

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TODD TIAHRT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, April 1, I was unavoidably detained and missed roll-call vote No. 97.

Rollcall vote 97 was on passage of H. Con. Res. 109, legislation calling on all Americans to honor the men and women of the U.S. armed forces and their families, and encouraging them to display the Blue Star Banner or the Gold Star. It also called on the media to recognize the importance and symbolism of the Blue Star Banner.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on this bill.

I ask that my statement appear at the appropriate section in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING CHRISTOPHER E. ALVERSON

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, whereas, Christopher E. Alverson has devoted himself to serving others through his membership in the Boy Scouts of America; and

Whereas, Christopher E. Alverson has shared his time and talent with the community in which he resides; and

Whereas, Christopher E. Alverson has demonstrated a commitment to meet challenges with enthusiasm, confidence and outstanding service; and

Whereas, Christopher E. Alverson must be commended for the hard work and dedication he put forth in earning the Eagle Scout Award;

Therefore, I join with Troop 342, the residents of Fredericktown, and the entire 18th Congressional District in congratulating Christopher E. Alverson as he receives the Eagle Scout Award.

RECOGNIZING THE WORK OF THE AIR LAND EMERGENCY RESCUE TEAM "COLUMBIA" SHUTTLE DISASTER CREW

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend 158 men of the International ALERT Academy who selflessly spent 11 days in San Augustine County, Texas, helping with recovery efforts following the disastrous crash of the space shuttle *Columbia*.

From February 2–12, 2003, these men served our country and the families of the crew at their own expense, searching through the dense forests and briars of that region. Through their thoroughness, hard work, and willing attitudes these men brought encouragement to the leadership of the incident command structure, and every fellow worker involved.

Andrew Allison, Adam Anders, Ryan Anders, Donald Anderson, Oliver Araiza, Scott Avedisian, Jeremiah Baarbe, Michael Baird, Timothy Baldrige, Marv Behr, Matthew Berryman, Christopher Bourne, Jesse Brumbaugh, Tom Burch, Daniel Caciola, Kevin Cahill, Brian Cahil, Cody Carnett, Jonathan Carstensen, Craig Cato, Jonathan Chiew, Jonathan Chu, Bryce Chun, Mel Cohen, Marc Cohen, Jesse Conklin.

Andrew Conway, Shaun Cowhard, Timothy Crist, Steven Curry, Steve Dankers, Daniel Davies, Kurt Dean, Jonathan DeHaan, Michael DeMaio, John Davolt, Paul Ellis, Jeremy Enquist, Stephen Falkenstine, Brandon Fitch, Gabriel Garriga, Richard Geiger, Andrew George, Joel George, Carter Gibson III, Joshua Grimes, Jonathan Gunter, Nicholas Harris, Nathan Hasme, Jonathan Hasty, Mark Hasty, Terrel Hendrich.

Robert Heren, David Herring, William Hicks, Charles Hitchcock, Justin Horsman, Logan Howell, Jeff Huggins, John Hurst, Earl Jantz, Dick Jarrell, David Jodrey, Jeremy Johnson, Connor Jones, Kevin Jones, Lorin Kaney, Stephen Keating, Matthew Kinkade, Carl Kinz, Seth Kiser, Jonathan Knight, David Kress, Stephen Lacy, Jim Lampman, Kuan-Hui Lee, Emmanuel Lenau, Benjamin Longwell.

Jason Luksa, Mark MacLurg, Jonathan Mahoney, Greg Mandreger, Timothy Martin-Vegue, James Mayers, Stephen McKerracher, James Meek, Peter Melton, Steven Menzel, Jay Miller, Jeremy Minter, Merritt Mitchell, Russell Moulton, Zachariah Munger, Michael Muscanero, Adam Nunez, Joshua Oathout, Kyle O'Donnell, John O'Donnell, William Orr, Samuel Ortiz, Christopher Overby, John Owen, Micah Parrish, Stephen Parrish, Marc Payant.

David Pennywell, Jonathan Popowich, Michael Potter, Stephen Powers, Aaron Prentice, Jonathan Radford, Simon Rawson, Justin Reyes, Vladimir Robles, Josiah Savage, Clifford Scott, Scott Shetler, Doug Simmons, David Sisson, Phillip Smith, Benjamin Snyder, Tryg Solberg, Samuel Spear, Michael Spillman, James Spriggs, Stephen Stiller, Andrew Strain, John-David Sullivan.

Nathanael Swanson, Adam Switzer, Randy Switzer, Joel Talley, Shawn Tallman, John Tanner, Joshua Tanner, Justin Tanner, Andrew Thompson, Brett Thompson, Daryn Thompson, David Thornton, Robert Thurston, Abraham Timler, Roy Turner, Joshua Uecker, Nathan Walker,

Samuel Walker, Patrick Walsh, Joshua Watkins, Bruce West, Joseph West, Robert Wheeler, III, Mark Whitehead, Amadi Williams, Spencer Wolf, Jay Wright, Brian Yoder, Philip Yoder, and Mark Zeller.

TRIBUTE TO MATTHEW J. RYAN, A LEGACY OF PUBLIC SERVICE, COMPASSION, AND STATESMANSHIP

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Speaker Matthew J. Ryan, a 21-term member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and second longest-serving Speaker in state history. Few Commonwealth leaders have matched the record of public service attained by Speaker Matthew J. Ryan. As one of Pennsylvania's finest public servants, he truly left this world a better place.

Speaker Ryan, a former First Lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps, was an attorney by profession. He was elected Speaker for the first time in 1981. Throughout his distinguished tenure, Speaker Ryan was known and lauded by his colleagues from both sides of the aisle for the nonpartisan, fair manner in which he presided. Those of us who had the privilege to work with him on behalf of our mutual constituency knew him to be a man of great passion, compassion, and principle who worked with skill and determination for the best interests of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Nation. I looked to him for guidance on many occasions and could always rely on him for good solid advice on issues affecting our mutual constituencies.

Speaker Ryan would readily tell the House freshmen that the qualities of an outstanding legislator are "skill at listening and understanding, respecting others" strengths and accepting their limitations, commitment and courage, and learning the art of compromise."

He did not seek public service for fame or glory, he sought simply to help people. In an era of cynicism towards those in public life, Speaker Ryan reminded us of why we serve. His legacy will endure not only in the principles he stood for and the improvements he brought to his beloved Pennsylvania, but also his wonderful family, his wife, Judge Patricia Jenkins and children. They, too, carry Matt Ryan's commitment to public service and community.

Speaker Ryan will long be remembered in the halls of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. It is a better institution because of his service and leadership. More importantly, he was an effective public servant and improved the lives of thousands of families in his state and beloved Delaware County.

Mr. Speaker, our region has lost a great leader, and I have lost a good friend. Matt Ryan exemplified the spirit of service that has made this country great. It is proper to remember and honor a man of such worth and character with great respect for what he stood for.

• 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.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL FORMER
PRISONER OF WAR RECOGNITION
DAY

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day.

Our country's former prisoners of war are national heroes. Their service placed them in harm's way, causing their capture and imprisonment. They have suffered and sacrificed a great deal to ensure our freedom and national security.

These courageous Americans who suffered through often horrific and demeaning conditions in wars, including Vietnam, the Persian Gulf War and now Operation Iraqi Freedom, have my greatest appreciation and respect. I also extend my gratitude to family members of former POWs who stood by and supported their loved ones during such excruciatingly difficult times.

Today's recognition of former POWs is particularly appropriate in light of the recent rescue of Pfc. Jessica Lynch. Pfc. Lynch was captured on March 23, along with 11 other U.S. soldiers from the 507th Maintenance Company. On April 2, in a dramatic military operation, she was rescued from a hospital in Iraq, and just two days ago was reunited with her family.

The heroism of Jessica Lynch and those who served our country before her signifies the high price of liberty.

As we recognize the former POWs that served our nation, I also want to offer my thoughts and sympathies to the family members of those who lost a loved one or have a loved one who is missing in action from the ongoing war in Iraq as well as past military conflicts.

On behalf of the people of the 4th Congressional District of New York, thank you to all former POWs for your brave service to America. To those who are still being held, we all pray for your safe rescue and that you come home soon.

EMERGENCY WARTIME SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 3, 2003

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1559) making emergency wartime supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes:

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, today we are considering the largest supplemental appropriations bill ever brought before the U.S. Congress—a bill totaling \$77.9 billion. We live in extraordinary times, Mr. Speaker, so it is no surprise that we are considering a bill requesting an extraordinary amount of supplemental spending. What is extraordinary,

however, is that in light of the war on terrorism, the war in Iraq, and the simultaneous obstacles we face in ensuring the security of our citizens here at home, this supplemental bill includes only \$4.2 billion for homeland security.

Mr. Speaker, our first responders are already under great pressure ensuring the safety of our citizens and I am sure we would all applaud them for their hard work and effort. But our applause is not enough. Our applause does not help them effectively protect our nation. Our applause does not help our first responders become any more prepared for a chemical or biological attack than they, and our nation, already are. Further exacerbating the problem for our first responders is the fact that many men and women who are now overseas either in Iraq, or in support of the military action in Iraq, are reservists or members of the National Guard who are police officers and firefighters when not on active duty. As a result, many of our local police and fire departments are experiencing shortages in the personnel they have available.

We must provide more funding for these men and women. For that reason, I opposed the Rule for the debate on the supplemental spending bill. This rule prohibits Mr. OBEY from allowing his important amendment that would increase funding by \$2.5 billion for Homeland Security programs. Programs that are critical to our nation's security. The Obe amendment would provide critically needed funds for military facilities, nuclear security facilities, port and infrastructure security, and much-needed funds in the amount of \$1.2 billion for state and local first responders. It is a shame that Mr. OBEY is not allowed to offer his amendment, but it is an even bigger shame that this bill shortchanges our needs for security here at home.

That being said, I do believe this is an important bill. I believe that it provides the critical resources to support our men and women currently fighting in the field. Just as we must support our first responders, so too must we support the men and women courageously fighting overseas right now, and we must do so by providing additional funding that will help them conduct their missions. I am hopeful that these funds for those currently in harm's way will help bring a speedier resolution to the operations in which they are participating, and will help contribute to their safety and the speed with which they are able to return to their loved ones back here in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my thoughts, and the thoughts of my colleagues are, and should be, with the soldiers fighting overseas. But as we continue to keep them in our thoughts, we must not neglect the security of our nation at home. I hope that Members will work across party lines to provide more funding for our security at home as this bill returns from the conference committee. After all, don't we want to provide the best security possible for our soldiers when they return home? I, for one, certainly do. And I believe my colleagues should as well.

BOULDER CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Boulder City Fire Department for obtaining a Class 2 Insurance Service Offices (ISO) rating. The ISO Class 2 rating is obtained by less than one percent of the fire departments in the county and is made possible by the dedication and skill of Boulder City Fire Chief Dean Molburg and the firemen of Boulder City.

As a former Mayor of Boulder City, and its current Congressman, I am proud that Boulder City has been recognized for its excellent fire coverage. The courage and commitment to public service shown every day by Boulder City firefighters is an example for all of us. They, and all Nevada first responders, have my thanks and full support.

RECOGNIZING ASHWAUBENON VIL-
LAGE PRESIDENT TED
PAMPERIN

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today before this House I'd like to recognize and honor Ashwaubenon Village President Ted Pamperin, whose exceptional leadership and commitment to the citizens of Brown County have strengthened our local communities, and set a superb example for our future leaders.

Ted's dedicated service began in 1971, when he was elected Ashwaubenon town supervisor. Since that time, Ted has held a wide range of offices, and served on virtually every committee and board in Ashwaubenon.

As a friend and colleague, I am sad to see Ted leave. However, I know his constituents are very grateful for the tremendous contributions he has made to our area throughout his tenure. Ashwaubenon is a strong community with an exceptional work force, a proud history, and a wholesome tradition. There's no question Ted has kept Ashwaubenon on that path, and greatly enhanced the quality of life for folks all across Brown County.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and pleasure to recognize today the extraordinary service of Ashwaubenon Village President Ted Pamperin. On behalf of my constituents, we say thank you, and we wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

IN MEMORY OF INGERBERG
CARTIER HENRY

HON. DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, a blessed woman from my district in the U.S. Virgin Islands, whose worth was far above rubies left this temporary earthly residence and went home.

I rise today to speak of Mrs. Ingerborg, "beautiful daughter", Agatha—"the good, the kind", Cartier Henry, who was above all else a mother, to her nine wonderful children who have learned from her to dedicate their lives to caring and serving. She also "mothered" everyone who grew up in Gallows Bay, in the Seventh Day Adventist Church, her grands, great-grands and countless others.

Ingerborg Cartier Henry was born to Eugenie Phaire Cartier and Valdemar Cartier on February 6, 1911 on the island of St. Croix. She was educated under both the Danish and American public school systems.

She joined the Seventh-day Adventist Church in 1929, when she was baptized by Pastor C. G. van Putten. On December 21, 1932, she married Irvin Henry. To this union, nine children were born.

Mrs. Henry was an excellent cook, pastry maker and baker. Some people still talk about her black bread. She loved to entertain, camp, and travel. In the early hours of the morning of March 28, 2003, she quietly passed to her rest in her home in Gallows Bay where she resided for 61 years.

Mrs. Henry, Miss Inger, Mother Henry, Cousin Inger, Auntie Borg, Borgie, Mother will be greatly missed. We will always cherish her memory. Her husband, her children and all of us call her blessed. May she rest in eternal peace.

HONORING JACK ECKERD ON HIS
90TH BIRTHDAY

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jack Eckerd, a man who has dedicated his life to public service as he celebrates his 90th birthday.

Jack Eckerd's life is a testament to what one can achieve with hard work, dedication, and perseverance.

After flying air cargo flights for the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II, Mr. Eckerd opened a now well known chain of drug stores in the Tampa Bay area. These stores, named after their founder, were the first self-service drugstores in Florida. Many of the concepts he instituted at his stores, such as senior citizen discounts and two-for-one photo processing, have become standard practice in drugstores across the country.

Jack Eckerd's story is more than that of veteran, successful businessman, and devoted husband to his wife, Ruth. Mr. Eckerd quickly became involved in his community after founding Eckerd drugstores. He contributed his time, talents and money to help organizations such as the YMCA, United Way, and Morton Plant Hospital in my congressional district in Clearwater, Florida. He also founded, in 1968, Eckerd Youth Alternatives, an organization dedicated to finding innovative solutions to help troubled youths. Eckerd Youth Alternatives, which he considers his proudest accomplishment, today is one of the nation's leading and most respected programs for troubled young people.

