

Amateur Radio operators, who work with local disaster communication groups, are finding it more difficult to erect antennas. Sometimes homeowner associations arbitrarily forbid installation of any kind of antenna. It is especially important to keep in mind that most homeowners associations are not elected, and most Hams have no recourse or appeal process to pursue.

This is particularly troubling given the role that Hams have played in communications during emergency and catastrophic situations in the past. Not allowing Hams the equipment they need could restrict communication to the local community in similar situations in the future.

To remedy this situation, we have introduced legislation, the Amateur Radio Emergency Communications Consistency Act, which seeks to ensure the continued viability of amateur radio through consistent application of federal regulations.

The Amateur Radio Emergency Communications Consistency Act is based upon a 1985 Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulation that required state and local authorities to "reasonably accommodate" amateur radio antennas. This ruling failed, however, to address situations affecting private land developments.

The Amateur Radio Emergency Communications Consistency Act will include homeowner associations and other land use regulators in the regulation. This bill would grant the FCC the authority to consistently apply the 1985 ruling to all homeowners, regardless of whether they are petitioning state or local authorities, or public land-use regulators or homeowners' associations. This simply means that these organization will be required to work with homeowners to achieve a "reasonable accommodation" when homeowners seek to install an antenna on their own property.

The FCC recognizes the invaluable service amateur radio operators provide to our nation. Congress also recognizes the contribution that Hams make. These good faith negotiations will help ensure that amateur radio operators' technical needs and the public service they provide are met while preserving the general welfare of the community.

INTRODUCING LEGISLATION TO
GIVE GREATER CHOICE TO
THOSE WORKING TO HELP THEIR
FAMILIES

HON. DOUG OSE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 27, 2003

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce bipartisan legislation addressing the issue of remittances. This is a simple bill aimed at an increasingly complex issue: how recent immigrants and New Americans send support to their families "back home."

People come from around the world to the United States, seeking not just to live the American Dream, but also to help support their families in their native lands. New Americans have a history of supporting those without the same opportunities, whether it is the Mexican farm worker helping his family today or the Irish settler who helped keep his family during the potato famine more than 100 years

ago, Americans never forget where they come from.

Today, getting the money earned in the United States to one's family is easier than ever. Large money-transfer companies can send money almost anywhere in the world in an instant. More and more banks and other financial institutions are also providing these services.

But one group of institutions, often heavily involved in local and immigrant community projects, is limited in their activity. To use a local credit union for check cashing and wire transfer services, you must be a member.

Many in the immigrant community do not realize the benefits of credit union membership and see this is a barrier. They would rather pay higher prices for the service than go through the paperwork involved in joining—even though they are fully eligible to be a member of a specific credit union. It is, in effect, a barrier for them to take advantage of another member of the marketplace.

This bill, which I am pleased to introduce with my colleagues Mr. GONZALEZ, Dr. PAUL, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. LATOURRETTE and Mr. SHERMAN, would simply allow credit unions to provide these services to people who would be eligible to join that credit union, but for whatever reason choose not to do so.

The marketplace thrives on competition. In a recent study by the Greenlining Institute, an organization dedicated to expanding access to financial services for disadvantaged communities, the credit union had one of the lowest fees and best exchange rates for those seeking to send money overseas. Everyone should have the opportunity to take advantage of this service.

There are still many issues that need to be addressed on the issue of sending support back to one's family. In my own district, not only do Latin American immigrants continue to support those overseas, but also many from Asia, India and even the Ukraine. We need to make sure that they have access to good services and are not taken advantage of by a few less-scrupulous businesses.

An open market, with true competition will help us improve the costs and other burdens associated with this industry.

TRIBUTE TO MIKE AND EMILY
BENEDICK

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 27, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mike and Emily Benedick of Yampa, Colorado for the generosity and dedication to their community that they exhibited throughout their lives. Mike and Emily sadly passed away within a week of each other recently and I join their friends and family in mourning this tremendous loss. It is truly an honor to recognize their lives before this body of Congress and this nation.

Mike and Emily were married on June 30, 1928 while Mike was a coal miner in Oak Creek. An avid card player, he spent a great deal of time at his brother-in-law's saloon, The Antlers. Five years later, Mike and Emily were both working at The Antlers, which the couple

eventually purchased in 1937. Mike and Emily ran the Antlers Café and Bar in Yampa, Colorado for nearly sixty years and saw the Yampa community through the momentous changes of the twentieth century, always providing a comfortable meeting place for the miners and ranchers of the area. The Antlers changed with the times, too, becoming a pool hall during prohibition, and later adding food to the menu.

