

Luis Tiant was born in Havana, Cuba in 1940. He learned to love baseball at a young age because his father excelled at the sport and he passed that passion on to his son. Luis flourished in the local Little League program and eventually made the Cuban Juvenile League All-Star Team in 1957.

In 1961, the Cleveland Indians signed Luis Tiant to a contract, and he made the majors with that ballclub in 1964. In 1971, his career in a Red Sox uniform began. El Tiante, as he is known in New England, led the American League with a 15–6 record and a 1.91 ERA in 1972.

For three of the next four seasons, Luis Tiant won at least 20 games. He won 18 games in 1975, helping propel the Boston Red Sox to the American League Championship. He excelled in the 1975 post season, winning Game One and Game Four of the World Series for the Red Sox.

Luis Tiant has many impressive baseball accomplishments, including having the lowest ERA for a Boston pitcher since 1920. He also holds that same record with the Cleveland Indians.

In 1978, the Boston Red Sox lost Luis Tiant to the New York Yankees—but Red Sox fans don't dwell on his time in the pinstripes. El Tiante currently lives in Boston with his family.

It is only fitting that a Little League field bear the name of one of the greatest pitchers in Boston Red Sox history. He means so much to the game of baseball and has contributed so much to his community.

FUNDING CHILD SURVIVAL PROGRAMS

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I would first like to take this opportunity to thank the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations for providing \$218 million for Basic Education programs last year and for protecting and expanding the Child Survival and Health Fund. Their leadership on these highly successful and cost-effective programs has been outstanding.

I would also like to thank one of my constituents, Phyllis Alroy, who is a member of RESULTS, a national group dedicated to ending hunger and poverty worldwide. She and RESULTS have been champions in bringing these important initiatives to my attention. I applaud their efforts and encourage all to follow in their courageous footsteps.

In the world today, one in five people must survive on less than their local equivalent of \$1 per day. Nearly half the world's population survives on less than \$2 per day. Approximately 113 million primary school-age children are not in school—more than the total number of primary-age children in school in the United States, Europe, and other more developed countries. In the least developed countries, 40 percent of children who enroll in primary school do not complete five years, the minimum required for basic literacy. Nearly 11 million children under the age of five die annually in the world mostly from preventable diseases and malnutrition.

One-third of the world's population, many of them parents, are infected with the bacteria that causes tuberculosis, a disease that kills 2 million people per year. As HIV infection rates rise around the world, not only in those countries already hardest hit by the virus but soon in "second-wave" countries identified by the National Intelligence Council (India, Russia, Nigeria, Ethiopia, and China), TB rates are expected to rise rapidly.

While these statistics are staggering, there is some good news: Three million more children a year now survive beyond their fifth birthday than in 1990. More than 60 countries have achieved a one-third reduction in their infant and under-5 child death rates. The world has come very close to eradicating polio, and is poised to do so by 2005. Also, in 2000, the United States and 188 other countries committed to the Millennium Development Goals and pledged to reduce severe poverty by half by 2015 and meet a set of accompanying goals, including halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS and TB, reducing deaths of children under five by two-thirds, and ensuring universal primary education.

These goals are achievable, but only if we act now. The United States must lead in the global effort to save and improve children's lives, by expanding funding for the simple and effective treatments that we know work.

We must protect and expand funding for Child Survival programs. Half of all children who die in developing countries fall prey to just four conditions: pneumonia, diarrheal diseases, malaria and measles, combined with malnutrition. Each of these conditions can be treated or prevented—and other critical child health needs can be met as well—for precious little money. A few cents can provide a child with a vitamin A capsule a few times a year to prevent blindness and death. Five days worth of antibiotics to cure pneumonia cost just 25 cents. A packet of Oral Re-hydration salts to prevent fatal dehydration from diarrheal disease costs just 33 cents. I have asked the Foreign Operations Appropriations Committee to expand funding for Child Survival in your 2004 Foreign Operations Bill by \$150 million.

Other low-cost solutions can positively impact children's lives by helping their families. Two million people die each year from tuberculosis, and 8 million people become sick with the disease. TB is the leading killer of people with HIV/AIDS. TB primarily strikes adults during their productive, child-rearing years. Those who become ill often lose months of work. Sometimes, TB patients' children must leave school to work or care for their sick parent. Globally, \$750 million per year could bring TB under control. I have asked the Foreign Operations Appropriations Committee to protect the bilateral TB control programs, and ensure that the funding is appropriately used as effectively as possible for direct, on-the-ground interventions and treatment.

Another important tool for fighting TB is the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and malaria (GFATM). Malaria kills nearly 1 million people each year, most of them children. AIDS has orphaned 13 million children already and, at current rates, there will be 40 million AIDS orphans by 2020.

The GFATM is an accountable multilateral mechanism capable of ensuring that drugs and treatment are efficiently disseminated to where they are needed on the ground. The

GFATM is a public-private partnership, independent from the United Nations and other international bodies and working as a complement to existing bilateral international health efforts. I have asked the Foreign Operations Appropriations Committee to provide \$1 billion in 2004 to this program, and ensure that it reaches as many countries as possible.