Jack Eckerd ran for the U.S. Senate in 1974 and later co-chaired former Florida Governor Ruben Askew's study on management and ef-

iciency, which found more than \$100 million in state budget waste. President Gerald Ford appointed Mr. Eckerd to head the General Services Administration from 1975 to 1977. President Ford, commenting on Mr. Eckerd's tenure, said "Jack ran GSA cleaner than a hound's tooth." He later was appointed by then Governor and now Senator BOB GRAHAM—the man who defeated him in his Senate race—as chairman of the board of Prison Rehabilitative Industries, a state program to provide jobs and skills to inmates and to make such institutions self-supporting. Since his retirement in 1996, Jack Eckerd has remained involved in his community.

Mr. Eckerd's financial generosity is legendary. He and his family have given millions of dollars through the years to improve education, promote the arts, and encourage the health and well-being of our fellow citizens. Jack Eckerd has received many awards for his public service and philanthropy over the years. The greatest honor he can receive, however, is to know that he has had a profoundly positive impact on those whose lives he has touched.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to thank Jack Eckerd for his life's work and congratulate him as he celebrates his 90th birthday on May 16. I wish him and his family many years of continued health and happiness.

CONCERNING THE OUTBREAK OF
SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY
SYNDROME (SARS) IN TAIWAN

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern about the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in Taiwan. Despite the World Health Organization's categorization of the disease as "a worldwide health threat," it has refused to help Taiwan during this time of need.

What the WHO has failed to realize is that "worldwide health threats" do not remain neatly behind political borders. Taiwan may not yet be a member of the WHO or a recognized independent state by some countries, but that does not make SARS any less of a threat to the Taiwanese people.

This crisis underlines the need for Taiwan to be granted observer status in the WHO, much like their status in the World Trade Organization. Global health risks must be addressed wherever they may occur and regardless of the political environments surrounding them. We should not expose the Taiwanese people to unnecessary health risks simply because their status in some intergovernmental organizations is uncertain.

I urge my colleagues to remain outspoken in their support of Taiwan's bid to gain observer status in the WHO so that dangerous diseases like SARS may be battled wherever they occur.

THE LEGACY OF DAVID BLOOM

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the legacy of NBC's David Bloom. All across America as people mourn the loss of life among our men and women in uniform, we also mourn the loss of David. Over the years he touched so many lives with his dramatic, cutting-edge reporting.

Prior to my time in the U.S. Congress I spent 15 years in the broadcast news business. Today my wife continues in that field. The two of us watch television news reporters with a special eye. David was in a league of his own. He always brought a flair, an insight, an extra dimension to his stories that made you feel the impact. There were times it felt like you had been on a roller coaster after watching his reports. And you always felt better informed.

David always set the standard for covering breaking news whether it was the Clinton scandal or the current war. Just when you thought it was impossible to break new ground in broadcast news, David would do it. His Bloommobile rides through Iraq put Americans on the edge of their seats each night. No other reports on television compared to his. Viewers were better served because they got to feel the peril of our troops and the ruggedness they experienced. I remember discussing his reports at the dinner table with family and friends. All agreed his work was the best and couldn't wait to see his next report. David was a rare talent.

David's now in a different place. I'm sure he's trying to figure out a way to get a satellite signal set up so he can send us another report. We wish he had a way to reach us. It would be the most incredible moment ever on television. Appropriately, it would carry his name.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MURRAY
SISSELMAN: "MISTER EDU-
CATION" IN MIAMI-DADE COUN-
TY

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 11, 2003, our country lost a true giant in the profession of teaching our children.

Murray Sisselman was a man of great intellect, poise and determination. As President of the United Teachers of Dade for over a quarter century, he was an innovator who played a key role in the operations and policies of the nation's fourth largest school system, helping our schools adapt to a changing workplace, a changing economy, and an influx of immigrants from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua and dozens of other countries.

A native New Yorker, Murray Sisselman came to Miami in December, 1949. He attended the University of Miami for his undergraduate studies, and continued his graduate studies at NOVA University, where he received a Master of Science Degree as an Educational Specialist.

Like many great leaders of large organizations, Murray Sisselman started out at the bottom and worked his way to the top. He began his career as a classroom teacher, where he honed his appreciation for the importance of teachers who are well trained and highly motivated. He was a great believer in continuing education so that teachers could improve their skills and keep up with changes in their subjects and methods, and he championed many innovative programs in this area.

As President of UTD, Murray Sisselman never lost sight of the principles that guided his leadership:

Providing a world-class education to every child, regardless of economic circumstances.

Defending and enhancing the rights, opportunities and classroom conditions for each individual member through collective bargaining.

Because of Murray Sisselman's lifelong work, the United Teachers of Dade has been able to forge coalitions with parents, businesses and organized labor to the advantage of students and the betterment of public education and our entire community.

Mr. Speaker, I know that all my colleagues will join me when I say that our hearts go out to his wife, Ludmila; his children David, Jagger and Helen; and his grandchildren Sarah and Lina.

Murray Sisselman was an education pioneer, and we celebrate his life. He set a standard of service and a commitment to education that will endure in our community for decades to come, and we are better off for his efforts.

gan's admissions policy is narrowly tailored to serve that interest. The BLSAs are chapters of the National Black Law Students Association, a nonprofit student organization with over 200 chapters and 6,000 members that is dedicated to promoting the academic and professional goals of black law students. The BLSAs' members hail from many different ideological, political, religious, national, ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds. Major activities of the BLSAs include projects relating to law school admissions, alumni affairs, professional recruitment, community service and academic support, often in partnership with other student organizations and their respective law school administrations. The alumni of the BLSAs rank among the most distinguished graduates of their institutions, and are currently serving as respected litigators, judges, law professors, legislative officials and principals of major corporations and non-profit organizations. These graduates have been pioneers in integrating the legal profession, and have helped the bar and the bench become more responsive to the needs of a society that is rapidly growing more diverse.

The current membership of the BLSAs includes students who are beneficiaries of law school policies that take race into account as one factor among many in admissions decisions. Like all of their classmates, the students who make up the BLSAs have received a broader, more intellectually stimulating education because they have had the opportunity to study and socialize in academic environments that are enriched by racial diversity. The BLSAs have an interest in this case because they are committed to maintaining racial diversity in legal education and in the legal profession.

as promising replacements for race-conscious admissions policies do not produce the racial diversity that is necessary for elite law schools to train future American leaders.

ARGUMENT

I. RACIAL DIVERSITY IS NECESSARY FOR ELITE LAW SCHOOLS TO FULFILL THEIR PUBLIC MISSION OF TRAINING STUDENTS FOR LEADERSHIP POSITIONS AND INTEGRATING THE LEGAL PROFESSION

This Court's equal protection jurisprudence, from *Regents of University of California v. Bakke*, 438 U.S. 265 (1978), through *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Peña*, 515 U.S. 200 (1995), makes clear that the use of racial classifications must serve a "compelling governmental interest," and that race-conscious policies used to achieve this end will pass muster under the strict scrutiny standard only if they are "narrowly tailored." *Adarand*, 515 U.S. at 202. The BLSAs emphasize the compelling interest of Michigan (and the nation) in the educational benefits of law school admissions policies that take race into account. As law students at Harvard, Stanford and Yale, the current members of the BLSAs have a unique perspective on these benefits, for they have witnessed firsthand the positive effects of a racially diverse student body.

Since the late 1960s and early 1970s, most elite law schools—Harvard, Stanford and Yale in particular—have demonstrated a robust commitment to ensuring that their student bodies are racially diverse. The mission of these elite law schools is to train students not simply to become practicing attorneys, but more broadly to tackle persistent social problems, to advocate reform of the justice systems in the United States and abroad, to expand the intellectual frontiers of legal scholarship and to protect the rights and liberties of the nation's most defenseless individuals. In other words, these institutions have staked out a bold public mission, and have defined one of their goals as providing visionary leadership for the legal profession and the nation. Moreover, these law schools have been remarkably successful in catapulting their graduates into prominent positions in private practice, public service, business and academia. As the nation becomes increasingly diverse, these schools will be unable to realize their public missions without a student body that resembles the larger multiracial society they seek to serve.

A. Racial Diversity in Legal Education Prepares Students at Elite Law Schools To Meet the Challenges of Our Multiracial Democracy

1. Racial Diversity Enhances the Quality of Legal Education by Improving Academic Interactions

Over half a century ago, in a decision that struck down racial exclusion in admissions policies at the University of Texas Law School ("Texas"), this Court recognized that "although the law is a highly learned profession, * * * it is an intensely practical one. The law school, the proving ground for legal learning and practice, cannot be effective in isolation from the individuals and institutions with which the law interacts. Few students and no one who has practiced law would choose to study in an academic vacuum, removed from the interplay of ideas and the exchange of views with which the law is concerned." *Sweatt v. Painter*, 339 U.S. 629, 634 (1950). The differences between the Texas admissions policy in 1950, which this Court considered in *Sweatt*, and the admissions policies at Michigan before the Court today are fundamental and dispositive. Texas sought to

SUPPORTING RACIAL DIVERSITY

HON. WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Brief for the RECORD.

[No. 02-241]

IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF THE UNITED STATES

BARBARA GRUTTER,

Petitioner,

LEE BOLLINGER, *et al.*,

Respondents.

On Writ Of Certiorari To The
United States Court of Appeals
For the Sixth Circuit

BRIEF OF THE HARVARD BLACK LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION, STANFORD BLACK LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION AND YALE BLACK LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION AS *AMICI CURIAE* SUPPORTING RESPONDENTS

INTEREST OF *AMICI CURIAE*

The Black Law Students Associations of Harvard Law School ("Harvard"), Stanford Law School ("Stanford") and Yale Law School ("Yale") (collectively, "the BLSAs") submit this brief as *amici curiae* in support of Respondents, urging this Court to affirm the Sixth Circuit's ruling that the University of Michigan Law School ("Michigan") has a compelling interest in promoting racial diversity in its student body, and that Michi-

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

Racial diversity in a student body improves the quality of legal education. Such diversity is especially critical for "elite" law schools, such as Harvard, Michigan, Stanford and Yale. These law schools share a broadly defined public mission to train graduates for leadership and service, and to instill within them zeal to confront enduring dilemmas in American law and society. Recent social science studies have documented in detail how diversity broadens the scope of campus discourse and teaches lessons in tolerance and cooperation. Diversity also helps shatter lingering stereotypes regarding supposed ideological uniformity within racial groups. As current students at elite law schools, the BLSAs' members are uniquely positioned to explain some of the significant educational advantages attributable to the racially inclusive environments found at their institutions. These students have participated in and learned from campus discourse and debates that are not likely to occur in racially homogenous academic settings.

Racial diversity is similarly vital to the credibility and legitimacy of the legal profession. Although full integration of the profession remains a distant goal, elite law schools have been uniquely instrumental in preparing minority students—and especially black students—for leadership positions in the bar and on the bench. Without the ability to consider race in admissions decisions, these schools will fall short of fulfilling their unique public missions.

Race-neutral alternatives are not effective substitutes for race-conscious admissions policies. If elite law schools are not allowed to consider race as one factor in admissions, the representation of black students at elite law schools will drastically diminish. Moreover, as demonstrated in California and Texas, and as shown in empirical studies, the alternative programs that have been touted

deny the petitioner in *Sweatt*, as well as each of the white law students it admitted, any opportunity to study law in an environment that promoted mutual respect and learning across racial lines. In contrast, the purpose of Michigan's admissions policies (and the similar policies at many other elite law schools) is to enhance the educational experience of all students by enrolling sufficient numbers of minority students to facilitate the sorts of interracial interactions that help produce lawyers capable of leadership in a multiracial society. Before the 1950s, this Court and our profession played a shameful role in maintaining a segregated America. Nothing in the Constitution requires a return to that era, and nothing in the Constitution prohibits Michigan's effort to fulfill its public mission by training lawyers in a racially diverse academic environment.

Today, virtually all law schools have recognized that enrolling significant numbers of minority students improves the quality of legal education. Although the advantages of racially integrated academic settings have often been praised in qualitative, abstract terms, recent social science studies have provided empirical confirmation that racial diversity on campus does in fact produce tangible educational benefits. Racial diversity fosters an intellectually challenging environment and encourages discussions that are attuned to contemporary legal, social and political issues. Such diversity also instills in students core democratic values such as cooperation, tolerance and affinity for reasoned deliberation.

For example, a recent survey of law students at Harvard and Michigan documented how racial diversity enhances the intellectual and educational experiences of students. See Gary Orfield & Dean Whitley, *Diversity Challenged: Evidence on the Impact of Affirmative Action* 143-74 (2001). In the Orfield and Whitley study, 68 percent of Harvard students and 73 percent of Michigan students responded that racial diversity in the classroom enhanced their "think[ing] about problems and solutions in class." *Id.* at 156. Further, nearly two-thirds of all respondents to the Orfield and Whitley survey reported that diversity enhanced the quality of most of their law school classes. See *id.* at 160. Over half of the students surveyed at both schools responded that even racial controversies on campus yielded positive educational outcomes, because such events encouraged them to rethink their values. See *id.* at 162-63. Overall, 89 percent of Harvard students and 91 percent of Michigan students surveyed indicated that racial diversity in their student body represented a positive aspect of their educational experiences. See *id.* at 160. In sum, this study demonstrates empirically that a racially diverse student body enhances the training of future leaders of a multiracial society by preparing them to work together, to debate one another and even to disagree with each other respectfully.

Additional social science studies overwhelmingly support the conclusions reached in the Orfield and Whitley study and further establish that racial diversity in higher education provides distinct and measurable benefits to students. For example, William G. Bowen and Derek Bok, former presidents of Princeton University and Harvard University, respectively, have produced an exhaustive study of more than 45,000 students of all races who entered academically selective universities from 1976 to 1989. That study demonstrates, through a wealth of empirical evidence, that diversity in the classroom improves the quality of learning for all students. See Bowen & Bok, *supra*; see also David L. Chambers et al., *Michigan's Minority Graduates in Practice: The River Runs Through Law School*, 25 Law & Soc. Inquiry 395 (2000).

