to prevent "coercive and abusive" telephone calls, I can't think of a greater omission to a Do-Not-Call list than leaving out harassing campaign calls. I had planned to offer an amendment when this bill was before the Committee on Energy and Commerce, on which I sit, that would have made such political calls non-exempt from the FTC's registry, but calls of a political nature are outside of the FTC's jurisdiction and the bill before us was not the best vehicle to address the larger problems of the FTC's jurisdictional limits.

Despite my support for the concept of a national do-not-call list, I cannot support an au-

thorization to collect fees for the FTC's proposed list. I doubt that the issues that I have raised will receive much attention as this bill is rushed through the legislative process. However, I hope that the problems with the FTC's proposed Do-Not-Call list will be revisited by Congress in its oversight of the agency. Specifically, I note that the bill before us requires the FTC to analyze the registry and report to Congress. I sincerely hope that any such report will include analyses of the impact these new regulations will have on legitimate businesses and the economic impact on the communities in which those businesses operate.

TRIBUTE TO ALYCE GRIFFIN CLARKE

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 3, 2003

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, in commemoration of Black History Month, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the many accomplishments of distinguished African Americans in Mississippi's Second Congressional District.

Today I rise to pay tribute to Representative Alyce Griffin Clarke. Representative Clarke was born and raised in the heart of the Mississippi Delta and attended school in Belzoni, Mississippi. Representative Clarke received her Bachelor of Science degree from Alcorn State University. She then went on to earn a Master's of Science degree from Tuskegee University.

Representative Clarke served as the as Director of Nutrition and WIC services for Jackson Hinds Comprehensive Health Care for sixteen years. She also is the founder of the "Born-Free" Drug and Alcohol Treatment Center for pregnant women.

In 1985, Representative Clarke made history when she became the first African American woman elected to the Mississippi Legislature. She became chair of the Joint Legislative Committee on Performance evaluation and expenditure Review. During the 1994-1995 legislative session, Representative Clarke was instrumental in winning approval of bills aimed at reducing youth crime and classroom violence.

Representative Clarke has received numerous honors which include the Women of the Year from Alcorn State University, National Alumni Association, and Meritorious Award from Alcorn State University.

THE LONE SAILOR

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 3, 2003

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, World War II Navy Veteran, Harry Dunford, of my hometown of Lexington, MO, wrote an excellent article, entitled "The Lone Sailor," which appeared in the Lexington News on February 5, 2003. This article is a fitting tribute to the American sailor. I wish to share Mr. Dunford's writing with the rest of the chamber.

THE LONE SAILOR

Those who have served in the U.S. Navy will immediately recognize the figure of the statue of "The Lone Sailor." There he stands, waiting on a dock for a boat to take him to his ship, waiting for a bus to take him to a train going home on leave. Or, possibly, waiting for a ride to a new duty station. Who knows?

He stands there in his blues. It is obviously cold as he has his peacoat on, the collar turned up against the wind and his hands thrust into his peacoat pockets. His seabag rests beside him and his white cap is set on his head in just such a manner so as to say, "Here is a salt, a 4.0 sailor who has been around awhile." He is gazing outward, perhaps to sea, perhaps for a last glimpse at the ship on which he has served until now. Who knows?

We do know that such a scene has been played out many times by many sailors over the years. The Lone Sailor represents all people who ever served, are serving now or who are yet to serve in the Navy. He is a composite of the U.S. Navy bluejacket, past, present and future.

The U.S. Navy Memorial was opened Oct. 13, 1987, in Washington, D.C. The memorial has been greatly expanded since that time and includes a broad granite plaza which forms the amphitheater. The statue of the Lone Sailor is the centerpiece of the plaza. The Memorial includes many other features, not the least of which is the Navy Log, where sailors past and present can provide information on their service and have it remain on-line and available for posterity.

Since its inception in 1987, the Lone Sailor statue has been replicated at several places in the U.S. The most recent was dedicated at Vista Point, overlooking the historic Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco in April 2002. An editorial writer noted that "the statue seems right at home here, where many a sailor paused amid damp fog to sense the last tug of land on his way to the sea."

Additional replicas of the statue are located, appropriately, at Norfolk, Va.; San Diego, Calif.; West Haven, Conn.; Kirkland, Wash. near Seattle; and Great Lakes, Ill. Those of us who have ever been stationed at Great Lakes NTS should readily be able to visualize the Lone Sailor waiting for a train to Chicago or Milwaukee just outside the Main Gate with the wind blowing up a cold gale in the wintertime.

Stanley Bleifeld, sculptor of the Lone Sailor, also sculpted another statue entitled "Homecoming." This statue depicts a sailor and his wife and child in a joyous reunion, and has been placed at many of the locations previously mentioned.