The Antlers was always a place to visit, and any customer knew they would receive a friendly welcome from Mike and Emily. Despite many hardships after World War II in the 1950s and 1960s, Mike and Emily stayed open for business. In 1996, Mike and Emily closed the bar, and it was sold shortly thereafter. However, customers and community members alike recall Mike and Emily as welcoming and warm-hearted people, who were always stern in their ways.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that we mourn the loss of Mike and Emily Benedick. Their genuine concern and care towards others have truly made a difference in the lives of their family, friends, and community, and they will be greatly missed.

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 27, 2003

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, the state of Minnesota lost a friend in February.

Born in 1918, Orville L. Freeman grew up in south Minneapolis, where his father owned a men's clothing shop. Graduating from Central High School at the height of the Depression, he attended the University of Minnesota because, as he stated, it "was convenient and affordable."

For 25 cents an hour, Freeman scrubbed walls at the University Hospital to help pay for his college tuition. As a summer job, he watered grass at Memorial Stadium and harvested grain with crews in Minnesota and North Dakota.

And somewhere in between, he made time to play quarterback for the University of Minnesota Gophers football team.

He received his diploma from the University of Minnesota magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa in 1940 and began law school in 1941. But, Freeman's law school career was cut short with the bombing at Pearl Harbor that same year.

The day after the attack, Freeman volunteered for the Marines. During World War II, as a Second Lieutenant, Orville L. Freeman led his combat patrol behind enemy lines on the island of Bougainville in the South Pacific in 1943. He was hit in the jaw by a bullet but managed to successfully lead his men to safety. Second Lieutenant Freeman spent 8 months in a military hospital, overcame partial paralysis, learned to speak again and was eventually awarded a Purple Heart before he was discharged as a Major.

Upon returning to Minnesota, Orville completed law school at the University of Minnesota, married his college sweetheart Jane Shields and had two children, Constance and Michael.

Mr. Freeman's interest and involvement in politics began as a college student at the University of Minnesota where he befriended

soon to be United States Senator, Hubert H. Humphrey. They worked tirelessly to ensure the re-election of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and committed themselves to the reorganization of Minnesota's Democratic party.

1944 marked the year that brought the Farmer-Labor and Democratic parties together to form the Democratic-Farmer-Labor (DFL) party in Minnesota. Together, Humphrey and Freeman built the DFL party—uniting farmers, unions, academicians, small-business owners, veterans and female activists through their common interests and goals for a better Minnesota.

With his political involvement and role as party secretary—Orville Freeman shaped the DFL and gave the party a face. His position gave him the opportunity to schedule events, control the party message and make connections in the community. He eventually made two bids for statewide office, first in 1950 for Attorney General—and then in 1952 for Governor. Although Freeman lost these two statewide races, at the suggestion of his good friend Humphrey, Freeman ran for governor again in 1954. Humphrey was running for re-election to the Senate that year—and wanted someone he knew he could work with in the governor's office.

Freeman's 1954 campaign for governor brought a new dynamic to political races in Minnesota. As the leader of the DFL, Freeman organized a statewide television campaign, and implemented a sample ballot that proved a very successful tool for the DFL that year, and years to follow. The sweeping DFL victory included electing Minnesota's first woman member of Congress, Coya Knutson, and winning all but one statewide DFL race. Freeman became the first DFL governor in Minnesota history, and was re-elected for two consecutive terms in 1956 and 1958.

In his three terms as governor—Freeman's commitment to education for all students was truly inspirational to me. He understood the strong desire for a quality education for all Minnesotans. He instituted the state-aid system for K–12 education that guaranteed a basic minimum education for all students, regardless of their school districts' wealth. In addition, he was a strong supporter of making college more accessible and affordable to students.

In 1960, Governor Freeman delivered the nomination speech in support of John F. Kennedy as the Democratic Party candidate for President of the United States and actively campaigned for Kennedy throughout Minnesota. Lutherans in Minnesota were apprehensive about electing the first Catholic President for fear the Vatican might influence him. This inspired Freeman to participate in a statewide television broadcast stating that religious prejudice had no place in Minnesota politics. While Freeman's dedication to Kennedy paid off—Kennedy won Minnesota by a 20,000 vote margin—Freeman unfortunately lost his re-election bid for governor by 20,000 votes.