The integration of law school classrooms is especially critical because issues of race continue to be inextricably linked to so many aspects of the legal system and civil society. See generally Elizabeth A. Anderson, *Integration, Affirmative Action, and Strict Scrutiny*, 77 N.Y.U. L. Rev. 1195 (2002). Law school students and graduates are called upon to address enduring American dilemmas such as disparate administration of criminal justice, unequal access to health care and educational resources, and discrimination in employment. There can be no understanding of such issues without a nuanced appreciation of the persistent, though sometimes subtle, influence of race in American life.

2. Racial Diversity in Legal Education Helps to Dispel Pernicious Stereotyping

As Justice O'Connor has explained in the similar context of the influence of gender: "[I]n certain cases a person's gender and resulting life experience will be relevant to his or her view[s]" because "like race, gender matters." *JEB v. Alabama ex. rel. TB*, 511 U.S. 127, 148-49 (1994) (O'Connor, J., concurring). Although life experiences shaped by race affect the views and outlooks of minorities, the common influence of race has never produced a single, monolithic mindset within racial groups because individuals respond to life experiences in varying ways.

Race-conscious admissions policies further the broad, public mission of elite law schools by creating academic environments in which it is patently apparent that racial minorities possess a multitude of differing views, beliefs and experiences. Law schools that admit a racially diverse mix of students encourage, at least implicitly, academic and social interactions that expose the fallacy of racial stereotyping, forcing students to examine subconscious prejudices and to shed narrow-minded preconceptions. Detractors of race-conscious admissions policies often insinuate that such policies wrongly use race as a proxy for a particular viewpoint. See, e.g., Brief for United States as *Amicus Curiae* at 20. To the contrary, such policies actually help to destroy the myth that individuals should be presumed to share common perspectives on any given subject simply because they belong to a certain racial group. The staggering intellectual diversity that exists within minority groups is in fact highlighted in racially diverse academic settings. See Harry T. Edwards, *Race and the Judiciary*, 20 Yale L. & Pol'y Rev. 325, 329 (2002) (rejecting the suggestion that race can be viewed as a proxy for ideology and noting the broad range of ideological perspectives held by black legal scholars).

Properly understood, then, racial diversity in law school admissions is premised on an understanding made explicit by this Court: "If our society is to continue to progress as a multiracial democracy, it must recognize that the automatic invocation of race stereotypes retards that progress and causes continued hurt and injury." *Edmonsville v. Leesville Concrete Co.*, 500 U.S. 614, 630-31 (1991). Racially mixed academic settings help to dispel the misconception that racial identity necessarily implies a uniform set of thoughts, attitudes and beliefs.

3. The Benefits of Racial Diversity Have Been Witnessed First-Hand by the Current Membership of the BLSAs

The current membership of the BLSAs has directly witnessed the ways in which a diverse academic environment creates a broader and richer understanding of the law, and can speak with conviction born from experience concerning the concrete advantages of racial diversity at their respective law schools. Race is relevant to at least three categories of legal questions. First, race is at the heart of many of this Court's most sig-

nificant decisions, from *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. 393 (1856), to *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954). Second, race often lurks prominently in the subtext of a legal question even when it is not directly implicated in the dispositive issues. Analysis of capital punishment, for example, often proceeds in light of racial disparities in sentencing. Third, the issue of race often emerges unexpectedly, coloring consideration of legal issues that would appear on first glance to be wholly self-contained. This Court's recent review of the constitutionality of school vouchers, for example, may have centered on First Amendment Establishment Clause concerns, but necessarily required a recognition of how racial minorities who reside in inner cities are affected by such programs. See *Zelman v. Simmons-Harris*, 122 S. Ct. 2460, 2480 (2002) (Thomas, J., concurring) (noting decision's impact on educational opportunities for underprivileged minority children).

Often, the BLSAs' members provide unique perspectives that dramatically transform the tenor of classroom discussions. Notably, Professors Orfield and Whitley found that law schools introduce many students to significant interracial contact for the first time. See Orfield & Whitley, *supra*, at 156 (noting that 50 percent of white Harvard and Michigan students surveyed reported "very little" to "no" interracial contact prior to attending law school; only six percent of black and two percent of Latino students had similar responses). However, black law students are not admitted to elite law schools simply to enhance the education of white law students by reminding them of the continuing effect of race on the lives of black Americans. Black law students themselves receive a better legal education when they are immersed in a diverse student body. That was the premise of this Court's holding in *Sweatt v. Painter*. Black students also benefit from the wide range of views held by students of all races and are prompted to reexamine their own preconceived notions. Further, learning in a racially mixed setting prepares the BLSAs' current members to enter the legal profession, where 50 years after *Sweatt* it continues to be true that "most of the lawyers, witnesses, jurors, judges and other officials with whom [they] will inevitably be dealing" are likely to be white. *Sweatt*, 339 U.S. at 634.

B. Black Graduates Are Fulfilling the Public Mission of Elite Law Schools

It is axiomatic that racial diversity in legal education furthers the integration of the legal profession. Just as diversity in law school student bodies undoubtedly improves the nature and quality of learning, greater racial inclusiveness in the bar and on the bench provides dramatic benefits. Considered individually or together, these beneficial effects amount to a compelling governmental interest justifying race-conscious law school admissions policies. The advantages of greater diversity in the legal profession are considered here with an eye toward black graduates of elite law schools, and with respect to three particular areas of the profession: the judiciary, corporate law firms and public interest work.

As discussed above, elite law schools such as Harvard, Michigan, Stanford and Yale have identified the preparation of students to assume leadership positions in America and to solve enduring social problems as core components of their missions. Because these schools provide exceptional legal training and other critical resources such as access to prestigious alumni, they have functioned—and will continue to function—as gateways to prominent positions within the legal profession. See Samuel Issacharoff, *Can Affirmative Action Be Defended?*, 59 Ohio St. L.J. 669,

684 (1998) (noting that elite public and private law schools "train a disproportionate share of the future political leadership of the state and nation"). Consider, for example, that each member of this Court holds a law degree from an elite law school: Harvard (4), Stanford (2), Columbia, Northwestern and Yale. The black graduates of elite law schools have leveraged the intellectual training and academic credentials they have received, along with relationships built with professors and alumni, to achieve remarkable success in the law, electoral politics and other venues that were until recently virtually closed to racial minorities in America. Moreover, these graduates have demonstrated a remarkable dedication to serving the public interest.

It is manifest, however, that the legal profession remains far from integrated. See Elizabeth Chambliss, *Miles to Go 2000: Progress of Minorities in the Legal Profession vi* (2002) ("Minorities in general continue to face significant obstacles to 'full and equal' participation in the profession * * *.") Further progress toward racial inclusiveness is threatened if the elite law schools do not continue to train significant numbers of racial minorities. If the legal profession regresses toward racial homogeneity, public confidence in the justice system will suffer. See Mark Hansen, *And Still Miles to Go*, 85 A.B.A. J. 68, 68 (1999) ("The makeup of the legal profession is one of the factors people look to in forming their perceptions of whether the justice system will treat them fairly * * *").

1. The Judiciary

Although the bench is far from fully integrated, even the limited strides toward inclusiveness to date have improved the judiciary's ability to grapple with difficult legal questions. See Edwards, *supra*, at 329 ("[R]acial diversity on the bench can enhance judicial decision making by broadening the variety of voices and perspectives in the deliberative process."); see also Sandra Day O'Connor, *Thurgood Marshall: The Influence of a Raconteur*, 44 Stan. L. Rev. 1217, 1217 (1992) ("Justice Marshall imparted not only his legal acumen but also his life experiences, constantly pushing and prodding [his colleagues] to respond not only to the persuasiveness of legal argument but also to the power of moral truth."). Recognizing that racial diversity on the bench improves the quality of judging does not require the acceptance of "some mythical black perspective," but rather the plain understanding that "life experiences have some bearing on how [judges] confront various problems." Edwards, *supra*, at 329.

Significantly, black graduates from elite law schools have helped to integrate the judiciary, including the Supreme Court. For example, eight out of the 17 black judges currently sitting on the federal circuit courts graduated from an elite law school. See Federal Judges Biographical Database, at http://air.fjc.gov/newweb/jnetweb.nsf/fjc_bio. Of the 80 black federal district court judges currently sitting, over one-third attended an elite law school. See *id.* At least 30 black judges have graduated from Harvard alone. See Bowen & Bok, *supra*, at 284.

The presence of black judges on the bench promotes public confidence in the judicial system. Trust in that system's fairness is integral to the public's willingness to rely on the courts for resolution of civil disputes and oversight of criminal proceedings. Cf. Sandra Day O'Connor, *The Effects of Gender in the Federal Courts: The Final Report of the Ninth Circuit Gender Bias Task Force*, 67 S. Cal. L. Rev. 745, 760 (1994) ("When people perceive bias in a legal system, whether they suffer from it or not, they lose respect for that system, as well as for the law.").

The racial composition of the judiciary represents a significant factor in the public's estimation of whether judges will dispense justice fairly. See Sherrilyn A. Ifill, *Racial Diversity on The Bench: Beyond Role Models and Public Confidence*, 57 Wash. & Lee L. Rev. 405, 408-09 (2000) (explaining that a diverse bench promotes fairness in the judicial system). Further, numerous studies have demonstrated that a dearth of minority judges on the bench encourages the view that the judiciary is systemically biased against minority litigants and defendants. For instance, a 1999 study revealed a perception among many citizens, including 68 percent of blacks, that the judicial system treats blacks unfavorably as compared to whites. See David B. Rattman & Alan J. Tomkins, *Public Trust and Confidence in the Courts: What Public Opinion Surveys Mean to Judges*, Ct. Rev., 4 (1999). Notably, 43 percent of whites and 42 percent of Hispanics surveyed agreed that blacks are treated less favorably than whites in the courts. See *id.*

2. Corporate Law Firms

Corporate law firms provide representation in court and advice regarding business decisions for the world's largest and most influential business entities. The racial integration of corporate law firms helps demonstrate that after centuries of racial discrimination in the workplace, employment opportunities in the private sector are now being made available to individuals of all races. Further, a racially inclusive workforce is necessary for law firms and the corporations they counsel to respond creatively to the challenges of a multiracial society.

Graduates of elite law schools disproportionately fill positions in corporate law firms. Black lawyers who seek employment at these firms often find that a degree from an elite law school is a critical credential that is necessary to "counteract the lingering but nevertheless powerful effects of the pervasive myth of black intellectual inferiority." David B. Wilkins, *Rollin' On the River: Race, Elite Schools, and the Equality Paradox*, 25 Law & Soc. Inquiry 527, 533 (2000). A survey conducted by Professor Wilkins in 1995 indicated that in New York City and Washington, DC alone, "more than 50% of all black associates hired graduated from either Harvard or the top schools [Columbia, NYU, or Georgetown] in the local market," compared with a "corresponding number for whites [of] 40.4% in New York and 23.2% in Washington, DC" *Id.* at 534. The numbers are even more striking for black partners. In 1993, 77 percent of black partners were elite law school graduates, and 47 percent were Harvard or Yale graduates. See *id.* at 534-35.

3. Public Service

Graduating lawyers "who will see the law as a call to service" is a fundamental component of the public missions of elite law schools. *Stanford Handbook, supra*, at 1. Black graduates and other minority alumni of these schools have fulfilled this goal by serving in public interest and legal services positions, committing significant resources to pro bono work and representing underserved communities—all at rates exceeding those of their white counterparts.

Minority lawyers—black lawyers in particular—have consistently been more likely than white lawyers to take jobs with public interest and governmental organizations, and to surpass their white colleagues in pro bono hours worked yearly. A recent study of black Harvard graduates found that nine percent of them took jobs with public interest or legal services organizations upon graduation. See *Harvard Black Alumni Report, supra*, at 34-35. This rate well exceeded the national average and was three times greater than the average for Harvard graduates generally.

See *id.* A similar survey of Michigan alumni found that the percentage of minority lawyers employed in legal services or public interest jobs exceeded the number of white graduates similarly employed in each of the three decades covered in the survey. See Chambers, *supra*, at 427. Black law school graduates are also more likely than their non-black colleagues to assist traditionally underserved communities; for example, the Michigan survey found that black alumni were much more likely than white alumni to serve low- and middle-income clients. See *id.* at 435; see also Elizabeth Chambliss, *Organizational Determinants of Law Firm Integration*, 46 Am. U. L. Rev. 669, 731 (1997).

Finally, minority graduates of elite law schools have maintained a steadfast commitment to providing pro bono services. Black Harvard graduates average 90 hours per year of pro bono legal representation. See *Harvard Black Alumni Report, supra*, at 47. Similarly, minority Michigan alumni in private practice average 75 hours of pro bono representation, compared to 51 hours for white Michigan alumni, see Chambers, *supra*, at 456, and about 24 hours on average across the country, see Deborah L. Rhode, *The Constitution of Equal Citizenship for a Good Society: Access to Justice*, 69 Fordham L. Rev. 1785, 1810 (2001).

4. Progress Toward Full Integration of the Legal Profession Must Continue

Despite the incipient racial progress in the legal profession, the lack of true diversity remains appalling. For example, although blacks and Latinos make up 25 percent of the country, combined Black and Latino representation among lawyers was only 7 percent in 1998. See Chambliss, *Miles to Go 2000, supra*, at v. Further, minority representation is particularly lacking in senior legal positions throughout the profession. See *id.* at vi (concluding that "[m]inority representation in upper-level jobs remains miniscule, especially in the for-profit sector."). For example, "Minorities make up less than 3% of the partners in the nation's 250 largest law firms." Wilkins, *Rollin' On the River, supra*, at 539.

It is imperative that elite law schools continue to train and graduate significant numbers of minority attorneys. When these graduates serve as judges, they signal to the public that the justice system is unbiased and impartial, and that the courts value racial inclusiveness. When these graduates reach prominent positions in private practice or public institutions, they demonstrate that persistent barriers to equal opportunity are continuing to crumble. The legal profession's tentative steps toward integration cannot grow into significant strides if elite law schools no longer take race into account in admissions decisions.