In addition to these programs, you have my support to expand funding for Basic Education programs in 2004 to \$350 million (from all accounts), and to provide not less than \$120 million for UNICEF, and \$200 million for micro-enterprise programs, with at least half of that amount going to programs that target the very poor.

Again I would like to thank the Subcommittee for its outstanding leadership in saving and improving children's lives around the world by expanding funding for these critical health interventions.

TRIBUTE TO CAROLYN BETZ

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and JOHN LARSON our Ranking Member, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Assistant Counsel Carolyn Betz of the Office of General Counsel for the House. Ms. Betz has served in the House Counsel's Office since November 1995 and will shortly be relocating to upstate New York. We will miss her.

During the past seven and a half years, Ms. Betz has provided frequent and valuable service to the Committee on House Administration, and our staff has come to rely on her legal guidance, as well as her common sense approach to problem-solving. She has assisted us not only with legal advice but also with creation and implementation of numerous policies of significance to the House as an institution. Most recently, Ms. Betz was instrumental in finalizing the terms of the House's participation in the debt collection program offered by the Department of the Treasury. While in the House Counsel's Office, she has handled a wide range of legal issues, and we know that her expertise is greatly valued by other House offices.

On behalf of the Committee on House Administration, I would like to thank Carolyn Betz for her devoted service to the house. We wish her great success in her future endeavors.

55TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL

HON. EDWARD L. SCHROCK

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. SCHROCK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share the following article written by a constituent, Rabbi Israel Zoberman. Today is the 55th Anniversary of the State of Israel.

ISRAEL AT 55

The 55th anniversary of the State of Israel is not an ordinary occasion even under normal circumstances. So much more so as the small Jewish state is challenged in a way no

other nation is by forces of terrorism begrudging its very survival even prior to its 1948 rebirth and ever since.

Israel is a remnant of and collective address of a historical people suffering untold persecution as a powerless minority, which culminated in the consuming Holocaust's vast tragedy. It sought security through the normalcy of returning to its geographic and religious roots reflected in the unique Biblical heritage, only to be rejected by a hostile neighborhood alien to both its Jewish message and Western mindset.

Miraculously returning to the soil from which it was driven by the power of the Roman sword, Israel proved the superior quality of the soul. Taking into long exile and dispersion the cherished memory of Zion and Jerusalem, it faithfully incorporated it into its spiritual life enabling an unparalleled homecoming. The national revival and cultural renewal in a vibrant democratic context was accompanied by giant strides, turning a country poor in natural resources and devastated by past trouble into an oasis of a highly developed technological society in a sea of Arab feudalism and neglect. All that while defending against a relentless enemy and absorbing millions of displaced Jewish refugees, unlike the refusal of its neighbors to welcome as equals the Palestinians in their midst.

Its tenacious will to live at last convinced Egypt, the leading Arab country, and Jordan, of the futility of fighting Israel as well as the wisdom of making peace with it, providing instead for their internal front begging transformation. Of course, the rewards of the Israeli willing evacuation of the Sinai and its oil fields along with American support packages were added incentives. While Syria, a terrorist state, is still holding out, Chairman Arafat of the Palestinian Authority tragically proved that he lacks the conviction and courage of martyred President Sadat and Prime Minister Rabin, and the late Prime Minister Begin and King Hussein. In a moment of truth on July 2000 at Camp David Arafat dashed the dreams of so many, turning his back to most forthcoming Prime Minister Barak with President Clinton's risked prestige, converting vision into violence with suicide-homicide bombings lowering inhumanity's bar.

First Palestinian Prime Minister Abu Mazen will hopefully demonstrate to rightfully and responsibly expecting Prime Minister Sharon an abandonment of terrorism's path, with commitment to peaceful co-existence at Israel's side benefiting both long-suffering peoples. However, Israel should never compromise on its security and survival. The unimaginable evil events of September 11, 2001 have highlighted the direct dangers also to America and world stability by the forces of militant Islam. The war in Iraq under President George W. Bush's decisive leadership of a man carrying the burden of a wounded nation, toppled Saddam Hussein's terror-filled regime with freedom's hammer hand-delivered by Lady Liberty's daring children. Consequently, the new vistas have the great potential to infuse the Middle East with essential democratic spirit, providing renewed promise to that critical region that is the cradle of the three great monotheistic religions, to once again bless humanity rather than dooming it. The unshakable bond between the United States and Israel, both victims of terrorism, born of common vision, values and valor for shalom's yet enduring victory, remains a reassuring beacon of light in history's darkness.

Rabbi Israel Zoberman, spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Chaverim in Virginia Beach, is son of Polish Holocaust survivors.

MILITARY IN-STATE TUITION

HON. DAVID SCOTT

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Military In-State Tuition Act of 2003.