The new President did not forget the strong support Governor Freeman had given him in Minnesota. Kennedy rewarded these efforts by nominating Freeman as Secretary of Agriculture, and Freeman continued his public service in Washington, DC.

As Secretary of Agriculture, he initiated a revolution in U.S. programs by launching the Food Stamp program, proposing the School Breakfast program, as well as the Women, In-

fants and Children (WIC) program. Additionally, he was a major proponent of food safety.

Secretary Freeman remembered those whose most basic needs were not being met by establishing a goal of eliminating hunger. Tying American farmers with the world market, he expanded the Foreign Agriculture Service and visited other countries to encourage opportunities for further U.S. trade abroad. Globally, he organized a massive program to ship U.S. grain to India that was instituted early enough to avert an impending famine.

Vice President Walter Mondale, his friend and mentor, may have put it best by saying this of Orville Freeman:

He was one of the great public men in modern Minnesota history and American history. He fits Tom Brokaw's definition of America's greatest generation—enlisting in the Marines, becoming an officer, being seriously wounded and almost dying, fighting back, becoming a lawyer, leading the new generation in the DFL that was so successful and regaining the governorship."

Orville L. Freeman, Minnesota's 29th Governor, died at the age of 84 on Thursday February 20, 2003 in Minneapolis, MN.

Minnesotans will miss the leadership and the dedication of Orville Freeman—his family will miss the wonderful, loving family man.

From the military to elected office to an appointed office, Orville Freeman dedicated his life to public service. He was a dynamic leader, an organizer and pioneer for his party. He was always a champion for the state of Minnesota and the United States and a champion for those that could not fight for themselves. It is from his example that we should learn and follow.

The Honorable Orville L. Freeman is survived by his loving wife of 61 years, Jane, their two children Constance and Michael, and three grandchildren Katie, Beth and Matthew.

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICAN VOLUNTEERISM

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 27, 2003

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend America's spirit of volunteerism and to highlight an organization that is helping the families of active-duty military personnel in my congressional district. Millions of Americans perform acts of kindness and compassion every day by helping their neighbors or by working through the many volunteer organizations that make our country great.

One such organization, Operation Brave Kids, is a Tampa Bay area charitable organization that provides financial assistance to the families of active-duty military personnel. The group provides resources that can make the difference between obtaining the necessities of daily life or going without. John Ghee, the founder of Operation Brave Kids, summarized the group's mission by stating that "we want the family and the soldier to know that the community is behind them."

Mr. Speaker, these troubled times require each of us to contribute in our own way to the cause of freedom and the care of our countrymen. I am proud to say that the spirit of caring and volunteerism is flourishing today in the land of liberty.

May God protect our troops and continue to watch over the United States of America.

CONCERNING TREATMENT OF MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES HELD AS PRISONER OF WAR BY IRAQI AUTHORITIES

SPEECH OF

HON. J. RANDY FORBES

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 118 concerning the treatment of members of the Armed Forces held as prisoners of war by Iraqi authorities.

Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today with a heavy heart. For the past two days, we've watched emotionally stirring television footage of POW's who are being detained by Iraqi forces. These soldiers were on missions to defend and protect Americans from the evils of weapons of mass destruction when they were captured. I am saddened when I see these soldiers being detained, but I am confident that their extensive training has given them the strength and courage of conviction to prevail even at the hands of an evil regime.

While we do not know when our POW's will return home, I do know that we as Members of Congress expect the Iraqi regime to treat all POW's humanely and in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Geneva Convention. Those who violate this doctrine, and use force or other methods of inhumane treatment will be held accountable for their actions, and will be subject to prosecution to the fullest extent of the law. Brave soldiers, who give so much for our country, deserve no less.

My deepest and heartfelt sympathy goes out to the families of all of the POW's. We can only begin to imagine the pain and concern that the families of POW's must feel knowing that they are in the hands of the enemy halfway around the world.

It is our hope and prayer that American and coalition forces will be protected throughout this struggle as well as the Iraqi people.

These POW's and their families are making a tremendous sacrifice for our country—our country that soldiers are so proud to serve. Our country—where families await the safe and speedy return of loved ones.

My thoughts and prayers go out to all of our servicemen and women and to their families, who wish them a speedy and safe return.

ON THE DEATH OF SENATOR DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 27, 2003

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today we mourn the passing of a great American.

For decades, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan was a central figure in the nation's political and intellectual life. He was a committed, determined, and diligent leader who represented the citizens of New York in the U.S. Senate for four terms. We came to know him