II. ALTERNATIVE RACE-NEUTRAL ADMISSIONS POLICIES CRITICALLY DIMINISH THE NUMBER OF BLACK STUDENTS AT ELITE LAW SCHOOLS AND ARE NOT EFFECTIVE SUBSTITUTES FOR CURRENT RACE-CONSCIOUS ADMISSIONS POLICIES

As discussed above, elite law schools fulfill their public missions by providing racially diverse academic environments and training attorneys to improve the legal profession and serve the public. These law schools cannot continue to realize their missions if they are not able to consider race as one factor in admissions decisions. The leading approaches that have been touted as viable race-neutral alternatives to current law school admissions policies that take race into account are not in fact effective, workable or desirable with respect to elite law schools. Abandoning race-conscious admissions at elite law schools would lead to a catastrophic reversal of the incremental

progress toward greater racial inclusiveness that these schools have made. For black students, a shift to a color-blind or race-neutral admissions system would lead to admissions results that are tantamount to "the inexorable zero." Cf. *Johnson v. Transp. Agency*, 480 U.S. 616, 656-57 (1987) (O'Connor, J., concurring) (quoting *International Bhd. of Teamsters v. United States*, 431 U.S. 324, 342 n.23 (1977)) (discussing prima facie evidence of discrimination under Title VII). The race-neutral alternatives discussed below are demonstrably inferior to race-conscious policies in achieving racial diversity because they cannot ensure that black students will be represented in meaningful numbers at most, if not all, of the elite law schools. Consequently, such alternatives would also exclude black students from access to gateways to some of the most prestigious positions in the legal profession. Accordingly, the benefits, gained from employing race-conscious admissions policies are distinct from, and greater than, those provided by race-neutral alternatives.

A. "Percentage Plans" Are Not Viable Alternatives to Race-Conscious Admissions Policies

So-called "percentage plans" were created in the late 1990s for use in undergraduate admission programs at state universities. See Catherine L. Horn & Stella M. Flores, *Percent Plans in College Admissions: A Comparative Analysis of Three States' Experiences* 19-23 (2003) (discussing race-neutral percentage admissions plans used in college admissions in California, Texas and Florida). These plans grant automatic admission to state universities to students graduating within a certain top percentage of their public high school classes. See *id.* Critics of race-conscious admissions policies have touted these plans as effective alternatives, even in the graduate admissions context. See, e.g., Brief for United States as *Amicus Curiae* at 13-18; Brief for the State of Florida as *Amicus Curiae* at 8-10. However, at least two significant impediments prevent percentage plans from assuring meaningful racial inclusiveness in the student bodies of elite law schools. See Horn & Flores, *supra*, at 41-51, 58-59 (relying on data from state agencies, the federal National Center for Education Statistics, the U.S. Census, institutional and state documents, and interviews to conclude that the race-neutral percentage admissions plans used in California, Texas and Florida are inadequate alternatives to race-conscious admissions plans).

First, percentage plans were designed specifically for college admissions. They are functionally incompatible with graduate school admissions, which must necessarily take into account demonstrated interest and experience in applicable fields of study, not simply generalized academic achievement. Second, even assuming *arguendo* that percentage plans could somehow work in the graduate school context, such plans certainly would not be effective with respect to admissions to elite law schools. Percentage plans rely on admission of a fixed portion of students at a limited number of pre-determined "feeder" schools. See, e.g., Danielle Holley & Delia Spencer, *The Texas Ten Percent Plan*, 34 Harv. C.R.-C.L. L. Rev. 245, 277 (2000) (considering the recruiting policies of Texas state universities and noting the limited number of schools from which the universities have admitted students under the plan). In contrast, elite law schools recruit applicants from hundreds of colleges over a large geographical area, and the number of undergraduate applicants vastly exceeds the number of students that are accepted by these schools. See Jack Greenberg, *Affirmative Action in Higher Education: Confronting the Condition and Theory*, 43 B.C. L. Rev. 521, 540 (2002) (explaining the practical ineffectiveness of percentage plans).

Even if elite law schools were able to overcome such overwhelming implementation problems, it is unclear how percentage plans would work to maintain current levels of racial diversity at those schools for an additional reason. Percentage plans' ability to bring meaningful numbers of minority high school graduates to competitive universities has, perversely, depended on the existence of segregated secondary school systems. See Marta Tienda, *College Admissions Policies and the Education Pipeline: Implications for Medical and Health Professions, in The Right Thing To Do, the Smart Thing To Do: Enhancing Diversity in Health Professions* 117, 129 (Brian D. Smedley et al. eds., 2001). Undergraduate institutions whose student bodies are composed primarily of black, or minority students do not exist in sufficient numbers to enable such a policy to maintain current levels of minority representation at competitive law schools.

B. Admissions Policies That Focus on Socio-Economic Disadvantage Are Not Effective Alternatives to Race-Conscious Admissions Policies

Other critics have suggested that consideration of socio-economic status should replace that of race in the admissions calculus. See, e.g., Richard D. Kahlenberg, *The Remedy: Class, Race, and Affirmative Action* (1996); William J. Wilson, *The Truly Disadvantaged* (1987); Richard H. Fallon, Jr., *Affirmative Action Based on Economic Disadvantage*, 43 U.C.L.A. L. Rev. 1913 (1996). An enhanced focus on socio-economic status, however, would not represent an effective substitute for elite law schools' current race-conscious admissions policies for at least two reasons. First, although blacks are disproportionately poor, whites drastically outnumber blacks at the lowest income levels, and are more likely than blacks to possess the test scores that qualify them for admission to academically selective institutions of higher education. See Bowen & Bok, *supra*, at 51; Wightman, *supra*, at 39-45; see also Jerome Karabel, *No Alternative: The Effects of Colorblind Admissions in California, in Chilling Admissions: The Affirmative Action Crisis and the Search for Alternatives* 33, 37-38 (1998) (explaining that consideration of applicants' socio-economic status would produce minimal racial diversity).

Second, admissions policies that look to socioeconomic class place greater emphasis on income than wealth because income is a more readily quantifiable metric. See Deborah C. Malamud, *Class-Based Affirmative Action: Lessons and Caveats*, 74 Tex. L. Rev. 1847, 1850 (1996) (cautioning that the economic status of traditionally disadvantaged groups, such as blacks, is likely to be overstated under mainstream common approaches to economic inequality). Notably, however, the disparity in wealth between blacks and whites is even more pronounced than the income gap. On average, although black workers earn 60 percent of what their white counterparts earn, black workers' net worth is just nine percent of white workers' net worth. See Kelvin M. Pollard & William P. O'Hare, *America's Racial and Ethnic Minorities, in Population Bulletin*, Sept. 1999, at tbl. 6, available at http://www.prb.org/Content/NavigationMenu/PRE/AboutPRE/Population_Bulletin2/Americas_Racial_and_Ethnic_Minorities.htm (estimating that the median black family possesses a net worth of \$4,400 as compared with \$45,700 for the median white family); see also Bowen & Bok, *supra*, at 48. Accordingly, because socioeconomic status considerations are conducted in a way that fails to focus on economic disparities that are particular to blacks, such a race-neutral alternative does not appear to rival the consideration of race. Although socio-economic status may be a valid consideration in the law school admissions context, concentrating on that factor

without taking into account race as well is unlikely to produce a student body that is racially diverse. See, e.g., Thomas J. Kane, *Misconceptions in the Debate Over Affirmative Action in College Admissions, in Chilling Admissions: The Affirmative Action Crisis and the Search for Alternatives* 24 (1998) (arguing that socio-economic status is a poor substitute for race in selective admissions programs).

C. Elite Law Schools That Have Abandoned Race-Conscious Admissions Policies Have Not Been Able To Maintain Meaningful Racial Diversity

The experience of law schools that have stopped relying on race-conscious admissions policies strongly suggests that meaningful levels of minority admissions or enrollment at elite law schools cannot be maintained in the absence of such policies. For example, in the wake of California's Proposition 209, which in 1996 barred the consideration of race in state university admissions decisions, the number of black students admitted to University of California ("UC") law schools has significantly decreased. See United States Commission on Civil Rights, *Beyond Percentage Plans: The Challenge of Equal Opportunity in Higher Education* (2002), at <http://www.usccr.gov/pubs/percent2/ch2.htm> (hereinafter *Challenge*). In 1996-1997, the last admissions cycle before Proposition 209 was implemented, 7.2 percent of admitted students at all UC law schools were black. See *id.* In the three subsequent years, blacks were admitted at an average rate of less than 3 percent. See *id.* A similar decline in black representation has occurred at the University of Texas Law School in the wake of the Fifth Circuit's decision in *Hopwood v. Texas*, 78 F.3d 932 (5th Cir. 1996), cert. denied, 518 U.S. 1033 (1996), despite that law school's consideration of socio-economic factors in the admissions process. See *Challenge, supra* (noting that after restrictions on race-conscious admissions decisions were imposed pursuant to *Hopwood* in 1997-1998, black enrollment fell from 6.4 percent to 4.7 percent, and that by 2000-2001, black enrollment had fallen to 2.3 percent of the class).

Finally, Petitioner, like many critics of race-conscious law school admissions policies, envisions an admissions program with an increased emphasis on GPAs and LSAT scores. See Brief for Petitioner at 39-40. Whether these metrics measure objective merit and whether they should constitute the primary considerations for admissions officers is certainly questionable. The BLSAs note that a trend towards increased reliance on GPAs and LSAT scores for admissions decisions would have a far greater impact on black representation in legal education than a mere reallocation of black students among law schools. That is, were law school admissions to be based on GPAs and LSAT scores alone, substantial numbers of black students would not have access to a legal education, and only a handful would have access to a legal education at the elite law schools.

Professor Linda Wightman has analyzed how minority admission rates would be affected if law schools relied exclusively on GPAs and LSAT scores, or "numbers-only" admission criteria. See Linda F. Wightman, *The Consequences of Race-Blindness: Revisiting Prediction Models With Current Law School Data*, forthcoming in 53 J. Legal Educ. (2003); Wightman, *The Threat to Diversity, supra* at 22 tbl.5. Such an admissions regime would greatly reduce the number of black students admitted to any law school. In 2000-2001, approximately 50 percent of black law school applicants were admitted to at least one law

school. See Wightman, *The Consequences of Race-Blindness, supra*, at 11. If an admissions process relying strictly on GPAs and LSATs were instituted, this figure would not have been higher than 43 percent and might have fallen as low as 31 percent. See *id.*

The reduction in the number of black students admitted to the most competitive law schools would be even more devastating. Prof. Wightman's research reveals that at the most selective schools, the percentage of black admitted applicants would plunge from 6.7 percent to 1.2 percent of admitted students. See *id.* at 18. Such a result would, in effect, return racial diversity in legal education to a level unseen since the era prior to the civil rights movement, when "barely 1 percent of all law students in America were black * * * and virtually no black students were enrolled in [any] * * * predominantly white law school." Bowen and Bok, *supra*, at 5. Not only would such a trend toward racial homogeneity prevent elite law schools from fulfilling their public missions and deprive the legal profession of leadership that is responsive to the needs of an increasingly multiracial society, but the number of black law students at elite law schools under the numbers-only admission model would approach "the inexorable zero."

CONCLUSION

The Sixth Circuit opinion upholding the use of race-conscious admissions policies at the University of Michigan Law School should be affirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

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CHERYL MILLS.
HON. WILLIAM J.

JEFFERSON,
*U.S. House of Rep-
resentatives.*

Dated: February 18, 2003.

61ST REUNION OF DOOLITTLE RAIDERS

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to invite our colleagues to join us in honoring the Jimmy Doolittle Raiders on the 61st Anniversary of their remarkable bombing raid during World War II.

After Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, a series of sudden assaults against several Pacific Islands, and a devastating invasion of mainland China, the Japanese appeared invincible. In a mission cloaked in secrecy, Lt. Col. Jimmy Doolittle was selected as the leader based on his prowess as a military pilot and skills as a titleholder in civilian air races. Doolittle had the right stuff—inspiring leadership skills, flamed by a successful track record of pushing military and civilian aircraft to their operational limits.

On April 18, 1942, fifteen B-25s lifted off the deck of the aircraft carrier USS *Hornet* and

headed for Japan. The challenge was to launch sixteen Army Air Corps B-25 bombers, designed for takeoffs from long land-based runways, from a perilously short 250-foot take-off area on the deck of a U.S. Navy carrier, and then fly 450 miles to Japan. The plan was to fly at treetop level to evade radar detection, then bomb seven targets selected as the enemy's primary war-making industrial sites, before heading to safe landing sites in China.

However, to preserve the element of surprise, the B-25s were launched 700 miles out to sea, a decision that did add to the surprise but also limited the effectiveness of the raid. One plane managed to land near Vladivostok, Russia, where its crew was interred for 14 months before escaping through Iran. In one of the other crews, two men drowned and one died on bailout. Eight Raiders were captured by Japanese forces and, became POWs for the duration of the war. Of these, three were executed and one died of malnutrition. The other four were released after three and a half years as POWs. Other Raiders bailed out over China and were assisted by the Chinese. While the raid did not succeed at destroying the selected targets, some of the crews dropped their bombs in Japanese territory. But more importantly, the raid has been recognized as a major turning point for the United States, boosting its morale and leading to an American offensive and the battle of Midway, which ultimately led to victory in the Pacific. Of the 80 original Raiders, 73 survived the raid, 19 of whom are still alive and celebrating today.

The 61st Reunion of the Doolittle Raiders will be held from April 15 to April 19 in our California congressional districts, in Fairfield, Vacaville, and Travis Air Force Base. The event will jumpstart the fundraising phase of the Jimmy Doolittle Air and Space Museum Foundation—a \$50 million project that honors the history of flight, military air power in the defense of our nation, and the future of space technology.

We know that the Members of the House of Representatives join us in honoring all the Doolittle Raiders for their service, their courage and their sacrifice.

FAIR PAY ACT WITH FEMALE CUSTODIANS TO PRESS PAY EQ- UITY TO COMMEMORATE EQUAL PAY DAY

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I and other members of the House and Senate introduced two bills—the Fair Pay Act and the Paycheck Fairness Act—at a press conference with a female custodial employee, who successfully sued the Architect of the Capitol for wage discrimination. An excerpt of the press conference follows.

Norton's Fair Pay Act, introduced in the Senate by Senator Tom Harkin (D-IA), addresses sex segregation "where work is paid according to gender and not the job to be performed," she said, "the major cause of the pay gap today." The Fair Pay Act addresses wages that often are lower in female dominated occupations, such as nursing, teaching and social work, and would allow

suits under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 for jobs with the same skill, effort and responsibility, as comparable male jobs, even if the jobs are not the same in content. Norton, who was the chair of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission during the Carter Administration, was the first woman to head the agency.