Wouldn't it be great if a replica of the Lone Sailor stood in front of the Union Station in Kansas City, where during World War II and Korea thousands of bluejackets passed on their way to or from their destiny?

CONGRATULATING NAGORNO
KARABAKH ON THEIR FREEDOM
MOVEMENT'S 15TH ANNIVER-
SARY

HON. DEVIN NUNES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 3, 2003

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the people of Nagorno Karabakh

on the 15th Anniversary of the Karabakh Freedom Movement. As many in this body know, February 20, 1988 is considered to be the beginning of the modern day national liberation movement of the people of Nagorno Karabakh. On that day, the Nagorno Karabakh legislature officially petitioned the Soviet government to reunite with Armenia. This sparked weeks of demonstrations by tens of thousands of people around Nagorno Karabakh to show their desire to live in freedom. This same commitment to liberty lay at the foundation of the American nation.

Today, Nagorno Karabakh clearly satisfies the international criteria for statehood with a democratically elected government, capable armed forces and an independent foreign policy. With such, they strongly contribute to peace and stability in the South Caucasus region—a goal the United States shares with them.

Over the past number of years, Congress has expressed its support for the Nagorno Karabakh—from the beginning of its struggle to shrug off Soviet totalitarianism to their fight against Azerbaijan's aggression to post-war rehabilitation assistance. I strongly believe this is the right path and will continue to do all I can to give critical assistance to Nagorno Karabakh. Again, I offer my congratulations to Nagorno Karabakh.

TRIBUTE TO ARIE WASHINGTON,
SR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 3, 2003

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, in commemoration of Black History Month, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the many accomplishments of distinguished African Americans in Mississippi's Second Congressional District.

Today I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Arie Washington Sr. Mr. Washington is a veteran of World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. Mr. Washington has devoted 23 years of service to our county's military. His dedication to his service has not gone unnoticed, he has received several honors. Some of these honors include a Silver Star Medal, two Bronze Stars, four Army Commendation Medals, Purple Heart Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, American National Defense Medal, World War II Victory Medal, and a Presidential Unit Citation.

Upon retiring from the military, Mr. Washington taught JROTC for 14 years.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE 2003 CON-
GRESS—BUNDESTAG/BUNDESRAT
EXCHANGE

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 3, 2003

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, since 1983, the U.S. Congress and the German Bundestag

and Bundesrat have conducted an annual exchange program for staff members from both countries. The program gives professional staff the opportunity to observe and learn about each other's political institutions and interact on issues of mutual interest.

A staff delegation from the U.S. Congress will be selected to visit Germany during May 24 to June 7 of this year. During the 2-week exchange, the delegation will attend meetings with Bundestag/Bundesrat Members, Bundestag and Bundesrat party staff members, and representatives of numerous political, business, academic, and media agencies. Participants also will be hosted by a Bundestag Member during a district visit.

A comparable delegation of German staff members will visit the United States for 2-weeks in July. They will attend similar meetings here in Washington and visit the districts of congressional Members. The U.S. delegation is expected to facilitate these meetings.

The Congress—Bundestag/Bundesrat Exchange is highly regarded in Germany and the United States, and is one of several exchange programs sponsored by public and private institutions in the United States and Germany to foster better understanding of the politics and policies of both countries. This exchange is funded by the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

The U.S. delegation should consist of experienced and accomplished Hill staff who can contribute to the success of the exchange on both sides of the Atlantic. The Bundestag reciprocates by sending senior staff professionals to the United States.

Applicants should have a demonstrable interest in events in Europe. Applicants need not be working in the field of foreign affairs, although such a background can be helpful. The composite U.S. delegation should exhibit a range of expertise in issues of mutual concern to Germany and the United States such as, but not limited to, trade, security, the environment, economic development, health care, and other social policy issues. This year's delegation should be familiar with transatlantic relations within the context of recent world events.

In addition, U.S. participants are expected to help plan and implement the program for the Bundestag/Bundesrat staff members when they visit the United States. Participants are expected to assist in planning topical meetings in Washington, and are encouraged to host one or two staffers in their Member's district in July, or to arrange for such a visit to another Member's district.

Participants are selected by a committee composed of personnel from the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State and past participants of the exchange.

Senators and Representatives who would like a member of their staff to apply for participation in this year's program should direct them to submit a resume and cover letter in which they state their qualifications, the contributions they can make to a successful program and some assurances of their ability to participate during the time stated. Applications may be sent to Connie Veillette in Congressman REGULA's office, 2306 Rayburn House Building by noon on Monday, March 31, 2003.