Currently, there is a patchwork of state laws regarding residency requirements for in-state tuition rates for military personnel and their families. When service members are given transfer orders that relocate them to a different state, college students in the family must often face tough choices regarding tuition costs at the college or university in their home state.

There are three residency requirement issues that have been identified by military leaders in my state. First, it is difficult for some families to maintain their eligibility for in-state tuition within their state of legal residence, if they have been assigned outside of that state. For example, a military family may be stationed in another country or state while maintaining residency in the member's home state. Upon return to their state of residence, they find they are not eligible for in-state tuition. My legislation would ensure that soldiers and their families are always eligible for in-state tuition rates in their state of legal residence.

Second, some dependents of military personnel have trouble maintaining in-state tuition at their current college or university, if their sponsoring active-duty parent is transferred out of state. My legislation would address this concern by ensuring that students receive in-state tuition even if the military parent or guardian is reassigned out of state.

Last, most active duty military members who are transferred out of state while enrolled in a state college or university do not qualify for in-state tuition in their new state of assignment until a lengthy residency requirement is met. My legislation would ensure that soldiers, who have been reassigned due to military orders, and their families are eligible immediately for in-state tuition.

Given the sacrifices that active-duty military personnel make for our country, I believe that it is only fair that if they and their families enroll at state colleges and universities, they should qualify for in-state tuition. These active duty members should not be penalized by having to pay higher tuition rates when they are reassigned to another military facility in a different state.

I hope my colleagues will join me by supporting and cosponsoring this legislation.

TIME MAGAZINE REPORTER JIM LACEY EMBEDDED WITH 101ST AIRBORNE

HON. GENE TAYLOR

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I submit the attached report of Time Magazine correspondent Jim Lacey for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TIME MAGAZINE REPORTER JIM LACEY EMBEDDED WITH 101ST AIRBORNE

Since returning from Iraq a short time ago I have been answering a lot of questions

about the war from friends, family, and strangers. When they ask me how it was over there I find myself glossing over the fighting, the heat, the sandstorms, and the flies (these last could have taught the Iraqi army a thing or two about staying power). Instead, I talk about the soldiers I met, and how they reflected the best of America. A lot of people are going to tell the story of how this war was fought; I would rather say something about the men who won the war.

War came early for the 1st Brigade of the 101st Airborne when an otherwise quiet night in the Kuwaiti desert was shattered by thunderous close-quarters grenade blasts. Sgt. Hasan Akbar, a U.S. soldier, had thrown grenades into an officers' tent, killing two and wounding a dozen others. Adding to the immediate confusion was the piercing scream of SCUD alarms, which kicked in the second Akbar's grenade exploded. For a moment, it was a scene of near panic and total chaos.

Just minutes after the explosions, a perimeter was established around the area of the attack, medics were treating the wounded, and calls for evacuation vehicles and helicopters were already being sent out. Remarkably, the very people who should have been organizing all of this were the ones lying on the stretchers, seriously wounded. It fell to junior officers and untested sergeants to take charge and lead. Without hesitation everyone stepped up and unflinchingly did just that. I stood in amazement as two captains (Townlee Hendrick and Tony Jones) directed the evacuation of the wounded, established a hasty defense, and helped to organize a search for the culprit. They did all this despite bleeding heavily from their wounds. For over six hours, these two men ran things while refusing to be evacuated until they were sure all of the men in their command were safe.

Two days later Capt. Jones left the hospital and hitchhiked back to the unit: He had heard a rumor that it was about to move into Iraq and he wanted to be there. As Jones—dressed only in boots, a hospital gown, and a flak vest—limped toward headquarters, Col. Hodges, the 1st Brigade's commander, announced, "I see that Captain Jones has returned to us in full martial splendor." The colonel later said that he was tempted to send Jones to the unit surgeon for further evaluation, but that he didn't feel he had the right to tell another man not to fight: Hodges himself had elected to leave two grenade fragments in his arm so that he could return to his command as quickly as possible.

The war had not even begun and already I was aware that I had fallen in with a special breed of men. Over the next four weeks, nothing I saw would alter this impression. A military historian once told me that soldiers could forgive their officers any fault save cowardice. After the grenade attack I knew these men were not cowards, but I had yet to learn that the brigade's leaders had made a cult of bravery. A few examples will suffice.

While out on what he called "battlefield circulation," Col. Hodges was surveying suspected enemy positions with one of his battalion commanders (Lt. Col. Chris Hughes) when a soldier yelled "Incoming" to alert everyone that mortar shells were headed our way. A few soldiers moved closer to a wall, but Hodges and Hughes never budged and only briefly glanced up when the rounds hit a few hundred yards away. As Hodges completed his review and prepared to leave, another young soldier asked him when they would get to kill whoever was firing the mortar. Hodges smiled and said, "Don't be in a hurry to kill him. They might replace that guy with someone who can shoot."

The next day, a convoy Col. Hodges was traveling in was ambushed by several Iraqi