Norton also became an original co-sponsor of the Paycheck Fairness Act, which seeks to update the Equal Pay Act (EPA) allowing suits for equal pay for equal work. "At a minimum," Norton said: "Pat Harris and 48 other female custodians, who work right here in the Capitol should be the last word on the continued importance of the EPA and the urgent need to update it. If female custodians can be paid \$1.00 an hour less than their male counterparts right under the nose of the Congress, it is surely time to reexamine the 40 year old Equal Pay Act."

Norton said that the female custodians' case also demonstrates why the Fair Pay Act is necessary "as a 21st century amendment to the EPA." The Congresswoman, who from the inception of the suit, worked closely with the female custodians, their union, AFSCME local 626 officials, and their lawyers, pressed the Architect to settle the suit. She said that settlement discussions were "endlessly protracted by the Architect's claim that the laborers did different work. The female custodians' case actually was a classic equal pay case, but settlement would have occurred earlier if the Fair Pay Act had already been law." Last year, Norton was invited to join the female custodians at the Ford Building when they received the checks they won as a result of the settlement. She said that the women showed exemplary courage in stepping forward to become the first to sue under the Congressional Accountability Act, which holds Congress accountable for the laws it applies to others.

KATIE GEARLDS—INDIANA MISS BASKETBALL

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Katie Gearlds, Indiana Miss Basketball 2003, from Beech Grove, IN.

A senior at Beech Grove High School, Katie Gearlds has already had a phenomenal basketball career as a team member of the Beech Grove Hornets Girls Basketball team. Not only has she been named Indiana Miss Basketball 2003, she also led her team to win the Indiana State Girls Basketball Championship, scoring a 3A title-record of 33 points.

She was named MVP of the McDonalds All-American game, Nike All-American, Parade Magazine All-American, and Gatorade Player of the Year in Indiana.

Katie finished the season with 2,521 points, placing her fourth in State career scoring in Indiana.

As a student at Beech Grove High School, Katie has also had an outstanding academic career with a grade point average of 3.8.

Katie will continue her basketball career with a 4-year scholarship at Purdue University where she plans to major in Pharmacy.

I ask the House of Representatives to join me in saluting this extraordinary young lady in her myriad achievements.

VETERANS' COMPENSATION COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2003

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce H.R. 1683, the Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 2003. Veterans' Affairs Committee Ranking Member LANE EVANS, as well as the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Benefits Subcommittee, HENRY BROWN and MICHAEL MICHAUD, respectively, join me as original cosponsors of the bill. H.R. 1683 would provide a cost-of-living adjustment to veterans' benefits, effective December 1, 2003.

The VA Committee periodically reviews the service-connected disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation (DIC) programs to ensure that the benefits provide reasonable and adequate compensation for disabled veterans and their families. Based on this review, Congress acts annually to provide a cost-of-living adjustment in compensation and DIC benefits.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has provided increases in these rates for every fiscal year since 1976. The Administration's fiscal year 2004 budget submission, as well as the House Budget Resolution, includes funding for an increase that is currently estimated to be 2.0 percent.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

RECOGNITION OF THE COMMUNITY OF KUNA, IDAHO

HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Master Sergeant Samuel Johnston and the proud community of Kuna, Idaho. Sergeant Johnston is serving in the Iraq War as a member of the Idaho National Guard. He was deployed to Kuwait in January—leaving his 60-acre farm unattended. Last week his neighbors in Kuna finished spring planting on the Johnston farm.

Francis Murphey organized the volunteer group consisting of Dick Deutsche, Alan White, Leonard Flynn, Darrell Lee Robertson, Dave Reynolds, Jack Noble, John McPherson, Lavar K. and Layne Thornton, and Ed, Gayle and Roger Hodges.

I bring to the attention of the House these residents of Kuna, Idaho as they exemplify the American spirit of cooperation and patriotism by providing for Sergeant Johnston and his family—while he, in turn, serves and protects our country.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote Nos. 109, 110, and 111 on

April 7, 2003, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of women's basketball and to pay tribute to the University of Connecticut women's basketball team.

The Huskies have won 76 of their last 77 games including a record breaking 70 wins in a row on their way to winning their second national title on April 8, 2003. They are the first women's basketball team ever to win the national championship without a senior on the team. They achieved this distinction by defeating outstanding teams from Texas and Tennessee in the Final Four.

Geno Auriemma, Chris Dailey, their assistants, Lew Perkins, and the entire UConn program are to be commended for their continued pursuit of excellence both on and off the basketball court. They are a credit to women's sports and college athletics in general.

Coach Auriemma paid a great tribute to Pat Summitt and the Tennessee team, citing that UConn beat the best women's basketball program in the country. Though his Huskies were victorious, the real winner was women's athletics.

With all the talk about changing Title IX, this Final Four bears testimony on the wisdom of that policy. Texas, Duke, Tennessee, and Connecticut brought women's basketball to another level. For purists who follow sports, its reminiscent of baseball in the 1950s and 60s. There is a purity about the women's game that is unique and endearing and transcends gender.

For the University of Connecticut team, the first ever group of all underclassmen to win the national title, what a lasting tribute to your dedication, stamina, spirit, and will to win.

They say that teams are an extension of their coach. Clearly the UConn women's program is personified in Coach Auriemma and in their leader Diana Taurasi. The Supremes had Diana Ross, the British had Princess Diana. Connecticut has "D," Diana Taurasi, simply the best women's basketball player in the country.

While Diana Taurasi at times carried this team on her back, the championship could not have been won without a team effort. Ann Strother will be remembered for shaking off a tough tournament to play her best game in the biggest game. The flawless ball handling and clutch three pointers by Maria Conlon freed Taurasi to focus on shooting and driving to the basket. The solid inside play of Jessica Moore, Barbara Turner, and Willnett Crockett kept the offense balanced and the defense off guard. And who will forget Ashley Battle's steal of the ball to seal the victory. Not to be overlooked are the contributions throughout the year of Morgan Valley, Ashley Valley, Stacey Marron, and Nicole Wolff.

I only hope Geno and Kathy, Chris Dailey, and all the coaches get to relax and enjoy the moment, because the expectation for a threepeat has already started.

Lastly, this great game with great teams was played out by young women on a national stage in what will go down as a tournament for the ages, and will inspire countless dreams of girls and boys who aspire to excel in sports and seize the moment.

I am further delighted to collect my dinner wager from Harold Ford, Jr. of Tennessee, a future President of the United States. I will enjoy every morsel of this meal as I brag on the Huskies, Diana Taurasi, the Big East, and another future President, Joe Lieberman.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to the University of Connecticut's fourth women's basketball national championship and celebrating the game of women's basketball and the continued success of women's athletics.

HONORING THE CITY OF MILLEDGEVILLE

HON. JIM MARSHALL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the City of Milledgeville, Georgia, on the occasion of this historic city's year-long bicentennial celebration.

Situated just west of the Oconee River on what was then the edge of Georgia's frontier, Milledgeville was founded in 1803 after a long search by a Georgia legislature-commissioned expedition to find a new capital city. The city was named for John Milledge, who at the time was a popular Georgia governor. Within a year of its founding, the city was declared the official seat of Georgia's state government, becoming the only city outside Washington, D.C. designed specifically to be a capital city. As the capital, Milledgeville was a key location for many historic events in Georgia's history, including the 1861 signing of the Ordinance of Secession at the Old Capitol and a stopping place in 1864 for General Sherman, who slept in the Governor's Mansion as he passed through on his infamous March to the Sea. In 1868, Georgia moved its state capitol to Atlanta, but Milledgeville continued to prosper and grow, becoming home to a thriving university and new businesses while still keeping an eye on its antebellum past. Last year, the city welcomed more than 60,000 visitors to see such attractions as the Old State Capitol, the Governor's Mansion and a number of other old homes that showcase the city's true Southern style.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent this fine community of individuals who, over the years, have worked hard to build their city into what it is today. This year, the city is welcoming visitors from across the nation to join in celebrating their first 200 years of history. Part of this celebration will include the dedication of Georgia's Antebellum Capitol Museum, an old-fashioned independence day celebration, a black-tie bicentennial ball and monthly lectures highlighting the people and places that have helped make Milledgeville truly unique.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives will join me in congratulating the City of Milledgeville for its 200 years.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, April 7, 2003, I was unable to cast my floor vote on rollcall Nos. 109, 110, and 111. The votes I missed include rollcall vote 109 on Suspending the Rules and Passing H.R. 1055, the Dr. Roswell N. Beck Post Office Building Designation Act; rollcall vote 110 on Suspending the Rules and Agreeing to H. Res. 127, as Amended, Expressing the Sense of Congress that a month should be designated as "Financial Literacy for Youth Month," and rollcall vote 111 on Suspending the Rules and Passing, as Amended H.R. 1368, the Norman Shumway Post Office Building Designation Act.

Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 109, 110, and 111.

A TRIBUTE TO DANIEL COELHO
FOR 50 YEARS OF HELPING
AMERICANS WITH FINANCIAL
SECURITY

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like today to congratulate Daniel S. Coelho, a good friend and mentor of mine, as he celebrates his 50th year as a leader in the financial security industry. As he celebrates this milestone, he can take pride in having helped thousands of families to ensure their financial future and start productive new businesses.

Many of my colleagues know that I began my professional life as an independent insurance agent, specializing in whole life insurance. It was during those early years that I came to know Daniel Coelho, who was my general agent with Penn Mutual Life and helped me learn the trade and how important these policies can be for American families.

Americans today have an entire universe of options to invest in their future, from Individual Retirement Accounts to 401k savings. But before any of these were established, whole life insurance was the most important way for American families to plan for their future. Millions of families ensured that their spouses and children would have financial security, while at the same time laying a foundation for their own retirement. And millions of entrepreneurs have used these policies as the only way to get capital to start the small businesses that are the bedrock of our economy.

Dan Coelho has spent 5 decades in this industry, establishing a record of business ethics and policy leadership that has earned the trust of thousands of families who have counted on him and his firm to lay their financial future. His advice and support has helped entrepreneurs create thousands of small businesses—many of which are now large and successful firms.

A California native born to immigrant parents, Dan graduated from University of Cali-

fornia, Berkeley in 1950 after capping his college career by being elected student body president. He went to work for Bechtel Corporation in Arkansas, where he met his future wife, Jenny Johnson.

After service in the Korean conflict, Dan entered his life insurance career with the Penn Mutual Life General Agency in San Francisco, and was appointed General Agent in Detroit in 1957. After that agency was given the company's President's Award, he was offered the Los Angeles agency in 1962. Over the next 23 years, the Los Angeles agency grew into one of the nation's largest, and was renamed Resources Financial. It now offers a full range of investment and estate planning and business services for small and large companies.

Daniel Coelho has become known to many of my colleagues as a Core Group Member for the Association for Advanced Life Underwriters, which seeks to protect these basic investments for Americans. There is no doubt that some in government have had their eye on these pools of individual financial security as potential sources for taxation, and investors should thank Dan Coelho and his fellows for watching over their interests in Washington and state capitals.

Mr. Speaker, thousands of families owe their financial peace of mind to Daniel S. Coelho and the company he has led for the past 50 years. Please join me in congratulating him for those years of success and service, and wish him and Jenny well in their future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DNA
DATABASE ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the DNA Database Enhancement Act—legislation that will expand and improve the use of DNA analysis in criminal investigations.

As a former federal prosecutor, I recognize what a powerful tool the use of DNA profiles has become in solving crimes. In 1998, the FBI created a system of DNA profile indexes, the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), to allow participating forensic laboratories to compare DNA profiles with the goal of matching case evidence to other previously unrelated cases or to persons already convicted of specific crimes. This database contains about 1.3 million DNA samples and has yielded more than 6,000 matches in criminal investigations.

Previously, federal law required that a state collect for analysis DNA samples from persons convicted of a felony of a sexual nature. However, the collection of samples from other felons is currently dependent entirely upon state law. The DNA Database Enhancement Act would broaden this collection requirement to include all individuals convicted of violent felonies.

In order to facilitate crime solving and information sharing among local and state law enforcement agencies, my bill would also expand CODIS by permitting states to upload collected DNA samples to the national database. In Virginia, law enforcement is authorized to

collect DNA samples from suspects being charged with violent crimes and other felonies. This has yielded tremendous results, with forensic officials making their 1,000th "cold hit" last year by matching a rape suspect to a 2001 sexual assault case.

Finally, this legislation will increase the effectiveness of DNA databases in crime solving by ensuring that law enforcement can compare DNA samples with CODIS. While most states already run comparisons on collected samples, some states have restrictions on how and when samples can be compared. This bill will increase the effectiveness of DNA databases in crime solving by removing restrictions that impede the comparison of DNA samples against established DNA databases. Where DNA is given voluntarily or obtained by law enforcement in a lawful manner, law enforcement should be able to compare those samples with CODIS.

Recently, the Department of Justice announced a proposal to spend more than \$1 billion over the next five years on DNA analysis in criminal cases. This plan, originally introduced in the Administration's 2004 budget proposal, involves a significant expansion of the FBI's DNA database. The FBI has also announced plans to request authorization to obtain pre-conviction DNA samples from states that currently collect such samples, such as Virginia, Louisiana, and Texas. These joint proposals would dramatically improve the ability to match samples recovered at crime scenes.

With similar goals in mind, my legislation, the DNA Database Enhancement Act, will make important changes to ensure that law enforcement can fully utilize the powerful tool of DNA analysis in solving crimes.

NATIONAL FORMER PRISONER OF
WAR RECOGNITION DAY

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize those men and women who have served our country in battle and have been taken prisoner. Today is National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day. It is right that we pause to honor the sacrifice of veterans like these.

However, Mr. Speaker, we must do more than honor these men and women with words. Talk is cheap. I rise to talk about the Budget that this house passed on March 21. The budget that this House passed hurt veterans by proposing long term cuts to essential health care programs. I was proud to vote against this budget. However, it is important the public fully understand why this budget is so bad for our nation's veterans.

The Budget calls for \$28.3 billion dollars to be cut from veterans health care and other spending on veterans benefits over the next 10 years. This is a disgrace. Why is this body going to cut this money? In order to pay for a \$1.35 trillion tax cut for the wealthiest Americans that doesn't create jobs or stimulate the economy.

So, that means that this Administration and the leadership of the House of Representatives has made a choice. They would rather

have tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans than veterans benefits. Period. No other explanation is plausible. It is almost impossible for me to believe that as the veterans population rises and ages, that this House would eliminate benefits.

Mr. Speaker, we have men and women on the field of battle in Iraq, fighting to make others free. Should we not honor their sacrifice by keeping our promises to those that have already served? Should we not eliminate these cuts in VA spending? The wealthy need a tax cut less than veterans need the health care they were promised. If our society has sunk to the point where we are choosing to dishonor service in order to make the rich richer, then we surely are not the great nation we once were.

Mr. Speaker, we should honor those who have served, those who were POWs, and those that gave the ultimate sacrifice.

INTRODUCTION OF THE
CYBERMOLESTERS ENFORCE-
MENT ACT OF 2003

HON. ROB SIMMONS

OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to introduce my "Cybermolesters Enforcement Act of 2003," a bill that would bring today's high-tech child molesters to justice.

While the Internet has revolutionized communication and business, it unfortunately provides a tool for child molesters, and loopholes in the current law allow some of these predators to escape without any real consequences. And although it is already a federal crime to cross state lines to sexually molest a minor, in recent years the number of people using the Internet to violate this law has skyrocketed. I call these individuals "cybermolesters."

Cybermolesters are not easy to identify. They typically are well educated; middle-class citizens who have no previous criminal record and, as a result, tend to escape with little or no jail time. For example, convicted child pornographers receive ten-year mandatory sentences, but those who use the Internet to meet children and commit criminal sexual acts can receive no jail time at all. This double standard gives lighter sentences to a special set of privileged criminals. My bill would end this double standard by imposing a five-year mandatory minimum sentence for cybermolesters.

My bill also provides law enforcement with two important tools to combat those who prey on our nation's children. First, it would allow law enforcement to obtain a federal wiretap on those suspected of committing certain child sexual exploitation offenses, such as transmitting computer-generated child pornography, enticing a minor to travel for sexual activity, and transporting a minor for sexual activity. Second, it would classify child pornography as "contraband," which would enable law enforcement to seize it based upon probable cause and to destroy it automatically after its use, as evidence was no longer needed. This measure has the support of the FBI's "Innocent Images" Program, which is on the front lines of the battle against on-line pedophiles.

Mr. Speaker, two weeks ago the passage of H.R. 1104 was a clear demonstration of our

united support in improving the safety and welfare of our children. We cannot allow our law enforcement to lose step with an ever-evolving electronic society. We cannot allow these sexual predators to get away with the criminal acts they are committing against innocent children. We cannot allow one of our greatest advancements to become a tool for our biggest degenerates. The Cybermolester Enforcement Act will ensure that these "cyberpredators" are suitably punished and America's children are properly protected.

NATIONAL FORMER PRISONER OF
WAR RECOGNITION DAY

HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Americans who are currently serving our country, and those who have served so gallantly in the past. Particularly during this time of war, America's heroes of the past, as well as the present, must be honored and remembered. As such, I join Congressman HOYER and Congressman SKELTON to recognize today as National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day.

These soldiers, captured while fighting for freedom and the future of America, faced imprisonment with their fates unknown. These brave men and women looked their enemy in the face, persevered with honor, courage, and faith in their country—and survived. Many, however, were not so fortunate.

The ordeal of being a prisoner of war does not end once rescued from behind enemy lines. The physical, emotional, and spiritual toll of internment can take years, even a lifetime, to rebuild and overcome.

As former prisoners of war, you have gone beyond the call of your duty. You put your life, your blood, your soul on the line. This is a sacrifice most of us will never be able to comprehend. That burden, that sacrifice, that unfettered dedication to our country will forever make you national heroes.

We owe an inexpressible debt of gratitude to you, our former POWs, and to your families, whose prayers for a safe return were answered.

Today we honor you for your bravery, strength, and sacrifice. And tomorrow we will not forget.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICA'S REAL HEROES AS OFFERED BY ALABAMA
STATE AUDITOR BETH CHAPMAN

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago, a childhood friend, Beth Killough Chapman, who now serves my home state of Alabama with distinction as our State Auditor, made a speech at a "Stand up for America Rally" in the city of Pelham, a suburb of Birmingham.

Beth's remarks, although certainly unintended at the time, captured the views of

many of us in this country and sparked an emotional response from literally thousands of people in all 50 states, including many of the men and women who proudly wear the uniform of our military in defense of this great country.

Unlike so many of the speeches we hear in this city, Beth Chapman's remarks were not made with a particular slant that was either pro-Democrat or pro-Republican. Instead, Beth's comments were simply "pro-American," and after reading her words, it was obvious to me that the speech was made straight from the heart.

Mr. Speaker, in these uncertain times when so many people have questions about where we are going, what we are doing and who can we trust, I found Beth Chapman's words inspirational and comforting. I ask that her speech be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in its entirety, in hopes that even more people can be encouraged to stop and think about the true price of liberty and who is making the real sacrifices to preserve what is so dear to us all:

I'm here tonight because men and women of the United States military have given their lives for my freedom. I am not here tonight because Sheryl Crowe, Rosie O'Donnell, Jane Fonda, Martin Sheen, the Dixie Chicks, Barbra Streisand, the Beastie Boys, George Clooney or Phil Donahue, sacrificed their lives for me.

If my memory serves me correctly, it was not movie stars or musicians, but the United States Military who fought on the shores of Iwo Jima, the jungles of Vietnam, and the beaches of Normandy.

Tonight, I say we should support the President of the United States and the U.S. military and tell the liberal, tree-hugging, hippy, Birkenstock wearing, tie-dyed liberals to go make their movies and music and whine somewhere else.

After all, if they lived in Iraq, they wouldn't be allowed the freedom of speech they're being given here today—ironically, they would be put to death at the hands of Saddam Hussein or Osama Bin Laden.

I want to know how the very people who are against war because of the loss of life, can possibly be the same people who are for abortion?

They are the same people who are for animal rights but against the rights of the unborn.

The movie stars say they want to go to Iraq and serve as human shields for the Iraqis, I say let them buy a one-way ticket and go.

No one likes war, I hate war. But the one thing I hate more is the fact that this country has been forced into war—innocent people have lost their lives—and there but for the grace of God, it could have been my brother, my husband, or even worse my own son.

On December 7, 1941, there are no records of movie stars treading the blazing waters of Pearl Harbor.

On September 11, 2001; there are no photos of movie stars standing as human shields against the debris and falling bodies descending from the World Trade Center. There were only policemen and firemen—underpaid civil servants who gave their all with nothing expected in return.

When the USS *Cole* was bombed, there were no movie stars guarding the ship—where were the human shields then?

If America's movie stars want to be human shields, let them shield the gang-ridden streets of Los Angeles, or New York City, let them shield the lives of the children of North

Birmingham whose mothers lay them down to sleep on the floor each night to shelter them from stray bullets.

If they want to be human shields, I say let them shield the men and women of honesty and integrity who epitomize courage and embody the spirit of freedom by wearing the proud uniforms of the United States Military. Those are the people who have earned and deserve shielding.

Throughout the course of history, this country has remained free, not because of movie stars and liberal activists but because of brave men and women who hated war too—but lay down their lives so that we all may live in freedom. After all—What greater love hath no man, that he lay down his life for his friend," but in this case a country.

We should give our military honor and acknowledgement and not let their lives be in vain. If you want to see true human shields, walk through Arlington Cemetery. There lie human shields, heroes, and the BRAVE Americans who didn't get on television and talk about being human shields, they were human shields.

I thank God tonight for freedom—those who bought and paid for it with their lives in the past—those who will protect it in the present and defend it in the future.

America has remained silent too long. God-fearing people have remained silent too long.

We must lift our voices united in a humble prayer to God for guidance and the strength and courage to sustain us throughout whatever the future may hold.

After the tragic events of Sept. 11th, my then eleven-year-old son said terrorism is a war against us and them and if you're not one of us, then you're one of them.

So in closing tonight, let us be of one accord, let us stand proud, and let us be the human shields of prayer, encouragement and support for the President, our troops and their families and our country.

May God bless America, the land of the free, the home of the brave and the greatest country on the face of this earth!

HONORING RUTH GRIFFIN

HON. JEB BRADLEY

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Honorable Ruth Griffin upon receiving the first annual 2003 Lifetime of Service Award from City Year New Hampshire.

This award is given in recognition of New Hampshire citizens who have committed themselves to making a difference in their neighborhood, city, and state. Ruth's thirty years of public service are a testament to her love of New Hampshire and her desire to make it an even better place to live.

Ruth claims her greatest joy in life is service to others, and she remains committed to this adage by participating in numerous community service events and programs, along with performing her civic duties as an elected official. It is clear she has lived up to this motto through her work with the Portsmouth Housing Authority Commission and the Portsmouth Board of Education. She extended her service beyond the Seacoast to all of New Hampshire by serving as a State Representative and State Senator, and she currently serves as an Executive Councilor. She is also a long-standing supporter of law enforcement, as evi-

denced by her lifetime membership in the 100 Club of New Hampshire and her past tenure on the Portsmouth Police Commission. Ruth gives one hundred percent of her time and efforts to bettering the lives of those less fortunate. She is a role model for the concepts of citizenship, teamwork, and appreciation of difference, the ideals on which City Year is based.

Ruth is a shining example of what good citizenship is all about. She has raised the bar for those who want to be public servants. I am proud to represent such an outstanding citizen and community leader in the United States House of Representatives.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FOR VICTIMS OF ABUSE

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bipartisan bill that would establish a program for transitional housing assistance for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Passage of this legislation is long overdue, as thousands of women and their children continue to suffer at the hands of their abusers simply because they have no where else to go.

I am proud to be joined in this effort by my colleague from the other body, Senator PATRICK LEAHY, who is introducing identical legislation today. I would also like to commend the 25 bipartisan cosponsors who have joined me in seeking relief and assistance for abused women and children. No time is more appropriate than the present to introduce a bill that seeks to help those who have suffered violence in their personal lives and in their homes.

Senator LEAHY and I recognize and understand the complex issues facing women and their children who want nothing more than a safe and secure home. Transitional housing is often the link between emergency housing and a victim's ability to become self-sufficient. This bill opens the doors to new opportunities for survivors because, in addition to a roof and a bed, transitional housing programs also offer supportive services, such as counseling, job training, access to education, and child care. These tools are critical to allowing women to get back on their feet and to be able to support their children in a home that is free from violence.

This bill would authorize \$30 million for each fiscal year from 2004 through 2008. The program would be added to the Violence Against Women Act and would be funded through the Violence Against Women Office in the Department of Justice. With 50% of homeless women on the streets because of domestic violence, it is critical that we address the unique needs of this large and vulnerable population. The Violence Against Women Office has the unique understanding and ability to help these women and children.

It is now essential that we not only pass this legislation but also appropriate \$30 million for transitional housing assistance and provide this critically needed safety net for women seeking to escape abuse. The women and children of this country deserve nothing less.

HONORING THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF DONNELL D. ETZWILER, M.D.

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the life and achievements of Donnell D. Etwiler, M.D.

My home state of Minnesota lost a true hero for people with diabetes on April 6 when Dr. Etwiler passed away, but his legacy lives on. Dr. Etwiler touched countless lives with his commitment to improving the quality of care for Americans with diabetes.

A graduate of Yale University School of Medicine, Dr. Etwiler served for four decades as a pediatrician specializing in diabetes care at the Park Nicollet Clinic in Minneapolis. He is perhaps best known as the founder of the International Diabetes Center (IDC) in Minnesota, where he served as President and Chief Medical Officer until 1996. The mission of the IDC is to ensure every person with diabetes or even at risk of developing diabetes receives the best possible care.

Throughout Dr. Etwiler's three decades of leadership, the IDC delivered on that promise. The IDC has trained over 20,000 health professionals, including hundreds from countries such as Brazil, Mexico, Japan, Poland and Russia. Because of his dedication to the children he cared for, the IDC organized and hosted the First International Symposium on Diabetes Camps in 1974. This important group helped establish standards and accreditation for diabetes camp programs.

In 1976 and 1977, Dr. Etwiler served as President of the American Diabetes Association. Later, he spent over twelve years as a Principal Investigator for the Diabetes Control and Complications Trial at the National Institutes of Health. This groundbreaking study demonstrated that keeping blood glucose levels as close to normal as possible in people with diabetes slows the onset and progression of complications like eye, kidney and nerve disease.

Dr. Etwiler's commitment to improving diabetes care transcended national boundaries. He served as Chairman of the Diabetes Collaborating Centers for the World Health Organization. The Russian government officially recognized his work by awarding Dr. Etwiler a Peace Award for co-founding and co-directing the International Diabetes Programme in Russia.

Most recently, Dr. Etwiler received the National Institute of Health Policy's Health Care Leadership Award for his outstanding record of service.

As if all these landmark accomplishments were not enough to occupy his time, Dr. Etwiler was also heavily involved in professional medical associations, serving in many leadership positions. He was a member of the Institute of Medicine. He received over 30 honors and awards from professional and civic organizations. He was a professor of medicine for over 40 years and published over 200 articles and abstracts about diabetes care.

Dr. Etwiler's commitment and compassion has literally saved and improved the lives of countless people across the globe, especially

children with diabetes. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the millions of Americans with diabetes and their friends and family, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the life and legacy of Dr. Donnell D. Etwiler.

HONORING THE WOODIS FAMILY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the Woodis family of Montrose, Colorado for their willingness to dedicate their time and energy to benefit the disabled. The Woodis family is raising a puppy to be a companion dog for a person with a physical disability, and today I would like to pay tribute to their efforts before this body of Congress and this nation.

Sons Jeff and Ethan Woodis have raised pigs for their 4-H club, so when the club required a community service project, they turned to Canine Companions, an organization founded in 1975 to provide dogs trained to help disabled people achieve greater independence. Airlie, a female Black Labrador retriever, came to Montrose to live with the Woodis family and to learn thirty basic commands to help her prepare for life as a companion dog. After the initial training, Airlie will go to California for six months of advanced training before graduation. Then, the Woodis family will hand Airlie's leash to her new owner. Raising Airlie has been a community-wide effort, with help coming from numerous local organizations and businesses.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to recognize the Woodis family for their contributions to the quality of life of disabled Americans. By helping to raise and train Airlie, the Woodis family is helping to provide increased independence and freedom, as well as a loving companion, for a disabled American. I thank them for their efforts.

HONORING MASTER SGT. ROBERT
J. DOWDY

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor an American hero, Robert Dowdy, who lost his life during the conflict with Iraq. Master Sgt. Robert J. Dowdy, 38, was a native of Cleveland and a member of the 507th Maintenance Company of Fort Bliss, Texas.

First Sergeant Robert Dowdy was a loving son and devoted husband. A passionate distance runner, Robert placed second in a 10-kilometer run in el Paso, Texas, 2 years ago and contended in a 20-kilometer foot race over a mountain there in 1999.

Robert Dowdy had been in the Army for 18 years and was 2 years from retirement. His older sibling, Jack Dowdy expressed on his brother's behalf that Robert Dowdy had been looking forward to retirement to spend more time with his wife and 14-year-old daughter.

On behalf of the people of the 11th Congressional District and the United States Congress, I extend my heartfelt sympathy.

TRIBUTE TO MARY LU AFT

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding service of Mary Lu Aft, a friend and distinguished constituent, who has enriched the lives of countless individuals in the Cincinnati area. On April 25, 2003, Mary Lu will complete an unprecedented fifth and final term as Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Friends of the Public Library.

Friends of the Public Library is an organization that raises funds for materials, programs and services that support the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. The Public Library system has a circulation of 12.8 million books, videos and other materials, and is the fourth busiest library system in the country.

Mary Lu is an invaluable part of the Cincinnati community. Since 1998, she has served as Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Friends of the Public Library, and, since 1989, has also served as its Chair of Book Sales. Over the years, Mary Lu has been integral to the success of "Friends." During her service, she oversaw and coordinated used book, warehouse, and branch sales, which have raised over \$1.6 million for the Public Library programs and purchases. Mary Lu also planned and coordinated the recycling of over 3 million books, which were donated to "Friends" or retired from the Library's circulation. Her leadership and hard work have made the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County a national model for such initiatives, and, of course, have been a tremendous benefit to those in the Cincinnati area.

Mary Lu also has been active with a number of other good causes and organizations. Since 1981, she has served as a consultant to the American Red Cross, and she continues to give her time and energy to the United Way of America. Among her other activities, Mary Lu is the Co-Chair of the 2003 International Conference of Volunteer Administrators.

Mary Lu's success has not gone unnoticed. She received the Great Rivers Girl Scout Council Woman of Distinction award in 2000 and the Cincinnati Enquirer's Woman of the Year award in 1999.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing Mary Lu's many accomplishments as she steps down as Chair of the Board of Trustees of Friends of the Public Library on April 25, 2003. I know Mary Lu will continue to make a difference in our community and Nation. All of us in Southwestern Ohio wish her the very best in her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO MILLIE BEALL

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Millie Beall of Steamboat Springs, Colorado for her extraordinary service to her community. Millie has long been recognized as a leader in Steamboat Springs, and today I would like to acknowledge her accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation.

Millie moved to Steamboat Springs in 1971 for the ski season and never left. Since then she has served on the Steamboat Springs School Board for eight years, including four as its president, and another eight years as a member of the Routt County Education Foundation. Among many other activities, Millie has been involved with the El Pomar Youth in Community Service program, the Community Committee for the Arts, and the Yampa Valley Community Foundation, and the Northwest Colorado Philanthropy Days. She currently serves as the executive director of Routt County United Way and works to raise funds for a wide variety of projects. Spending most of her career in community service, Millie has received numerous awards, most recently receiving recognition from the Steamboat Ski and Resort Corporation.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to recognize Millie Beall for her outstanding commitment to her community. Millie holds a key leadership role in Steamboat Springs, and her community is immeasurably better off because of her efforts. I wish Millie the best in all of her future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO COL. DAVID
PERKINS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the many brave U.S. soldiers selflessly participating in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Col. David Perkins of Keene, New Hampshire, a community I represent in Congress, is the commander of the 2nd Brigade Combat Team of the 3rd Infantry Division. Col. Perkins led what has been referred to as the opening maneuver of the amazingly swift push of coalition forces into Baghdad.

On March 31, 2003, in a feint designed to draw the Iraqi Republican Guard away from Musayyib, where the division was to cross the Euphrates River, Col. Perkins focused attention on a bridge at Hindiyah, 50 miles south of Baghdad. The Granite Stater was reportedly "unfazed by Iraqi soldiers shooting at him" from the other side of the river as he told his men the bridge was not worth taking.

Col. Perkins then led a contingent of his men to the town's abandoned Baath party headquarters, where they destroyed a large weapons cache. In an historic event, just 4 days later, Col. Perkins' combat team and other brigades rolled through the streets of Baghdad.

Let the record show that I am enormously proud that a soldier from my District has played such a heroic and vital role in what will ultimately be the liberation of the people of Iraq from the brutal regime of Saddam Hussein. The world will be a much safer place because of the efforts of Col. Perkins and other fine men and women who risk their own lives on our behalf.

HONORING PRIVATE BRANDON
ULYSSES SLOAN

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. I rise to honor an American hero, Brandon Ulysses Sloan, who lost his life during the conflict with Iraq. Private Brandon Ulysses Sloan was a native of Cleveland and a member of the 507th Maintenance Company of the United States Army. He was born on October 7, 1983, in Cleveland, Ohio to the union of Tandy U. and Kimberly T. Sloan.

Brandon Sloan exhibited a unique blend of personality and strength. A loving child, Brandon always played and enjoyed spending time with other children. Brandon later became a big brother to his sister Brittany, with whom he shared a close friendship.

Brandon began his education in the East Cleveland School District, and remained in the district until the family moved to Euclid, Ohio. While in the East Cleveland Schools, he developed a love for basketball and continued in various athletic pursuits.

During the formative years, the family enjoyed many happy times together. Brandon in particular enjoyed playing basketball and developed a knack for making good friends.

In 1996, the family moved to Oakwood Village, Ohio in the Bedford School District. There, Brandon became a Bedford "Bearcat", participating in high school football as a defensive lineman.

Brandon confessed a hope in Christ during his high school years and was baptized at The Historic Greater Friendship Baptist Church.

Later he decided to pursue a military career. He joined the United States Army to serve his country. After having served one year, Brandon gave his life for his country.

Precious memories are cherished by his father, Rev. Tandy U. Sloan; mother, Kimberly T. Sloan; sister, Brittny; two grandmothers, Dr. R. Pippen (James) and Luberta Sloan. He also had a host of uncles, aunts and cousins. His friends are numerous but to name a few: Stephon, Romel, Cleo and Eddie (U.S. Marine Corps), all who mourn his loss.

On behalf of the people of the 11th Congressional District and the United States Congress. I extend my heartfelt sympathy.

IN HONOR OF EDWARD H.
HUNDERT, M.D.

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Edward H. Hundert, M.D., President

of Case Western University, as he is recognized by the American Heart Association for his unwavering dedication and exceptional achievement within the Cleveland medical community—most notably, for his significant role in launching the Cleveland Clinic Lerner College of Medicine of Case Western Reserve University.

In 1982, Dr. Hundert earned his medical degree from Harvard Medical School. From 1984 through 1997, Dr. Hundert served on the faculty of Harvard Medical School. He held positions in the departments of psychiatry and medical ethics, and also served as Associate Dean of student affairs. Dr. Hundert's groundbreaking research in the area of medical education helped define professionalism and ethics in medicine on a national level. Moreover, for six consecutive years Harvard Medical School graduates voted Dr. Hundert as the "Faculty Member Who Did the Most for His Class."

In 1997, Dr. Hundert relocated to the University of Rochester as professor of psychiatry and medical humanities, and served as Associate Dean, then Dean of the University. Dr. Hundert has served as President of Case Western Reserve University for the past year. During this time, Dr. Hundert's leadership, expertise and exceptional interpersonal abilities has created a new sense of partnership, possibility and energy within the Cleveland medical community, which is clearly reflected through the partnership between the world-renowned Cleveland Clinic and the newly created Cleveland Clinic Lerner College of Case Western Reserve University.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and recognition of Edward H. Hundert, M.D., President of Case Western University, whose vision, vast experience and outstanding leadership have elevated the status of medical research, education and ethics within the Cleveland community and beyond—reinforcing the image of Cleveland as the core of medical innovation, advancement and discovery for individuals within our community, across the nation, and around the world.

HONORING THE BONFILS BLOOD
CENTER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an organization that has been dedicated to providing life-saving care to the citizens of Colorado for sixty years. Bonfils Blood Center operates several community donor centers statewide, including one in Pueblo, Colorado. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the employees and donors of Bonfils Blood Center before this body of Congress and this nation.

Since 1943, Bonfils has been an integral part of the health care system in Colorado, and now serves more than ninety health care facilities across the state. When the centers first opened, Bonfils annually collected 1,600 units of blood; today the center collects nearly 200,000 units each year. Pueblo's Bonfils Center opened in 1990 and consistently supplies about ten percent of the blood collected each year in Colorado. In addition to their

blood supply services, Bonfils also operates the Colorado Marrow Donor Program and Laboratories at Bonfils. This vital public service is possible only with the help of innumerable donors and local organizations, the community support Bonfils relies on to continue its long record of success.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to recognize the Bonfils Blood Center and its employees for their dedication to health care in Colorado. Hospitals and patients all over Colorado rely on Bonfils for a safe and adequate blood supply, a service Bonfils has effectively delivered for six decades. It is my distinct pleasure to honor that record of success today.

RENEWABLE ENERGY IN AMERICA

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the importance of renewable energy in America. America's energy consumption is at an all time high and rising. In order to address the imbalance between consumption and domestic production, one part of the solution is to continue the advances in research and development of renewable energy resources.

In my home state of Nevada, the sun shines more than 300 days out of the year. We are also blessed with an abundant amount of other renewable energy sources such as geothermal, wind and biomass. Nevada is a perfect laboratory for renewable energy research.

We also can boast that we have one of the top research centers in the country for renewable energy. Since the 1970's, The Desert Research Institute or DRI has been actively researching ways to put renewable resources to better use, especially for commercial use. In the past, DRI has conducted solar energy research by developing a facility where it was completely cooled and heated by solar energy.

At the present time, DRI scientists and engineers are developing a solar and wind powered system that produces hydrogen for a fuel cell with excess renewable energy so that continuous power can be provided for off-grid sites. These fuel cells also potentially would power hydrogen fuel cell cars. This technology is a cornerstone in President Bush's national energy plan.

Because the research being conducted in Nevada, it will not only have an impact in my home state, but will also impact all Americans in the long term from having a more secure and environmentally sustainable mix of energy sources.

POSTAL CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT
SYSTEM FUNDING REFORM ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 8, 2003

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 380, the Postal Civil Service Retirement System Funding Reform Act of 2003. I'd like

to recognize Chairman DAVIS, Ranking Member WAXMAN and Representatives MCHUGH and DAVIS for their fine work on this issue.

I am a cosponsor of H.R. 735, the House companion. This is an important bill that deserves the support of the entire House. If we fail to act, the Postal Service has warned that it will be forced to raise rates as early as this fall. This is something the public can not afford.

If the Postal Service continues to pay into the Civil Service Retirement System under the current rate structure, the Postal Service will overfund the system by about \$71 billion by the time its pension obligations expire in 2071. This bill gives the Postal Service credit for its excess assets and thus, reduces the amount of money that it needs to pay into the fund. This will have no effect on current or future retirees' pension benefits. In fact, the bill is strongly supported by the National Association of Letter Carriers and the business community.

The savings realized from the bill will allow the postal service to make needed upgrades to improve service. Additionally, the Postmaster has also promised to keep rates steady through 2006.

This bill is a complete slam dunk. It is good for the public, the letter carriers, and the mailing industry. I urge its passage.

IN HONOR OF ERIC J. TOPOL, M.D.

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Eric J. Topol, M.D.—Chief Academic Officer of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Chairman of the Department of Cardiovascular Medicine at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation and Provost and Professor of Medicine at the Cleveland Clinic Lerner College of Medicine of Case Western Reserve University—as he is recognized by the American Heart Association for his leadership, achievement and vision that has placed Cleveland at the national and international summit of hope, possibility and success within the realm of cardiovascular treatment and research.

In collaboration with Dr. Edward H. Hundert and other medical visionaries, Dr. Topol helped shape the Cleveland Clinic Lerner College of Medicine of CWRU. This center of advancement, research and education in medicine promises to reflect the crowning achievements, breakthroughs and medical miracles that hold the cardiology program at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation as the nation's premier heart center. The Cleveland Clinic Lerner College of Medicine promises to delve into critical research and groundbreaking treatment programs without losing the humanity and sensitivity critical to successful patient care.

Since graduating from the University of Rochester School of Medicine in 1979, Dr. Topol's life's work has focused on the prevention, detection, treatment and research of cardiovascular disease. Dr. Topol's collaborative cardiology research, work, and remarkable achievements in cardiovascular medicine has improved the state of cardiac care for countless individuals of all ages, and has steadily raised the Cleveland community to the highest

levels of technological and medical advancement—in the eyes of the nation, in the eyes of the world, and within every being whose heart needs mending.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and recognition of Eric J. Topol, M.D., whose leadership, foresight, and total commitment for the advancement of medicine has helped Cleveland earn international acclaim as the leading center of heart research and treatment—offering hope and healing for heart patients here in Cleveland, and around the globe.

TRIBUTE TO SARAH PEACOCK

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a young student from my district, Sarah Peacock from Montrose, Colorado. A fifth grader at Oak Grove elementary school, Sarah is making a big difference for children around the world with her quilting skills, and today I would like to honor her accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation.

Instead of asking for presents for her tenth birthday, Sarah asked for quilting supplies. With those supplies she has made six blankets for Project Linus, a volunteer organization that provides blankets to children who are either seriously ill or who are emotionally traumatized. Sarah's blankets are among the more than 400,000 security blankets Project Linus has shipped around the world since 1995. Sarah heard about the project from a teacher at her elementary school who was teaching her kindergarten class about quilting and with that introduction, Sarah took to the craft immediately. Along the way, her blankets have earned grand champion honors at the Montrose County Fair and fourth place at the Colorado State Fair.

Mr. Speaker, Sarah Peacock is clearly a determined and gifted young woman. Even at such a young age, her volunteer efforts are reaching children around the world, and it is my great honor to recognize her hard work before this body of Congress and this nation today. Sarah has great things ahead of her, and I wish her every success in the future.

WE SHOULD MAKE OUR REMARKS
WITH CARE

HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, with regard to the remarks of our colleague, Ms. CUBIN, today, I want to express my lack of support for their tone and substance. In this temple of democracy, we should make our arguments with care and concern for the feelings of all Americans.

TRIBUTE TO PRIVATE JESSICA LYNCH ON NATIONAL FORMER PRISONER OF WAR RECOGNITION DAY

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to America's heroes on National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day.

The holiday is all the more poignant this year. This year the world celebrated the rescue of POW Private Jessica Lynch from an Iraqi hospital. This brave West Virginia woman fought capture as she watched her comrades die next to her. West Virginians are especially proud of the rescue of one of our own and proud of the troops, including some of West Virginia's own National Guard, who went in to save her. We are particularly grateful of West Virginia Air National Guard Major Harry Morgan Freeman Jr. of Chapmanville who helped deliver the SEALs to the hospital where Lynch was held and then flew the group to safety. This was a truly remarkable moment for West Virginia's service men and women.

We may never know all the details of the ordeal Private Lynch endured while held in Iraqi captivity. Like so many POWs before her, not only are the physical wounds to heal but mental and spiritual. As Americans, it is our duty to welcome back these heroes who fought for our freedom. We must give all of our returned POWs the support they require and deserve and share with them our pride in their sacrifice to the Nation. We give thanks to God for the return of our POWs and ask Him to watch over our soldiers and our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO DR. LYUSHUN SHEN

HON. ROBERT WEXLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. WEXLER. Mr. Speaker, for the past several years, Dr. Lyushun Shen has served as Deputy Representative of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office ("TECRO") here in Washington. TECRO is Taiwan's unofficial embassy in the United States and works to strengthen the already strong ties between the United States and Taiwan. Dr. Shen has been an important diplomat in TECRO's ongoing mission, and he has been a prominent participant in the ongoing dialogue between the United States Congress and the Taiwanese government.

This is Dr. Shen's third posting in Washington, and, although he has developed a strong network of friends in Washington, the Taiwanese government has decided to name him as Director General of TECRO's office in Geneva, Switzerland. In his new position, Dr. Shen will work to enhance Taiwan's position with the many international organizations based there including the World Health Organization, which still does not count this vibrant democracy as a member, despite the strong endorsement of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, those of us who have come to know Dr. Shen will miss our discussions with him and his passion commitment to U.S.-Taiwan relations. While we regret he will be leaving Washington shortly, we know that he will

do an excellent job in Geneva, and we wish him continued success in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO BRIAN BALDWIN

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the strength and courage of Brian Baldwin of Grand Junction, Colorado. Brian is a former rodeo champion who is now fighting a rare form of cancer, and today I would like to salute his determination to fight this disease and the strength of his will in this battle.

Brian started his career as a Little Britches Rodeo Champion in Delta, Colorado, becoming the world rodeo champion in 1994. He was diagnosed with cancer last October and since then has endured surgeries, chemotherapy, radiation treatments and physical therapy. Brian, like the champion he is, has remained positive through it all with the help of family and friends. In an effort to pay for his treatment, Brian's friends and family are hosting the Brian Baldwin Benefit Rodeo and Auction in Grand Junction.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to honor Brian Baldwin and to wish him and his family the best through this difficult struggle. The support Brian has received from friends in the rodeo community and throughout the area is a testament to the respect Brian himself inspires. Brian's is indeed an inspirational story. He is truly a lucky man and certainly has the good wishes and prayers of many people in Colorado and around the country. I add my own good wishes to Brian as he continues in his fight against cancer.

LAWRENCE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL—WE THE PEOPLE COMPETITION

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Lawrence Central High School, Indianapolis, IN, on winning first place at the Indiana We the People: The Citizen and the Constitution state competition. Lawrence Central High School will travel to Washington, D.C. to represent the State of Indiana in the national civics competition this month.

I would like to congratulate Drew Horvath and his Competitive Government Law class students: Laura Bacallao, Loren Bondurant, Daniel Booth, Brian Boyer, Brad Cobb, Annalise Corman, Dana Courier, Kate Dobson, Sean Eagan, Kathryn Feary, Sarah Gilliland, Angela Hurd, Matt Kite, Ellen Kizik, Anna Krauter, Cassie Lomas, Regan Long, Emily Nave, Jennifer Ramage, Emily Rhodes, Lindy Rider, Ella Seet, Ilya Shulkin, Tina Spears, Joanna Stafford, Kim Tisdale, Rachel Townsend, and Audrey Veneck.

I applaud Principal Caroline Hanna and the educators of Lawrence Central High School who have developed an enriched educational program which challenges students and encourages academic achievement.

The We the People: The Citizen and the Constitution program is the most extensive educational program in the country, developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. More than 1,200 students travel from across the United States to compete in the national competition held in Washington, D.C.

The national competition is modeled after hearings in the United States Congress, consisting of oral presentations by high school students before a panel of audit judges on constitutional topics. The students are given an opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge while they evaluate, take, and defend positions on relevant historical and contemporary issues. Their testimony is followed by a period of questioning by the judges who probe the students' depth of understanding and ability to apply their constitutional knowledge.

Congratulations to Lawrence Central High School! I wish you good luck at the national competition.

TRIBUTE TO CLINTON FAIR ON THE OCCASION OF HIS INDUCTION INTO THE UPPER PENINSULA LABOR HALL OF FAME

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life and achievements of Clinton Fair, who will be honored posthumously for his service to the cause of American working men and women with induction into the Upper Peninsula Labor Hall of Fame at a ceremony in Marquette, Michigan on April 26, 2003.

Clinton Fair earned degrees from Eastern Michigan University and the University of Wisconsin before taking his first job as a schoolteacher in St. Ignace, Michigan in 1931. He taught there and in Dearborn, Michigan before and after World War II. During that war, he served for five years with distinction in the U.S. Navy, leaving service as a lieutenant commander.

After the war, Clinton Fair began his career in organized labor as a delegate to the local branch of the American Federation of Teachers in association with the Detroit unit of the American Federation of Labor.

In 1947, he began working as assistant to John Reid, secretary of the Michigan Federation of Labor, and was soon named director of the Michigan Labor League's political action committee. In that capacity, he worked on the successful 1948 gubernatorial campaign of G. Mennen "Soapy" Williams.

After the election, Clinton served on Governor Williams's staff until 1951, when he returned to the Michigan Federation of Labor as its legislative director. In 1953, he became education director for Region 7 of the Allied Industrial Workers. From there, he rose to the national labor scene and became secretary of the American Federation of Teachers.

Over the next twenty years, Clinton Fair contributed his considerable skills to his labor brethren in many capacities, including work on the Social Security task force of the national AFL-CIO in Washington, D.C., a stint as legislative representative for the California State AFL-CIO, and a final term at the AFL-CIO national office before retiring in 1975.

Coming full circle, he moved back to St. Ignace in retirement, but for Clinton Fair, retirement was not an entirely accurate description. He continued his work on behalf of labor, handling special assignments for the Michigan and national AFL-CIO offices.

He also branched out into community service, and was elected to the Mackinac County Board of Commissioners, serving in the capacity until 1980. His death in 1982 was a severe loss to his family, his community, his colleagues and the friends he made over a lifetime of hard work and dedication to bettering the lives of working Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my House colleagues to join me in acknowledging Clinton Fair's lifetime of contributions to organized labor and his community, and in celebrating the accomplishments that have earned him the distinction of becoming an honored member of the Upper Peninsula Labor Hall of Fame.

EDUCATION SECRETARY RODERICK PAIGE HAS LOST CREDIBILITY

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, Education Secretary Roderick Paige has lost credibility. Following his deeply troubling comments in Baptist Press proclaiming the importance of teaching Christian values in public schools, it is evident that Secretary Paige cannot be an unbiased advocate for all public school students.

I am not concerned with Secretary Paige's personal religious beliefs. Many of us were raised in religious traditions and with faith-based values that have led many of us to serve in this body—the desire to help out those in need, to care for our neighbors, and to be good members of the global community.

Secretary Paige's views, however, are offensive because they reflect on how he will undertake his Constitutional responsibility: to provide the best educational opportunities for all students in the United States. Our nation was built on the idea of separation of church and state. Article I of our great Constitution requires that there be no established religion. This was not an afterthought by the Founding Fathers—it was clearly and forcefully stated at the very outset. By expressing his preference for parochial education and criticizing public schools for not teaching religious values, Secretary Paige violated that founding principle.

Secretary Paige has forcefully described his preference for schools that have "a strong appreciation for the values of the Christian community." He has described Christian schools and universities as having a "strong value system" that is "not the case in a public school where there are so many different kids with different kinds of values." How then can the parents of children in public schools—which educate 90 percent of all children in our country—believe that Secretary Paige's bias against public education will not be reflected in his policies? How can they be assured that he

will not direct funds and resources to the parochial schools to which he would prefer to send his children and away from the public schools that educate the vast majority of American children?

Clearly, Secretary Paige is refusing to embrace the diversity reflected in our public schools. In a nation that is increasingly diverse, equating good values with Christian values is disrespectful to all non-Christian believers and to all non-believers. Personal faith must never be allowed to dictate government policy.

Through his statements, Secretary Paige has shown that he cannot be relied upon to fulfill his responsibilities. He should resign voluntarily. If not, President Bush should demand his resignation.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK CEDRONE

HON. SCOTT McINNS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I take this opportunity to pay tribute to an icon of the Pueblo, Colorado community, Frank Cedrone. Frank, an accomplished pianist, died recently at the age of seventy-three and as his family and friends mourn his loss, I think it is appropriate that we remember Frank for his many contributions throughout his life.

Frank was half of a renowned piano team with Victoria Markowski, whom he met at the Boston Conservatory of Music. After a successful debut at New York's Carnegie Hall and numerous tours, the couple joined then-Southern Colorado State College in Pueblo as artists-in-residence. Frank taught at the College, gave private piano lessons, led workshops, published articles, and continued his touring schedule. He served as executive director of the Pueblo Symphony for five years and was past president of the Colorado State Music Teachers Association. He retired from USC in 1999, and released a CD album the next year.

Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that we honor the life and memory of Frank Cedrone. He was the recipient of numerous honors and awards, but will be remembered most for the generous way in which he shared his talents throughout his life. As family and friends mourn his passing, I would like to recognize the wonderful life Frank lived and the enjoyment his music brought to people throughout Colorado.

IN HONOR OF THE OHIO PUBLIC
INTEREST RESEARCH GROUP

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of the Ohio Public Interest Research Group (PIRG), as they celebrate thirty years with PIRG's across the nation of unwavering crusades to reclaim and purify our nation's air, land and waterways.

Like the PIRG in Ohio, these environmental groups are comprised of empowered citizens whose courageous chorus calling for a clean environment has resounded along our rivers, lakes, shores, and wetlands; their voices echo through our valleys, across our meadows and atop our mountains; and their voices rise as the day dawns, clear and bright.

For three decades, this progressive group of individuals has understood the power of collective focus, and these soldiers for our environment know that their struggle to eradicate practices and processes that destroy our environment will determine our ultimate survival as individuals, and as our world as we know it.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and celebration of every member of the Ohio PIRG, as they celebrate thirty years of empowerment, education, awareness, action and achievement on behalf of a cleaner and safer environment, and on behalf of their vision of a world where flora, fauna and all humanity come one step closer to strike that significant balance between the advancement of humankind and the preservation of our natural environment. Moreover, their work, lends to the vital notion that a handful of concerned citizens can restore a river and heal America's heartland—one speech, one letter, one meeting, and one law at a time. "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed people can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has."—Margaret Mead.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES
ON H.R. 1559, EMERGENCY WAR-
TIME SUPPLEMENTAL ACT, 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 8, 2003

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Obey motion to instruct Conferees.

Eighteen months ago terrorists used American aircraft to attack this Nation. As a consequence of those attacks, this Congress decided that aviation security should be paid for by the Federal Government because aviation security is national security.

Now is the time for us to re-enforce that commitment by reimbursing the airlines for security fees that they have already paid and by providing unemployment aid to hundreds of thousands of the industry's workers nationwide.

Aid to the Airlines in this Supplemental is necessary to stem the tremendous costs of September 11th that are continuing to be imposed on the airlines and their hard-working employees, and the even greater costs and revenue losses that are likely as the war with Iraq continues.

No other industry since 9/11 has taken on special "security" fees as the airline industry has.

With forecasts of 70,000 layoffs occurring due to the war in Iraq, and the likelihood of further airline bankruptcies, it is crucial that we address this emerging crisis in which airline workers have suffered unprecedented job loss

and economic uncertainty. Without a strong and vibrant airline network, we will not be able to rebuild this nation so that the men and women in our military who left their jobs in the airline industry have jobs to come home to.

To not include funding for the airlines in this bill will do nothing but assure massive layoffs and furloughs.

The airlines lost \$5 billion in the first Gulf War, and they will likely lose at least \$10 to \$12 billion in this current war.

National security is the responsibility of the entire nation, and as we engage in what will be a lengthy war with Iraq, disproportionate costs should not be imposed on an industry that happened to be the means of a terrorist attack.

I urge my colleagues to address the ongoing plight of the aviation industry during this time of war by supporting this motion to instruct.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES
ON H.R. 1559, EMERGENCY WAR-
TIME SUPPLEMENTAL ACT, 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 8, 2003

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Obey motion to instruct conferees to recede to the Senate amendment to the Emergency Supplemental bill, which would provide 26 weeks of additional temporary extended unemployment compensation for displaced airline related workers.

Mr. Speaker, I support our decision to provide assistance to the airline industry which is already a casualty of the War on Terrorism. Aviation workers fully understand the need to protect their country and workplace from future attacks. Over 150,000 aviation workers have already lost their jobs, and many of those who remain have been forced to take significant pay and benefit cuts to keep their companies afloat.

If we don't act immediately to provide emergency relief, the airlines are predicting another 70,000 job losses and even deeper cuts due to the war in Iraq. Many will no longer have the ability to pay basic living expenses. If we do nothing, workers will be forced to bear the expense of the war.

However, as we protect the airlines we must protect their workers as well. The Murray amendment in the Senate bill would assist those aviation workers who will lose their jobs by providing extended unemployment benefits, help for laid-off families to cover health care costs and job retraining assistance. To my dismay and regret, Congress after the terrorist attacks of September 11th, provided initial relief to airlines, while turning its back on relief for the workers themselves. We have the opportunity today to take another course and assist aviation workers who will likely be disproportionately affected by a war.

I urge my colleagues to support the Obey motion to instruct.